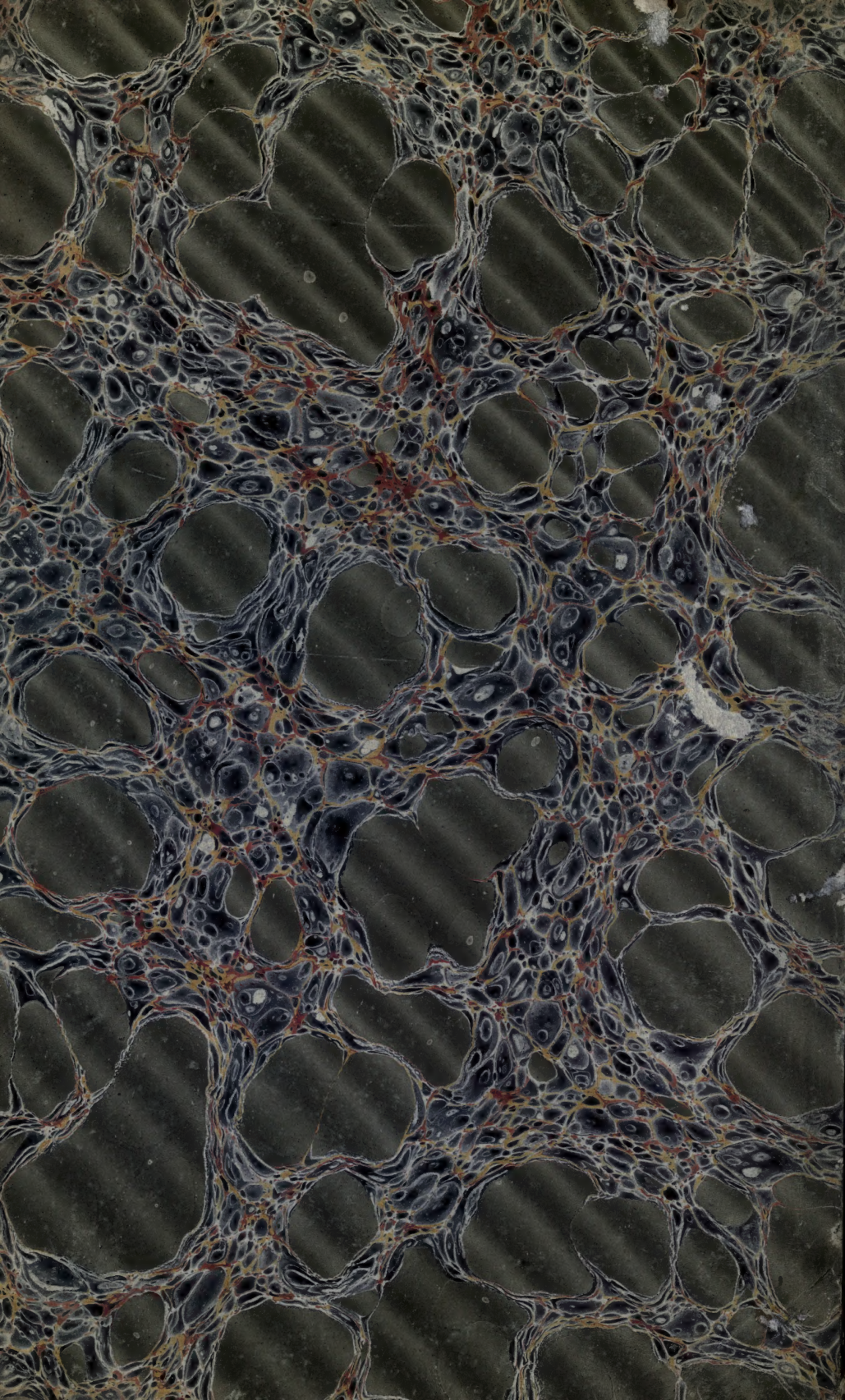
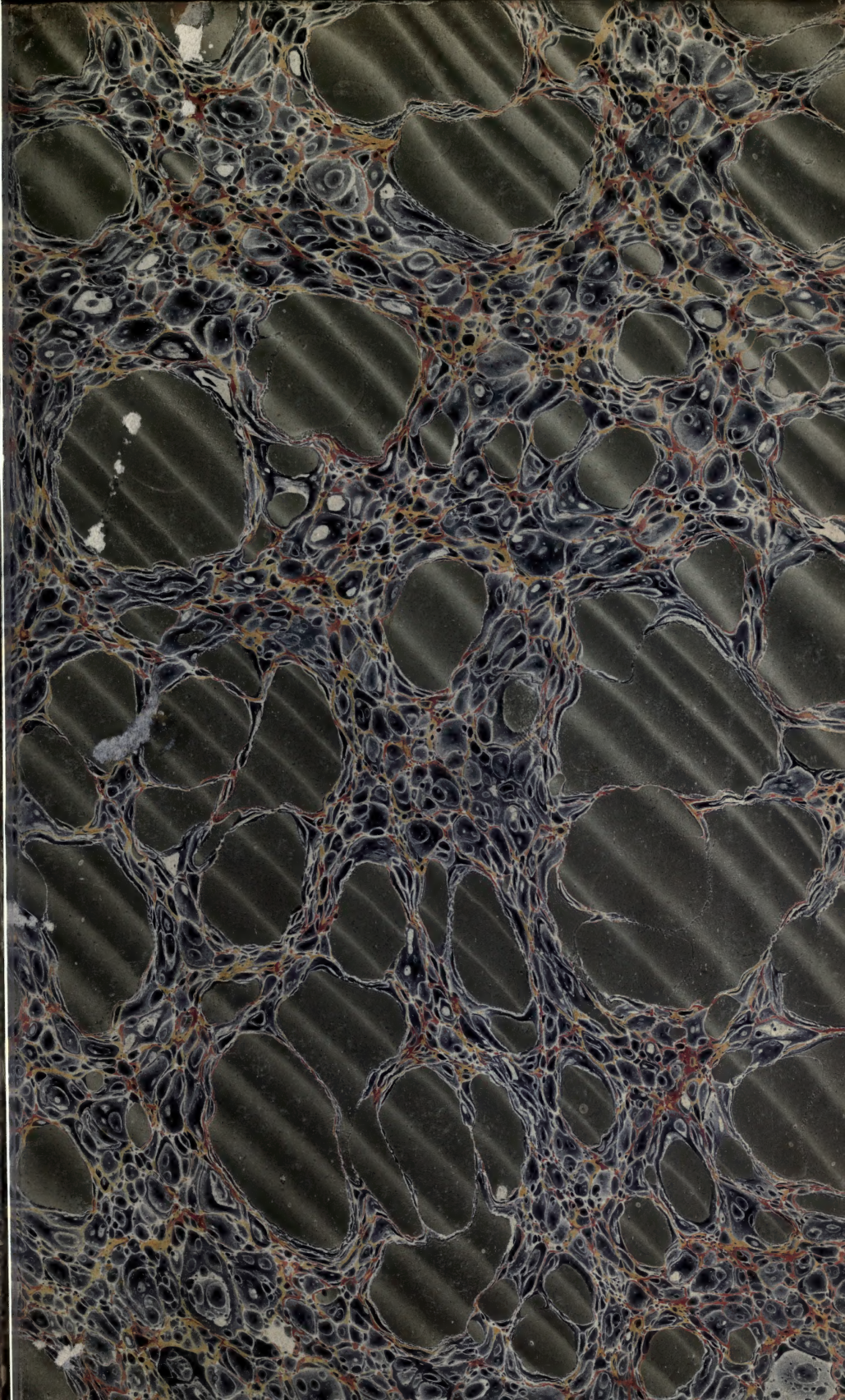


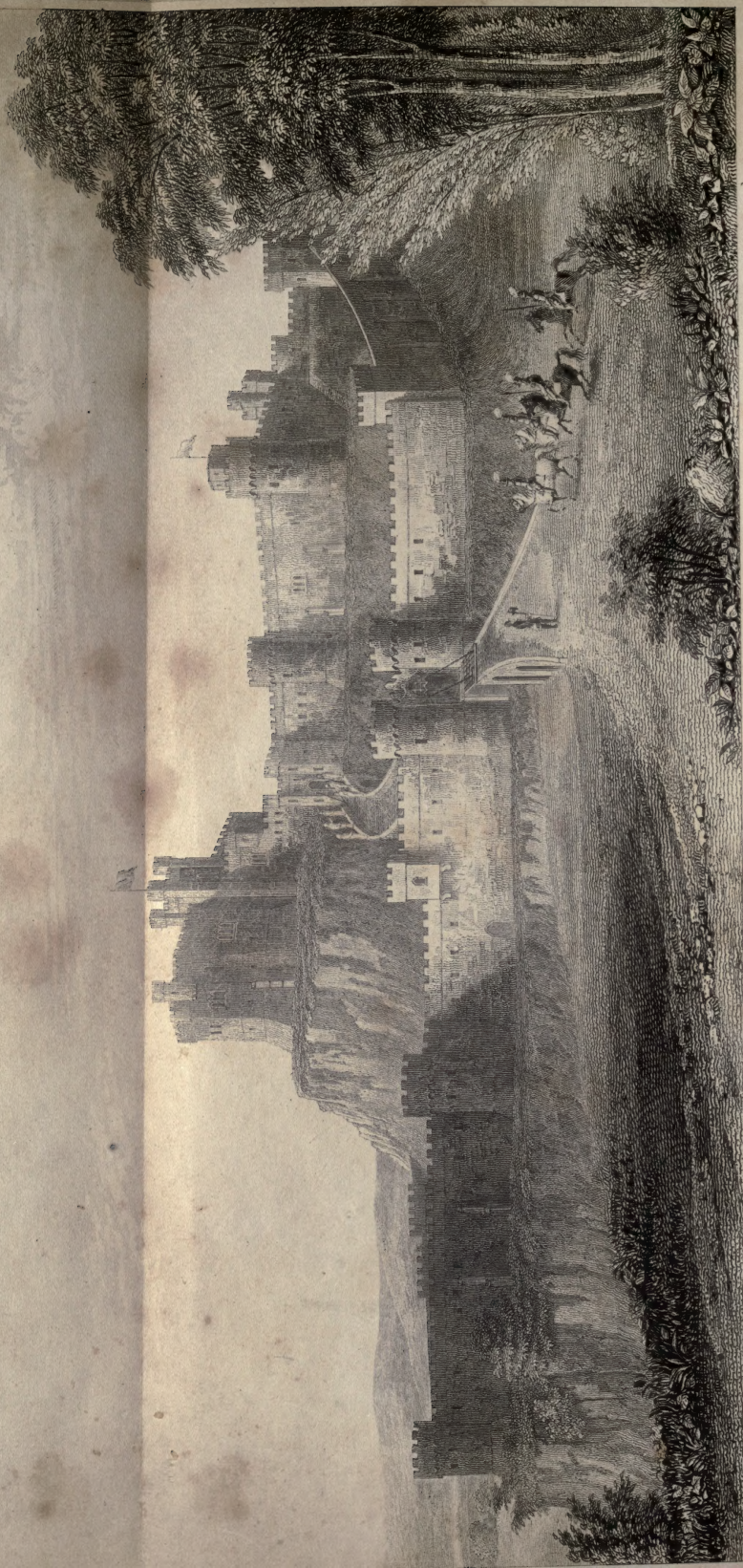


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In Walter Scott lending a book - observed
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NOTTINGHAM CASTLE IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

DEDICATED BY PERMISSION TO HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE
BY HIS MOST OBEDIENT SERVANT
GEO. SIMONS

C. Dawson

HISTORY

AND

ANTIQUITIES

OF

NOTTINGHAM,

IN WHICH ARE EXHIBITED

THE VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS, MANNERS, CUSTOMS, ARTS, AND
MANUFACTURES OF THE PEOPLE;

THEIR SOCIAL AND DOMESTIC HABITS;

CIVIL AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS,

UNDER EVERY SUCCESSIVE GOVERNMENT, FROM THEIR CONQUESTS BY THE NORMANS,
DANES, SAXONS, ROMANS, AND EARLY BRITISH INDEPENDENCY,
DOWN TO THE PRESENT TIME:

FORMING A CONDENSED BUT COMPREHENSIVE

ENGLISH AS WELL AS LOCAL HISTORY,

CHRONOLOGICALLY ARRANGED.

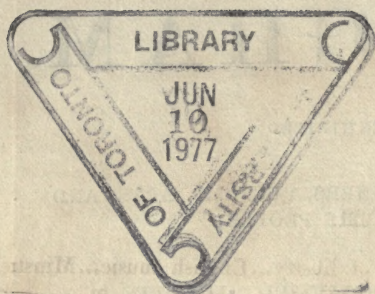
BY JAMES ORANGE,

Author of the Life of Vason, &c.

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CONTENTS OF VOLUME II.

BOOK VII.

CHAPTER I. House of Tudor...Progress of liberty...English music...Minstrel's pay...Dwelling houses...Value of clocks...Hand guns...Bowmen...Tournaments...Lord Eglington...Meals...Earl of Northumberland...Bill of Fare...Baronial hall...Poverty of the commons...Sports and pastimes...Profane swearing...Abolition of slavery...Social position of labouring classes...Effects of violent efforts for liberty...Progress of liberty...Insurrection of Wat Tyler...Advantages of...Rebellion under Jack Cade...The two insurrections compared...Wars of the roses, advanced liberty...Prudence of Henry VII...Speech to parliament...Attaints, the Earl of Nottingham...Wealth of Henry VII...Nicholas Byron, constable of the castle...Ditto steward and warden of Sherwood Forest...Inscription to Sir John Byron in Colwick church...Union of the roses...Henry VII. at Nottingham, imprisons the Earl of Warwick...The pretended Earl of Warwick...Public insurrection...Battle of Stoke Field...Remarkable skeleton...Estates of the castle.

CHAPTER II. Henry dismantles the castle...Ode to the old castle...British origin of St. Mary's church...Error of Dr. Deering...Present erection not Saxon...Wooden churches...Stone ditto...Glazed windows...York cathedral and Croyland abbey...Roman Basilicas...Cathedral at Worms...Cruciform plan...Ramsey abbey, Worcester new church...Brixham church...Bell towers...Norman churches...Thetford Abbey...Sarem cathedral...Durham cathedral...Winchester cathedral...Canterbury ditto...Norman style...Wheel windows...St. Mary's not Norman...The old porch...Flying Buttresses...St. Mary's an English gothic church...Different styles of English gothic...Friar-lane chapel...Southwell minster...Salisbury Cathedral...Decorated English style...Spires...Newark church...Perpendicular gothic...The style of St. Mary's...Old chancel windows west end...Date of the erection found.

CHAPTER III. Dimensions of the church...Plumtre chapel...Altar tombs...Ancient effigies...Monumental inscriptions.

CHAPTER IV. New screen...Grotesque figures interpreted...Glossary of architectural terms.

CHAPTER V. Chancel...Clock...Recent improvements...Campanile...Church bells...History of ditto...Remarkable ditto...Burial grounds...Glebe lands...Dues...Tythes and profits.

CHAPTER VI. Vicars of St. Mary's...Persecution of Whitlock and Reynolds...Origin of the Presbyterian church...Tabular, view of...Archdeacons, vicars, and rectors...Charities of St. Mary's parish...J. Willoughby's alms-houses...Ditto estate of, and present value...Warser-gate and Pilcher-gate alms-houses...W. Willoughby's charity...Ackham's ditto...Woolley's ditto...Patten's ditto...H. Metham and E. Metham...Frosts...Lockett's...Wilson's, Unwins...Church lands...White rents.

CHAPTER VII. Accession of Henry VIII...Foundation of grammar school, by Agnes Mellors...R. Mellors gift to...T. Mellors ditto...J. Wast's ditto...E. Gellestrop's ditto...J. Heskey's ditto...J. Colynson's ditto...Allistre...Byrkby's ditto...School estate...Annual rental of...General management...Improved government...Salaries...Annual expenditure...List of masters and ushers...Charity trustees.

BOOK VIII.

CHAPTER I. Poll tax...Battle of Flodden field...Alderman Willoughby's remarkable will...Henry VIII. excommunicated...Nottingham in the 16th century...Act to re-edify the town...Suppression of religious houses...Public distress...Civil war...Insurrection at Nottingham...General massacre...Suppression of Lenton priory...Gellestrop's Bede houses.

CHAPTER II. Company of tanners...Ditto Guildhall...Rules of tanners...Acts of parliament...Curriers and Fellmongers.

CHAPTER III. Accession of Edward VI...Repairs of the castle...Wretched state of the poor...Slavery revived...Penalties for begging...Sufferings of the commons...Popular commotion...Bridge estate.

CHAPTER IV. Sir Thomas White's charity...Commissioners' report...Receipts and disbursements...Death of Edward VI...Marriage of Mary and Philip...Pestilence...Violent tempest...Death of Mary...Accession of Elizabeth...Sir Gervase Clifton...Severe laws against Catholics and Puritans...Despotism of Elizabeth...Execution of Mary Queen of Scots.

CHAPTER V. Invention of the stocking-frame...Poverty of Mr. Lee...Death of...Petition of frame-work knitters...Incorporation of...Irregularities of trade.

CHAPTER VI. Bye laws...Trial in London...Opposition to the corporation...Improvements in manufacture...By whom effected.

CHAPTER VII. Lord Howard, Earl of Nottingham...Spanish Armada...Somers, the imposter...Manner's charity

CHAPTER VIII. English manufactures...Houses of the yeomanry...Duties of wives...Price of Land...Price of wheat...Ditto provisions, &c....Wages of servants...Cultivation of gardens...Manufacture of pins and needles...Ales...Drunkenness...Smoking...English wedding...Sports and pastimes...Rise of the middle classes...Extension of trade...Influence of the reformation...Evils of monastic life...Rise of mendicity.. Wretched state of the poor...Barbarity of laws.

BOOK X.

CHAPTER I. Death of Elizabeth...Progress of James to London...A culprit hanged at Newark.

CHAPTER II. James' contempt of parliaments...Dictates to the electors...Ejection of Sir Francis Goodwin, a Puritan...Immoderate love of field sports ..Gunpowder plot...Parliament summoned to Whitehall...Lofty notions of Prerogative...Remonstrance of parliament...Speed's map...Chapel bar...Market place...Spice chambers...Malt cross...Old Shambles...Hen cross...Week-day ditto...High ditto...Exchange hall...Old bell...Clock...Illuminated dial...Burning of the Exchange...Estimated loss.

CHAPTER III...Chamber estate...Stallage...Burgess parts...Property, leasehold freehold...Rents...Charities...Gratuities...Annuities...Compensations...Expenditure...Salaries...Taxes...Interest...Prisons...Prosecutions...Repairs.

CHAPTER IV. Origin of the name of streets...Rothwell house...Governors of the castle...King James at Nottingham ..Particulars of six visits...Thurland house ...Chancellor Bacon...Staple's charity...Sherwin's ditto.

CHAPTER V. Family of Thurlands...Hollis' family...Pretended conspiracy..Sir Griffin Markham.

CHAPTER VI. Sir William Hollis...Gentle Sir Gervase Clifton...Denzil Hollis...Accused of high treason...Charles reproached by his queen...Enters the house of commons...Owners of Thurland hall.

CHAPTER VII. Mr. John Hutchinson...Lord Newark...Mediation of Mr. Hutchinson...Preserves the ammunition...King Charles at Nottingham.

BOOK XI.

CHAPTER I. Standard erected at Nottingham blown down...King reviews his horse...Perilous situation in Nottingham...King's messages to the commons...Final answer of parliament...Ammunition taken from Nottingham...Round-heads...Mr. Hutchinson insulted...King departs Nottingham.

CHAPTER II. Battle of Edge hill...Oxford anti-parliament...Royal loan...Parlia-

ment levy forces...Execution of the Hothams...Sir John Meldrum, Commander-in-chief for parliament...Mr. Hutchinson made governor of the castle...Mrs. Hutchinson's description of ditto...Parliament forces in Nottingham...Ordnance taken to the castle...Castle garrisoned...Mr. Hutchinson engages to protect the inhabitants...Military stores...Major Cartwright visits the governor...Governor's address to the garrison...Town threatened with a siege...The governor tempted to surrender the castle...Ditto fidelity of.

CHAPTER III. Committee intercept a letter...Battle of Gainsborough...Nottingham betrayed by Alderman Toplady...Assistance desired from Leicester and Derby...Castle attacked from St. Nicholas' church...Bombards the enemy...Hoists a red flag...Town plundered...Royalists expelled...Broxtowe and Woollaton halls garrisoned by parliament...Fort at the Trent bridge...Resolution to attack ditto...Governor secures the town...Prepares to take the fort...Ditto abandoned by the royalists...Hooper's sconce...Importance of Nottingham castle...Mr. Hutchinson made governor of the town...Colonel Dacre visits the castle...Governor tempted with a bribe...Harrasses the royalists...Royalists take the town...Expelled with great slaughter...Hooper imprisoned...Governor's address to the committee.

CHAPTER IV. Royalists disguised...Nottingham threatened with siege...Governor prepares for its defence...Threatened by the royalists...Dignified reply...Royalists called off to Oxford...Hooper liberated...Joins Cromwell...Governor's public entry to the town...Thurgaton priory taken...Sir Roger Cooper prisoner at Nottingham.

CHAPTER V. Battle of Naseby...King seeks refuge in Newark castle...General Pontz at Nottingham, with parliamentary forces...Colonel Stanhope's threatening...Battle of Shelford...Shelford and Wiverton taken...King surrenders himself to the Scotch...Sold to parliament...Prisoner in Nottingham...Colonel Hutchinson elected knight of the shire...Surrenders command of the castle to Captain Poulton...Retires to Owthorpe...King escapes from Hampton Court...Governor Poulton tempted to betray the castle...Battle of Preston...Battle of Uttoxeter...Colonel Thornhagh mortally wounded...Dying words of ditto...Fidelity of Governor Poulton...Weakness of the garrison...Laurence Collin hindered from following his trade in Nottingham by the corporation...Cromwell's letter to the mayor...Collin's prosperity and death...Charles II. proclaimed in Scotland...Victories of Cromwell...Garrison incorporated with the army...The old castle destroyed...Anger of Cromwell...Character of ditto...Government of ditto...Price of wheat in the 17th century...Sir Matthew Hale...Cromwell's success abroad...Victorious Admiral Blake...Cromwell's last prayer and death...Protectorship resigned by Richard Cromwell.

CHAPTER VI. Accession of Charles II. Episcopacy restored...Persecution of the Non-conformists...Wartnaby's charity...Corporation charters surrenders...

Tumult in the church...Trial before Chief Justice Jefferies...Specimen of Lord Jefferies' Justice.

CHAPTER VII. Charles Howard, Earl of Nottingham...Castle granted to Earl of Rutland...Castle rebuilt by the Duke of Newcastle...Last inhabitants...Present appearance...Revolution of 1688...Lord Delamere...Duke of Devonshire and Lord Howe promote the revolution...Princess afterward Queen Anne, resides in Nottingham...Abdication of James.

BOOK III.

CHAPTER I. Tolleration act passed...Establishment of dissent progress of liberty...Consequent on the spirit of the laws...History of the house of commons reviewed...English and Turkish despotism compared...Wars of the roses promoted liberty...Origin of landed gentry...Division of baronial and ecclesiastical estates...Spirit of the landed gentry...Supremacy of the commons...James a sensualist...Consecration of Protestant churches originated...The age of democracy...Popular governments...Commonwealth...Present establishment...Different forms of civil and ecclesiastical government.

CHAPTER II. Nonconformists...Independents...Chief ministers...Historical and statistical account of the Independents, Castle-gate...Castle-gate Meeting-house Officers of the church...Unitarian chapel, founders of ditto...Present ministers...James' charity...Particular Baptists...Minister and deacons...Friend's chapel Zion chapel...Tabernacle...Hockley chapel...Halifax-place ditto...Wesley ditto...Mary-gate ditto...Parliament-street ditto...Broad-street ditto...Barker gate ditto...Plumptre-street ditto...Stoney-street ditto...Caanan-street ditto...James-street ditto...Roman Catholic ditto...Friar-lane ditto...Jew's synagogue...History of the Jews.

CHAPTER III. Handley's Almshouses...Lambley hospitals...Lady Grantham's charity...Alderman Parker's charity...Collin's hospital...Bilby's almshouse...Blue Coat school...Estates of ditto...Government of...Annual expenditure.

CHAPTER IV. Saunderson's charity...Labray's hospitals...Estate, income, and expenditure.

BOOK XIII.

CHAPTER I. Imprisonment of the mayor...Open house at the castle...Fire at the Town Clerk's office...Scotch Rebellion...Duke of Kingstone's light horse...Remarkable storm...Coronation of George III...Remarkable case of poisoning Riot at Goose-fair...Liberation of John Wilks...Nottingham militia embodied...Water spout...Another riot...Great cricket match...Improvements at Town-hall...Shock of an earthquake...Party animosities...Ducking in the Leen...Great flood...Public distress and riot...Bank of England suspends cash payments...

Grantham canal...Jockey John...Distress and riot...Kindness of Messrs. Davidson and Hawkesley, of Arnold...Election and police bill...Funeral of Mr. Fox...Fatal duel.

CHAPTER II...St. James' church...Officers of ditto...Volunteers disbanded...Local Militia embodied...Imprisonment of Sir Francis Burdett...Fellmongers vats destroyed...Police office bill...Lancasterian school established.. Terrors of Luddism...Oliver the spy...Baptist chapel opened...General Peace...Death of George III.

CHAPTER III. St. Paul's church...Officers of ditto...Trinity church...Sneinton new church...Death of the Duke of York...York minster burnt..Death of George IV...Subscription for the sufferers in Paris...Lord John Russell's reform bill...Rejection of ditto...Tumultuous proceedings...Colwick-hall fired...Castle destroyed by fire...Ditto silk mill at Beeston...Reform agitation subsides...Municipal reform...Corporate body...Mayor...Aldermen...Councillors...New wards...Recorder...Town clerk...Treasurer...Constable...Auditors...Registrar...Sheriff...Coroner...Burgesses and freemen.

BOOK XIV.

CHAPTER I. History of Trades...Cotton ditto...Thomas Highs...Sir Richard Arkwright...James Hargreaves...Joseph James...G. O. Needham.

CHAPTER II. Workhouse of St. Mary...Union ditto...Internal regulations...Weekly diet...Religious instruction...Appearance of inmates...Inconveniencies...Origin of Pauperism...Evils of enclosure...Rights of the poor.

CHAPTER III. Population...Value of rated property...Public health...Provisions.

CHAPTER IV. Water works...Springs and pumps...Flood-road...Gas-works...General hospital...Lunatic asylum.

CHAPTER V. Dispensaries...Public baths...Subscription library...Artisan's ditto...Other libraries...Floral and horticultural society...Newspapers...Eminent men...William de Nottingham...John Plough...Colonel Hutchinson...Thomas Peet...Dr. Kippis...Walter Merrey...T. and P. Sandby...Artists...Poets...Gilbert Wakefield...Ayscough...H. Shipley...John Blackner...Eccentric characters...Assembly room...Theatre.

CHAPTER VI. Influence of horse racing...History of the races...Grand stand and Assembly-rooms.

CHAPTER VII. Cricket grounds...Public walks and gardens...School of industry...Unitarian Free-school...Boys' Lancastrian National-school...Barker-gate Charity-school...Girl's National-school...British-schools, Canal-street...Infant-schools...Savings bank...Mechanics' Institution...General Cemetery...Cholera Morbus...Sunday School Jubilee...Midland Counties Railway.

CHAPTER VIII. Modern excavations in the park...Recent discoveries in the Gas works...Mechanics' exhibition.

BOOK VIII.

CHAPTER I.

Henry VII. succeeded to the throne 1st August 1485, and with Richard III., died the last branch of the royal and illustrious house of Plantagenet, which commenced with Henry II., 1154, and had supplied 14 kings to the British throne, during a period of 331 years. The progress of the people in the arts of liberty, manufactures, trade and commerce, had, during that time, advanced equally if not beyond that which had taken place in any country in Europe, or the world. Still however, they were very far in arrear in all these respects, to what we experience, as will be seen from the following brief summary.

Early in the 15th century, and more particularly towards the close, English *music* began to take a form in which, though in the rudest state, something like modern melody and harmony is distinguishable, and was practised by every person of rank; and all who had received a liberal education, the old English ballads, more than any other cause, nursed and kept alive the spirit of liberty. Ecclesiastical music was studied at the Universities with a view to attainment of degrees, as bachelors and doctors in the art. The instruments then used were *tabour*, (a small drum played with one hand), and *pipe*, a sort of whistle; *crwth*, or violin, trumpets, a *bass flute*, a gittern, or lute, (a stringed instrument,) and a treble flute, but the harp was more used than any other in their rejoicings; and in their sacred music, the organ. The minstrel profession was chartered by Edward IV., 1469; and the guild, or fraternity, was governed by a marshall and two wardens chosen annually. A minstrel's pay was 4d. per day, besides other rewards, and clothing for summer and winter. Amongst thirteen of them, in his chapel establishment, Edward IV., allowed four

gallons of ale every night; three wax candles, six of pitch, and four *talesheids*, (billets of wood); two servants were allowed them, also lodgings for themselves and their horses.

The dwelling houses of town's people are much more comfortable now than formerly, the principal material employed in their erection was wood, the engraving we have given of the old town hall may serve as an example. Clocks with strings and weights hung against the wall, something like our Dutch clocks, are mentioned in the reign of Edward IV. "April 4, 1480. To John of Paris, clock-maker, the sum of £16. 0s. 10d., ordered for him by the said lord in the month of March for a clock, which has a dial-plate, and which sound the hours, garnished with all that pertains to it, which the said lord caused to be taken and bought, that he might carry it with him to every place whither he might go," but the enormous price of a clock in those days, would prevent their being common even among merchants and gentry, for he who would possess one, must pay as much money for it as would purchase an estate of sixty-four acres of land.

1471. When Edward IV. landed at Ravenspur from Holland, he had among his troops 300 Flemings provided with hand guns, or cannon, but the bowmen continued long after this period to be the most effective part of the infantry. The military forces used battering rams, in conjunction with pieces of ordnance, in the sieges of towns.

Greater regard was now paid to personal safety in tournaments than formerly. He who broke the greatest number of spears fairly—he who bore down his antagonist with the stroke of his spear was to have the prize. (a) Thus to bear a knight from the saddle, or to throw horse and man to the ground, was a higher honour than striking thrice in the sight of the helmet, but this was preferred to shivering the greatest number of lances. A practice was introduced into the joust of separating the encountering knights, by double barriers five feet high, open at both ends and extending nearly the entire length of the lists, by this the terrible shock of the war steeds was avoided, and a combatant could only be unhorsed by a fair stroke of the lance. The fierce spirit of chivalry was giving way to a progressive spirit of social improvement, and the puny efforts now making by Lord Eglinton, &c., who are getting up a tournament to come off in 1839, at Eglinton Castle, cannot revive a sport so barbarous.

(a) A code of laws drawn up by John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, Constable of England, Edward IV.

The two meals introduced by the Normans at the conquest had now in general been increased to four, breakfast was taken at seven o'clock a. m., dinner at ten, supper at four in the afternoon, and liveries, a cold collation, taken in bed between eight and nine. The following bill of fare is taken from the Northumberland family book,—the breakfast of an earl and his countess, during four days of a week in Lent, was a loaf of bread on trenchers, two manchetts of finest flour, 6 oz., a quart of beer, a quart of wine, two pieces of salt fish, six baconed herrings, four white herrings, or a dish of sprits; on flesh days the fish was commuted for half a chine of beef boiled. The Earl Percy and his countess, at this meal had two manchetts, a loaf of household bread, a gallon of beer, and a quart of spiced wine for breakfast. The monasteries were noted for their good cheer. Breakfast, supper and liveries were taken alone, but the lord and all his household *dined* together, when there was plenty and magnificence mixed with rudeness and discomfort; the huge oaken table filled the central length of the castle hall, and at the hour of ten in the morning, groaned beneath shapeless masses of fresh and salted beef. The lord sat on the *dias*, or raised part of the floor, at the head of the board, the friends and retainers, or holders of fee, were ranged above or below the *salt*, according to their rank, forks were still unknown, so fingers did the business; wine, beer, and ale in goblets of wood, horn, and pewter, were handed round to the guests, three hours were allowed to dine.

The diet of the common people was in general very poor, being often obliged to subsist on dried roots and herbs made into a common kind of bread, to which was added a little bacon; famines were very common, and multitudes died of want. Eneas Sylvius, so late as 1437, while stopping at a populous village in Northumberland, astonished the inhabitants, he tells us, with the sight of wine and wheaten bread, articles which they had never seen before.

Running, wrestling, hunting, hawking, pitching the bar, throwing spears, archery, mumming, dancing, &c. were among the sports of the people; hoodman blind, this was not a mere child's play, but that of men and women, and when the blind man failed to catch any one, the others took off their hoods, and buffeted him on the head; shuttlecock was practised in the fifteenth century, also leaping through a hoop; the quarter staff, as well as archery, was very much practised in Nottingham. The former was a heavy staff about 5 or 6 ft. long, this was firmly grasped in the middle by one hand, while the other traversed to the other end of the

weapon, according to the end that was to be brought down on the head or shoulders of the antagonist; the advantage of such an instrument was, that it had a very large compass of annoyance and defence, with a turn of the wrist it described a wide circle, and guarded the player on every side, and it required a very quick eye to watch the direction in which it was about to strike, and a nimble foot to escape the blow.

That the morality of the people was at a low ebb, may be gathered from the subjects of dramatic exhibitions, which, though often performed in churches, were of the most profane description: heaven—hell—angels—devils, &c. &c. One feature of English manners, and still too common amongst us, that excited the disgust of foreigners, was *profane swearing*, which in this age had risen to such a height, that an Englishman was called in contempt a "*god-damme*." The population of Nottingham, 1377, as appears by a capitation tax roll of Edward III., was 2300 persons.

Slavery was pretty generally abolished in Britain before the fifteenth century. There can be no doubt, that not only the social importance, but the social position of the labouring classes would be eventually elevated by the extinction of villanage, and it may be added, by those violent efforts often made on their own part, to which, notwithstanding, much in them that was blameable, and attended with calamitous consequences at the moment, yet it must be admitted, their release from bondage was in all probability mainly owing. The insurrection of Wat Tyler, in the beginning of the reign of Richard II., 1380, besides giving a blow to villanage, from which it appears never to have recovered, could not fail to impress on the rest of the community an abiding conviction of the popular strength, and a salutary dread of provoking any new explosion of it. Seventy years afterwards, Jack Cade headed a rebellion of the commons, and was put down as before; but unsuccessful as was this insurrection, in regard to the immediate objects it sought to obtain, it no doubt helped forward the body of the people another step in the course toward their due position in the state. The difference between the demands and avowed designs of the insurgents, on these two occasions, is very remarkable, and throws a strong light upon the progress the labouring classes had actually made in the intervening period. In 1380, their principal demand was the abolition of villanage or *slavery*; to any political rights, any power of interfering in the making of laws or regulation of public affairs, no claim was laid; but in 1450, not a word was said about villanage, that question had been settled, the chain of slavery had been broken and its dissevered links swept away; what the commons now insisted on

was a concession to them of a certain degree of political power. And much as we may deplore the civil war of the roses, which was in no sense a war for principle, but entirely personal between the two great families, each courted and spared the commons, but weakened the power of the barons; and this, more than any other event in the history of our nation, tended ultimately to the firm establishment of the throne and advancement of the liberty of the common people.

Henry VII. was a man of superior wisdom and prudence, and his entire reign had one chief object in view, of which he never appears to have lost sight, which was that of weakening and keeping down the power of the barons, by forbidding them to keep any retainers about them, and demolishing many of their castles after the civil war was concluded, he brought down their authority lower than ever since the conquest. In this way and perhaps without intending it, the commons were in a great degree delivered from the tyranny of the lords, and all classes and ranks of men in the country were assimilated in condition as fellow subjects of a well constituted monarchy, which for the good of all reigned over all, with an undisputable sovereignty, while the control and fear of baronial authority was gradually removed, and the auspicious era was ushered in when the people might say, "We have no king but Cæsar."

Henry assumed the royal title and dignities in Bosworth Field, but with a strange inconsistency, he afterwards dated his accession from August 22nd, the eve of the day previous to the battle, but this was to replenish his empty coffers, by sequestrating the estates of some of the richest of the followers of his fallen antagonist, Richard III. Henry summoned a Parliament to meet on the 7th of November, and when the commons presented their speaker for the king's approval, he told them he had come to the throne by just title of inheritance, and by the sure judgment of God, who had given him the victory over his enemy in the field. Though these pretences were false and absurd, there was little fear of its being challenged as matters then were, and Parliament did his business very well, confirming his right to the throne, and attainting the late king, the Duke of Norfolk, Earl of Nottingham, his son the Earl of Surrey, Lord Lovell, Lord Ferrers, and twenty-five other noblemen and gentlemen; thus Henry came in immediate possession of some of the finest and largest estates in the kingdom. John Byron, of Colwick, son of Sir Nicholas Byron, of Claypole, was with his father, and fought on the side of the victorious Henry at Bosworth, this John was knighted 22nd September, 1485, and 1st of Henry VII., who the same year made him constable of Notting-

ham, and porter of the same, steward and warden also of the Forest of Sherwood, of Bilhay, Birkland, Rumwood, Ouseland, and Fulwood, with £40., &c. He lived after this fourteen years, and was buried in Colwick church, where there was a tablet erected to his memory, which, according to Deering, bore the following inscription:—

“Here lies Sir John Byron, knight, late constable of Nottingham castle, master of Sherwood forest, custos or lieutenant of the Isle of Man, steward of Manchester college; which John died the 3rd of May, in the year 1488. On whose soul God have mercy, Amen.”

He died without issue the 14th Henry VII., leaving his brother Nicholas his heir, who was made one of the knights of the Bath, at the marriage of Prince Arthur, 17th November, 1501 (Deering, p. 293.) The Doctor has fallen into an anachronism of ten years, for the 14th Henry VII. was 1498. This tablet must have been removed to make way for one more modern, for no trace of it is left now that we could discover or hear of in any part of the church.

1486. January 18th, the king married the princess Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward IV, the real heiress to the crown, and thus he united the interest of the two rival houses of York and Lancaster, but it was a match of expediency, without much affection, and through life he treated with jealousy, neglect and depression, his beautiful queen.

This year Henry paid a visit to Nottingham, on his way to the city of York, and spent nearly a fortnight at the castle, where he arrived April 6th, 1486.

1487. The next year, Henry was at Nottingham castle, and the following circumstances led to it:—

After the death of Richard III, the person who gave Henry VII. the most uneasiness was Edward Plantagenet, Earl of Warwick, son and heir of the late Duke of Clarence, brother of Edward IV. This unhappy youth had been kept a prisoner in the manor-house of Sheriff-Hutton, in Yorkshire, by the jealous fears of his late uncle, Richard III., this unfortunate youth was then, after queen Elizabeth, next heir to the throne, and had even been treated so at one time by Richard, and being now in his fifteenth year was not likely to be overlooked by the present king, who directly after his victory at Bosworth, sent Sir Robert Willoughby to remove the captive to the tower of London, which so recently had been the slaughter-house of his two cousins. In the month of November following, a young priest of Oxford, and a beautiful boy landed in Dublin, who gave out that the boy was the real Edward Planta-

genet, Earl of Warwick, who in a marvellous manner had secretly escaped from the tower of London; among a people of so lively an imagination and warm feelings as the Irish, a ready belief was accorded to the story, and a generous sympathy spread from heart to heart for the young hero of it. The Anglo Irish nobles who were averse from Henry, conceiving they might now be able to drive him from the throne, received the pretender with open arms, amongst whom was Thomas Fitzgerald, Earl of Kildare, and lord-lieutenant of Ireland, several Flemish and English nobles, the Earl of Lincoln, Lord Lovell, &c., who had been attainted by Henry, joined in this artful scheme, which, if successful, promised a reversal of their present calamity. Thus sanctioned and supported, the youth became exceedingly popular, and all Ireland declared themselves in his favour, and this Earl of Warwick, was crowned king Edward VI. of England, &c. by the bishop of Meath, in the cathedral church of Dublin, May 10, 1487, as there was no crown at hand, they took a golden diadem from the head of a statue of the Virgin Mary, and he was well crowned and anointed, and then after the Irish custom, carried on the shoulders of a very tall chieftain, named Darcy, from the church to the castle. Henry was sore vexed at this insurrection, and though he proclaimed a general amnesty, and brought the real Earl of Warwick from the tower, and publicly exhibited him in the streets of the city, and allowed numerous persons to converse with him, to whom he was known, all availed not, for the plot still thickened even in England. The amiable Duchess of Burgundy, sister to Edward IV., lived in good state in the Netherlands, having sovereign authority in the district which her husband had left as her dower: she hated Henry and all his race, therefore, by men and money rendered every assistance possible to this plot.

At first it was thought to have made Ireland the seat of war, but hoping to be joined by a greater number of the English nobility, if a descent and landing were made upon these shores, it was effected in a few days after his coronation.

Seeing war was now inevitable, Henry levied troops in various parts of the kingdom, while he lay in Kenilworth castle, the king from Ireland landed at the *pile* of Foundry, in the southern extremity of Furness. Immediately on their landing, Lord Lincoln, son of John de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, and Lord Lovell, &c., were joined by Sir Thomas Broughton, whose estates lay in Lancashire, and whose tenants were ready armed. From the east they advanced boldly to York. Edward was advancing with his vast army towards that city, by way of Coventry, Leicester and Nottingham, and the young Earl of Lincoln, who was the soul of the insurgents,

left York, hastened to meet Henry, and without waiting for an attack, determined to give him battle.

This boldness on the part of the earl, and the daring intrepidity of the insurgent's army astonished Henry and his generals, and thus confounded the king, who had taken up his abode in Nottingham castle, summoned here a council of war. A body guard alone entered the town, but the royal hosts pitched their tents on Ruddington hill; the king who loathed to shed human blood, and consequently averse from war, did not take the field on this occasion, but committed the charge of his forces to his generals in the near approaching engagement, himself still remaining in the castle.

The Earl of Oxford led the van of the royal army, and was on the 16th of June brought to action near a small town, Stoke East, three and a half miles on this side of Newark. This was a sanguinary battle, though the invaders had little or no cavalry—were ill provided with arms, and fought at a disparity of numbers of at least ten to one, yet they kept the enemy in check, and maintained their own position for three hours hard fighting; Martin Swart, the veteran German general, and his regiment did bravely, neither did the Irish or English fail in courage or fierceness, but it was impossible they could prevail. Henry knew that *money* was the sinews of war, and he had plenty at his command to have purchased victory over a hundred enemies such as this. The slaughter was great in the ranks of the royal army, but annihilating on the part of the enemy. The Earl of Lincoln, Earl of Kildare, Lords Thomas and Maurice Fitzgerald died fighting, Martin Swart and his veteran troops, almost perished to a man, Lord Lovell made his escape and was never heard of more, it was believed he was drowned in attempting to swim his horse across the Trent.^(a) At least 4000 of the invaders perished, and half of the king's first line. His pretended majesty was taken prisoner, whose real name was Lambert Simnel, son of a baker in Oxford. Henry, however, did not put this youth to death, or incarcerate him in a prison, but wisely considering the lad as an image of wax that others had tempered and moulded, frankly forgave, and put him in a good situation in the palace as a menial, and he turned a broach (spit), who once had been anointed king and worn a crown. Some time after he was

(a) Long time after the Tudors had gone to their account, and when the dynasty of the Stewards had been driven out of the kingdom, nearly 200 years after this battle of Stoke, some workmen accidentally discovered a subterraneous chamber at Minster Lovel, in Oxfordshire, the ancient seat of the adventurous Lord; within this chamber was the skeleton of a man seated in a chair, with his head resting upon a table, these sad relics were supposed, with some reason, to tell a tale of horror concerning this Lord Lovell.

preferred to be one of the king's falconers, in which office he died, as for the priest he was committed to close prison, and was never heard of afterwards.

Deering has preferred the following interesting information from the accounts of Geoffrey Knyveton, who was constable of the castle,—

“The accompte of Geffry Knyveton, from the feast of St. Michael the Archaunge, in the XXVth year of kinge Henry the sixth, 1447, unto the same feast next followinge, by one whole yeare for the castle of Nottingham.

“1st, He gives accompte of £xii 8s. cominge of xxiiii acres of meadow, lying in a meadow belonging to the castle of Nottingham called the king's meadow. The price, 3s. 2d. so letten this yeare.

“And of xiv s. the latter agistment of the same meadow, betwixt Michallmas and Martlemas, happeninge.

“And of liii s. iiiii d. of the farme of the close, called castle appleton.

“And of xxxvi s. 8d. for the farme of another close, called the constable-home, so letten to the men of Nottingham.

“And of xxivs. of the farme of a pece of meadow, called the milne-dame.

“And xiii s. of the farme of two peces of meadow, lyeinge by the king's bridge, and the rocke-yard.

“And viii s. of the castle hills, without the castle walls.

“And xx s. of the farme of the pindage of the castle, so letten to the men of Nottingham.

“And of x s. of the farme of the outward, within the castle walls.

“And of the profit of the dove-cott nothing this year, but it was wont to give 3s, 4d.

“And of for the castle-miln.

“And of the 13s. 4d. of the farme of the coneygarth of the castle this year, &c.” (a)

(a) This extract is taken *literatim* from an old forest book, written for the use of the Mayor of Nottingham, Robert Alvey, by his sergeant at mace, William Marshall, in the year 1588, John Nody, and Nicholas Sherwin, being sheriffs.

CHAPTER II.

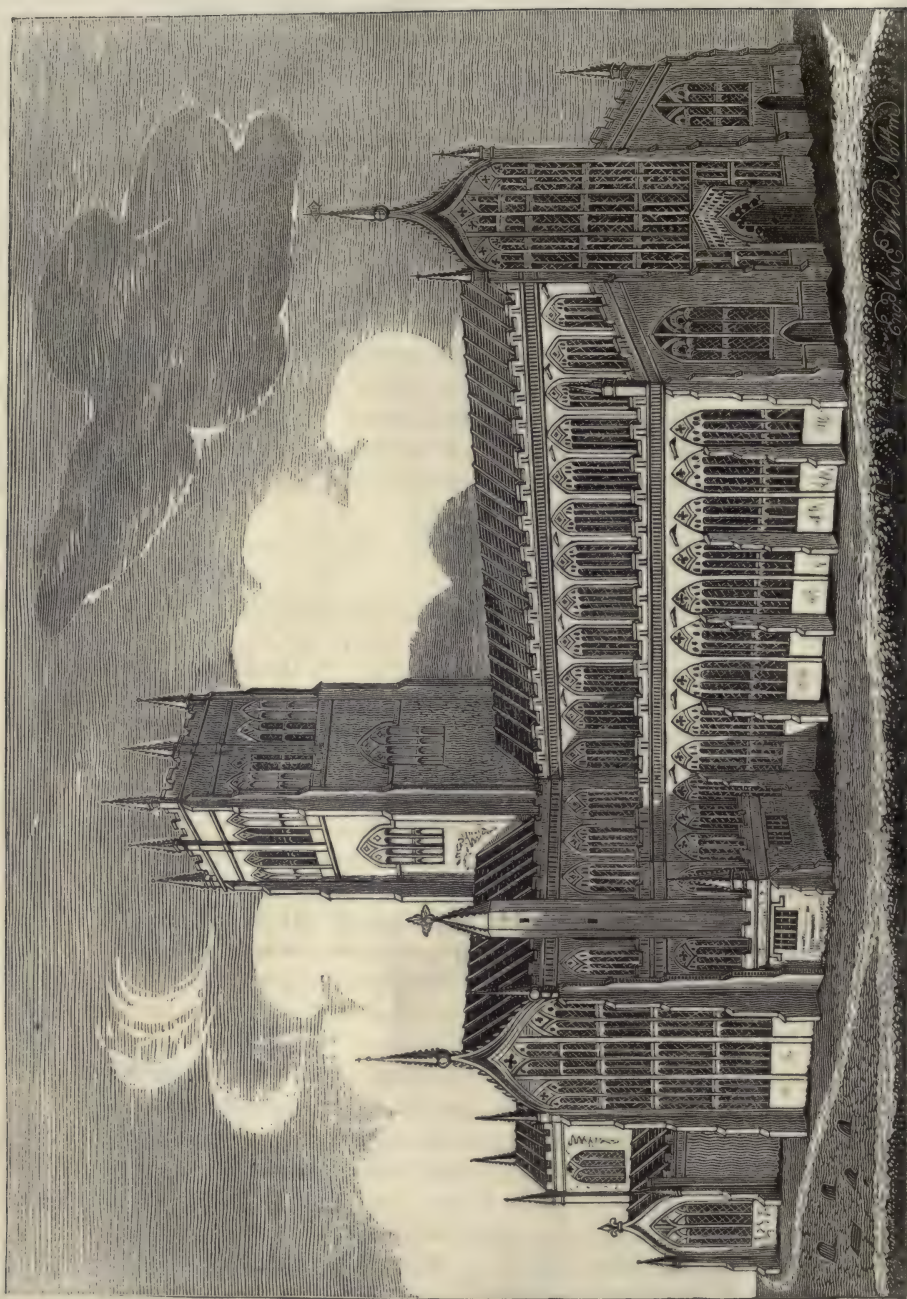
Much as it has been the fashion to reproach the memory of Henry VII., especially for his cowardice, avarice, and we may add, despotism, yet benefits to the commons of the most substantial character resulted from his reign.

His immediate predecessor, Richard III., was a man of war, who delighted to entwine around his brow the laurels of victory, which, amid the din of war, he gathered on the tented field, he enlarged, beautified, and strengthened the castle, and as a palatial fortress, raised it to the highest degree of magnificence; Henry VII. despoiled, unroofed, and dismantled it, and, acting in a spirit of wisdom, more than a century in advance of the age in which he lived, very properly made of our magnificent castle a premature ruin.

“Thy days are gone—thy battlemented walls
 No longer frown with over-hanging guns;
 The roar is hushed of revelry and war,
 The night owl shrieks, where once the mighty fell
 The white rose and the red entwine reciprocally.
 Here beauty tripp’d—and here rough warrior lords
 Brown’d by the sun of battle—scarr’d and maim’d,
 Held many a council over England’s fate!
 ’Twas here the vassal to his liege lord paid
 The feudal homage of the barony:—
 ’Twas here the boar’s head smoked, with minstrelsy,
 To feast a monarch, or his warlike peers;—
 ’Twas here, diurnally, the royal haunch
 Steamed on the charger, as the festal horn,
 Proclaimed the banquet. Here the nobles fought
 For hapless Henry, and his luckless queen.”

Mr. Throsby and Mr. Blackner, have both fixed upon the reign of Henry VII. as the period of rebuilding the ancient Anglo Saxon church, the present noble pile of St. Mary, with which once few could vie, either for beauty or magnificence. Dr. Deering thus writes concerning it:—

“There appears no certain accounts when this church was built, or by whom founded, except a workman who was employed in repairing the west end of the church then very much decayed, informs me that there was a date cut in one of the timbers, which,



ST. MARY'S CHURCH, NOTTINGHAM, AS RE-BUILT 11TH. HENRY IV. 1409.

though he could not precisely remember, yet this he was sure of, that it made the church then upwards of eleven hundred years old!! And indeed the oldest part of the building bespeaks it of Saxon original, as well as St. Peter's." After the conquest, in the reign of Henry I., we find them all three mentioned in the foundation deed of the priory of Lenton, where William Peverel, among other gifts, granted to it, with leave of Lord Henry, the church of St. Mary, in the English borough of Nottingham, with land, tithe and appurtenances, the church of St. Peter, and the church of St. Nicholas likewise in Nottingham.

The church of St. Mary, as it is the oldest, so it is by much the largest, standing as has been said on the highest rock of the three. It is built in the form of a cross, with a square tower in the intersection, the whole is contrived like a collegiate church, with stalls on both sides the choir, which last, being very much decayed in 1625, (Mr. Hansby being then vicar,) was put in repair by the farmers of the tithes by sequestration of the profits, it was again repaired in 1727, and adorned with a very handsome altarpiece of neat joiner's work.—The Rev. Mr. Disney, vicar. (See p. 19.)

We have one or two reasons for suspecting this description, which is chiefly copied from Dr. Thoroton, is not quite correct. Undoubtedly that there was a church, erected on the site of the present building of St. Mary, is an unquestionable fact, there is a strength of probability, and clearness of circumstantial evidence to warrant an hypothesis, if not an assumption, that the Roman Britons had a place of worship here, on which for many a previous century had stood a temple of idolatry. But why does he suppose the church of St. Peter to be also Saxon? not surely from its being mentioned some forty or fifty years after the conquest, during which time it might have been built. If St. Peter's is of Saxon origin how is it that it was not taxed as was St. Mary's? and if that had been the case, St. Peter's church would have been found in Domesday-book, which is not the fact. "The oldest parts of the building bespeak its Saxon original," says the Doctor, but if any part of either St. Mary's or St. Peter's churches are of Saxon architecture, there is no other church of Saxon architecture, to which they bear any resemblance in this kingdom or any other, therefore the Doctor could not have arrived at this judgment from *comparison*, and in the absence of record how could he obtain his knowledge any other way, neither can we conceive how the Doctor could know how the church of St. Mary was the older of the two, even admitting his own principle.

. As to the account of the workman, who a hundred years ago, found the inscription which proved the church then above eleven hundred years old, this would not only make the church the oldest ecclesiastical building in the kingdom, but carry back its erection to the time of Creda, who began his reign in the kingdom of Mercia, A.D. 585, and be about 150 years before the Saxons were even nominally converted to the christian faith ; so that if in this we are to believe the Doctor, we must admit that the present St. Mary's church was either a conventicle of persecuted British christians, and not of Saxon original, or if a Saxon building that it then must have been a temple devoted to Saxon idolatry.

To show that neither St. Peter's nor St. Mary's churches are of Saxon original, we need no other, or more respectable authority than Dr. Deering himself, "for this same year, 1140, the Earl of Gloucester with great power invaded the town of Nottingham, and spoiled it. The townsmen were taken, slain, or burnt in the churches whereunto they fled, and by reason of this all the town was set on flames," (see p. 236,) how then can these be Saxon churches existing now, when by the Normans, 1140, they were destroyed by fire? That the Anglo Saxons erected temples of some kind for their pagan worship is admitted, but of their form or material, nothing with certainty is known. It has indeed been inferred that they were not deficient in show or solidity, from the fact that some of them were converted into christian churches at the first establishment of christianity, and it is certain that pope Gregory wrote to St. Augustin, advising him not to demolish the temples, (but to cast out and destroy the idols,) and consecrate them to the service of God. This, however, throws no light upon the style or extent of the Saxon temples ; the unsupported authority of Dr. Deering, if we dare admit it, would point as an example to St. Mary's church. No doubt Gregory's impression was a Roman one, and in any case we can hardly suppose the buildings of a people so uncultivated as the Saxons, before their conversion, ever possessed any distinct architectural character.

The conversion of the Saxons led immediately to the general erection of churches ; some few left by the Romans appear to have escaped devastation. Bede records two in the city of Canterbury, one of which was repaired and given to St. Augustin by king Ethelbert on his conversion, 592, dedicated to our Saviour, and established as the episcopal see. Two other churches also were founded by the same king, that of the monastery of St. Peter and St. Paul, at Canterbury, and that of St. Andrew, at Rochester, which also became an episcopal see. About the same time the see of London was founded, and a church built by Sebert, king of the east Sax-

ons, 598. So little is placed upon record concerning these churches that it has been a subject of controversy, whether they were of stone or timber, and even whether the Anglo Saxons were at that period sufficiently advanced in the arts to erect stone buildings, or for a considerable time afterward. That many timber buildings were erected about this period, there is no doubt. The first chapel or oratory erected by Edwin, king of Northumberland, at York, in 627, was certainly of timber. A wooden church is mentioned by William of Malmsbury, at Dutlinge, in Somersetshire, and the cathedral of Lindisfarne was built in 652, entirely of sawn oak, and covered with thatch, till Eadbert, the seventh bishop of Lindisfarne, replaced the thatch with sheets of lead.

But the cathedral of York, founded by Edwin, soon after his baptism, was undoubtedly built of stone, and it marks the advance of the arts in this century, that in 669 bishop Wilfrid glazed the windows; the glass for this purpose was imported from the continent, for the famous Benedict Biscop, abbot of Wearmouth, who is recorded as the first who brought artificers, skilled in the art of making glass, into this country from France, about 676. These artificers glazed the windows of Biscop's church, at Wearmouth, and taught the craft to native workmen; before this period windows, even in churches, were enclosed by lattice work, sometimes by linen blinds.

These two prelates, Wilfrid and Benedict Biscop, were the most munificent patrons of architecture in the seventh century. The monastery of Wearmouth was begun in 675, and was a building of great magnitude and splendour. In the year 716, Ethelbald, king of Mercia, erected the abbey of Croyland, in Lincolnshire, the foundations of which are described as being large wooden piles driven into the ground, solid earth, brought in boats from the distance of 9 miles, being laid upon them. In 767, the church of St. Peter, at York, having been damaged by fire, was taken down, and rebuilt by Albert, then archbishop of that see; Alcuin describes this church as a lofty pile, supported by arches on solid columns, with admirable vaultings and windows, surrounded by porticos and galleries, and containing thirty altars variously ornamented.

We have few notices or indications of the progress of the arts during the wars which desolated the country, with little intermission, during the two next, viz. ninth and tenth centuries; shortly after this the Anglo Saxon architecture merged into that modification of Romanesque, which, regarding the source from whence we immediately derived it, we probably term the *Norman style*. As the introduction of this style forms a second period of Anglo Saxon

architecture, it will be well here to take a short review of the facts which have been collected concerning the first.

Of the churches of the period of which we have been speaking, to which, as Dr. Deering would teach, the present church of St. Mary belongs, not one any where exists, neither in any instance does one stone remain upon another to show what once was their character or extent, and it is only from the scanty notices of them in the chronicles and records of the time, that we are able to judge of either. From what has been said we may infer that the architecture of the Anglo Saxons was identical with that of the continent, as far as the christian religion had spread a taste for Roman art, an inference confirmed by later styles even down to the fourteenth century.

That the larger Anglo Saxon churches were in form as well as in name the same as the Roman *basilicas*, and were not called churches, but *basilicas*, may be inferred from the fact that they are frequently spoken of by historians, as being in the Roman manner, as well as from their quadrangular external form and their internal porticos, which are clearly described by Bede. Add to these considerations the absence of any allusion to *transepts*, spires, or towers, warrant the assumption there were none in early times, how then could Deering say, St. Mary's with both tower and transepts, and St. Peter's with a tower and spire, bore evident marks of Saxon origin? whereas there is not the least trace of resemblance to them can be found in either, but the Saxon architecture was utterly diverse from both, in the form and style of building, but is identified with the churches (*basilicas*) of the same age of which many remain in Italy, and some in Germany. The *basilica* of St. Paul, without the walls of Rome, founded by Constantine the Great, is a quadrangular building, and in its general features as close a copy of the ancient *basilicas* as the use for which it was designed would allow, and the comparatively degenerate age in which it was erected could produce.

The interior of St. Paul's church in this town is that of a Roman *basilica*, or old Saxon church. Let any one judge how much it is like St. Mary's, and how feeble is the claim of the latter to be admitted as of Saxon original.

In the tenth century we find an evident change in style prevailing on the continent. The doorway of the cathedral of Mentz, founded about 973, though it exhibits the old Roman detail, some of the capitals of the columns being strictly of the Corinthian order, present the same general form that prevailed in all gateways of the middle ages, through successive changes of style, a series of recessed arches, reducing the real aperture of the external arch-

way. In the cathedral of Worms, which is a little later in its date, there is not only a change of plan, by the distinct marking of the cross, but the style altogether approaches that of the Normans, in which the architecture of the Anglo Saxons finally merged.

The origin of this style which speedily became universal, may perhaps be traced to the Byzantine school, at least that style of sculpture accompanies it in Germany and France, though rare in England. The *cruciform plan* like that of St. Mary's, was shadowed out in the ecclesiastical edifices of Constantinople as early as the sixth century. The settlement of the western empire by the Franks, and the munificence of Charlemagne, had brought the arts from Constantinople, and even from Arabia, and they continued to flourish under his successors, at a period when the Anglo Saxons were struggling for their existence as a nation with the Danish invaders, and had neither leisure nor means to bestow upon the arts. Alfred the Great, during the interval of quiet he had won by his arms and policy, applied himself to architecture, principally military.

From Alfred, in 897, there is scarcely a fact that throws any light upon architecture as an art, to be met with until the time of Edgar, 959, when under the influence of St. Dunstan, monastic and other ecclesiastical edifices were multiplied in the land, among these we have a description of the abbey of Ramsey, in Huntingdonshire, founded by Ailwin, styled the "Alderman of all England," with the assistance of St. Oswald, bishop of Worcester. This church was completed in 794, and is described in the history of the abbey, as having two towers raised above the roof, one at the west end, and the other which was larger, supported by four pillars in the building, where it divided into four parts, being connected by arches to other adjoining arches, which prevented their giving way. This is a clear description of a church with *transepts* and a *tower* at the intersection, and perhaps the first so formed in the kingdom.

Still architecture was at a very low ebb in England; St. Wulstan, bishop of Worcester, in 1084, remarks concerning a work of this very St. Oswald, for when St. Wulstan founded a new church at Worcester in that year, is said to have wept at the abandonment and demolition of the former edifice erected in 960, and was fourteen years in building, being reminded that he ought rather to rejoice at the superior extent and magnificence of the new foundation, answered, "We destroy the works of our holy forefathers, that we may obtain praise of men; those pious men knew not how to construct pompous edifices, but under *any roof* devoted themselves to God, and excited others by their example; we, on the contrary, heap up stones and neglect the *care of souls*."

Parish churches had become frequent early in the ninth century, since a canon relating to their consecration was enacted in the council of Ceal Hythe, in 816. The most general form was that of a nave and chancel, with transepts or side aisles is proved by that of Brixham.

This church has been considered a Roman work, from the kind of bricks with which the arches are turned, but the Anglo Saxons were acquainted with the use of bricks as well as the Romans. The church of Brixham, however, is older than the conquest, and so is the little church of Darent, in Kent. The first introduction of bells into churches cannot be precisely ascertained, but large ones certainly were rare so recently as the tenth century, for William of Malmsbury reckons them among the wonderful and strange things that St. Dunstan gave to the abbey. Bell towers are probably not more than a century older than the conquest.

Few nations in any period of history have been more distinguished than the Normans by a taste for magnificent buildings, many examples remain to attest their proficiency as early as the tenth century. But in the early part of the eleventh century, which was to them an interval of comparative peace, and they began to enjoy the benefit of permanent security in their Anglo possessions, the nobility emulated each other in erecting churches on their domains. The success of Norman arms in England, was immediately followed by the general diffusion of Norman arts, when the land was parcelled out among Norman barons, appropriated to the endowment of Norman monasteries, and when the sees and religious establishments, were filled with Norman bishops and monks, edifices rivalling those in their continental dominions speedily arose in every part of the country. Such was the activity and zeal of the Normans in founding ecclesiastical buildings, that however rapaciously they might have possessed themselves of the wealth of England, they certainly applied it with good taste, and by a liberal expenditure encouraged the arts, and restored the forms of religion. "You might see," says William of Malmsbury, "churches rise in every village, and monasteries in every town, and cities built in a style of splendour unknown before; you might behold the country flourishing with renovated sights, so that each wealthy man counted that day lost to him, which he neglected to signalize by some magnificent action." To this age Nottingham is indebted for two of its churches, of which one, St. Peter's, now remains.

The twelfth century was still more productive in works of architecture, during the reign of Henry I., in which period Lenton Priory was founded (see p. 152). Of the resources which the

clergy of this period brought to the work of founding and constructing churches, monasteries, &c., we may form an idea from the example of Bishop Herbert, of Losing, who removed the episcopal see of Thetford to Norwich, in 1094. Beside settling a community of Clugnaic monks at Thetford, he established an extensive monastery at Norwich, defraying the expense entirely out of his private fortune, and erected the splendid church which still remains a monument of his wealth and liberality, and yet he was by no means a rich bishop. This church was surpassed in size by others of the same date, and the enlarged ideas of Mauritius, bishop of London, appear to have astonished even his contemporaries. He began to rebuild his cathedral of St. Paul in 1086, upon a plan so vast and magnificent, that it was censured as a rash undertaking, never likely to be completed, and though it was burnt in the great fire in London, 1666, the accounts we have of its form and dimensions would go far to justify this wonder and incredulity. Roger, bishop of Sarum from 1107 to 1139, was another munificent builder, for besides building several castles, rebuilt his cathedral in so much splendour and magnificence, that it yielded to none in the kingdom, but surpassed many. The ruins of the abbey of Malmsbury, and of Sherborne castle, are all that remain of the great works of this truly great man.

To particularize all the ecclesiastical edifices founded during this period, would be to enumerate most of the abbeys and cathedrals in England. So solid and well constructed are these works, that wherever violence or neglect have not assisted the dilapidating hand of time, they remain to this day entire, and apparently imperishable.

It is true that in many instances the alterations and additions of succeeding periods have done much to obliterate the original character of the Norman style, yet there are few in which it cannot be distinctly traced, and in many it still predominates. Besides the cathedral of Norwich, we may notice those of Durham, founded by William Carileppo, 1093; Chichester, by Bishop Ralph, 1091; Rochester, by Gandulph, 1077; Hereford, by Robert de Losing, 1079; Gloucester, by Abbot Serlo, 1088; Peterborough, by Ernulph, 1107; and Oxford, by Prior Guymond, 1120. There are also considerable remains of this period at Ely, in the nave and transepts, 1081-1106; at Exeter, in the two noble towers built by Bishop Walwast, 1112; at Winchester, in the tower and transepts, the work of Bishop Walkelyn, 1070; and in the cathedral of Canterbury, of which the whole of the eastern part was erected before the end of the twelfth century.

It is not only as founders of so many noble buildings, and the patrons of the artists by whom their erections were superintended, that those prelates have a claim upon our admiration, but there is great reason to believe that it was their architectural skill which produced the designs, which their wealth contributed to carry into execution. Gundulph, bishop of Rochester, is recorded to have been the most able architect of his day, he built the tower of London, and Peter Colechurch, architect of the first stone bridge across the Thames, was also an ecclesiastic.

As the Norman style forms an intermediate link between the Roman and the Gothic, as might be expected, there is much in it that recalls the memory of the one, and that connects with the other. The principal feature of Anglo Norman churches is the cruciform, as to shape like St. Mary's church, and as to style the *circular arch*, springing either from a single column varying in every degree from a cylinder of two diameters high, to a proportion nearly classical, or from a pier decorated half columns, or light shafts, the evident origin of the *clustered* pillar of a later date. Both these forms are frequently used in the same building, as in Durham cathedral, where they support the main arches alternately. Polygonal shafts, and plain rectangular piers, are also to be met with, but they are less common; the walls are so massive as to render buttresses unnecessary, the projections so called, being rather for ornament than utility; the windows are small in proportion, and generally simple in form, though sometimes divided by a column into two lights within the external arch. Circular windows were also used, and in their simple division, by small shafts, we may see the outline of the elaborate *wheel windows* of the Gothic style. The cornices are often extremely bold, and supported by corbals in a variety of forms, of which grotesque and monstrous heads are most common. Another sort of cornice consists merely of a band indented underneath, and forming a parapet. This cornice is usually of the same projection as the buttresses which die into it. The former style of cornice was generally used to terminate towers, and perhaps originally to support an acute angled *stone roof*, which we may consider as the origin of the *spire*.

The details of the Norman style are extremely varied; yet the mouldings are few, simple, and may be traced to a Roman origin. The bases of the columns are usually simple and regular, and in the capitals we constantly find imitations of the classical orders, (except perhaps the Ionic) from the plainest to the most elaborate. The running decorations are extremely various, and like the capitals may be traced to a classical origin. The antique scroll is reproduced, in a variety of modifications. But the most charac-

teristic ornament of the style is the chevron, or zigzag, which is used in the greatest profusion equally in the earliest and latest examples, and even lingers after every other trace of the style has disappeared, as in the case of Lincoln cathedral.

In St. Mary's there is not in the old part any window with a circular head, there is no chevron ornament,—no wheel window,—not small windows,—not thick massive walls,—not an absence of buttresses, &c. with the exception of the heads of grotesque figures, of which we shall have something to say hereafter; and the shape of the building, which is that of a Latin cross, which, though originating with the Normans, is not peculiar to them; so far from the church having any signs of Anglo Saxon architecture, as Dr. Deering has thought, there is not in it one single trait that it was erected so early as the Norman architecture, by which the former was succeeded.

The Anglo Normans were most lavish in the display of ornaments on the church door ways, and the elaborate and exquisite workmanship of that venerable relic of antiquity, the south porch of St. Mary's, might almost justify the assumption that it belonged to that age; but were this admitted, it would not prove the body of the church was of Anglo Norman architecture, for there is a tradition, that this once beautiful work of art, belonged originally to the Priory of Lenton; and was brought thence after its suppression in the reign of Henry VIII.; whether the tradition is founded in truth or not, this porch is not of Norman architecture, for the door ways of the Anglo Normans consisted of the *circular arch*, with a repetition of many enriched bands one within another, surrounded by an archivolt, sometimes resembling that member in classical architecture, and at other times partaking more of the solid label.

The door way of Ramsey Abbey, Hants, is a fine existing specimen of the highly ornamented of the Anglo Normans; square headed door-ways are also common, but this form is generally (the exceptions are rare) enclosed within an arch, and the face filled up with sculpture, a fine example of which may be seen in the door way of Barfreton church, Kent; therefore the porch of the church of St. Mary, come from where it might, not having one mark of Saxon, or even Norman architecture in it, however venerable it may now appear from decay, owes its origin to a more recent date. *Gothic architecture*, which prevailed from the twelfth to the sixteenth century, presents itself to our enquiries, in a state of constant progression, one change is only a transition to another. The thirteenth century is the period of its nearest approach to

general uniformity, after this time it diverges into different *national* characteristics, which are nowhere more strongly or distinctly marked than in England, where it has produced the most numerous and remarkable results; for although our later styles may want something of the grace and luxuriance of the Norman gothic, and our religious and other public edifices may not equal the vastness of some of the German cathedrals, yet we possess structures displaying architectural combinations peculiarly our own; pre-eminent in decorative ornament, and boldness of effect. Gothic architecture must not be considered then merely as different from the classical, it is diametrically opposed to it upon principles no less fixed and consistent than its own. It was in gradual progress during the last modification of the Romanesque, and was soon carried to its utmost extent, the pillars were clustered throughout, to assimilate with the lofty and slender shafts supporting the vaulting of the nave, the capitals reduced and their salient angles suppressed, so as to produce the least possible interruption to the eye in its progress upward. The same tendency was observed in pointing the arch, and the distinct and deeply cut moulding which replaced the ancient archivolt, were well calculated to continue the impression produced by the vertical lines of support; the external buttress became an important feature both in composition and construction, being spread towards the base, and carried above the walls, in order to resist the thrust of the main vaultings, through the medium of the *flying buttress*, the boldest combination of strength and lightness ever imagined. These remarks so nearly apply, as respects its general outline, of architectural character that they may be considered as a partial description of St. Mary's. So far then we have evidence that this magnificent, and venerable pile, belongs to neither Saxon nor yet Norman original, but is a pure *English gothic* church.

By pursuing this exceedingly interesting subject in some of its details, we shall be enabled to fix the date of its erection to a few years, with as much certainty as if the year had been engraved upon it; but we will not anticipate. Mr. Rickman has divided the English gothic into three styles, arising from such modifications as have been discriminated in that peculiar to Great Britain, of which two appeared and passed away, nearly within the limits of the historical period now under consideration. First, the *Lancet* or early English gothic, extending through the reign of Edward I. and II. the *decorated* English extending to nearly the end of the fourteenth century.

1. The *Lancet* or early English gothic, of which Salisbury cathedral, founded by Bishop Poore, on the removal of the old see

from Sarum, in 1220, is the most extensive and complete example that remains. There is a great simplicity in the whole erection ; pinnacles are little used, being confined to the principal angles of the edifice, and the buttresses with which they were afterward combined finish with a triangular pediment. Arched panelling is still used abundantly, and to this mode of decorating the walls we owe the introduction of *niches* and canopies, which make an early appearance in the west front of this cathedral, and are still further advanced in the facade of the cathedral of Wells. As yet they consist only of a deepened arch, surmounted by a pediment and a corbel, or very small pedestal for the figure ; detached and banded shafts are a peculiar characteristic of the columns of this period. They are also much used in door-ways, of which the larger sort are planned with a deep arch, composed of an immense number of mouldings, forming several planes of decoration ; a double entrance which is arched, but sometimes turned in a form peculiar to the period, being a square head with small rounded haunches. This sort of door is common in smaller door-ways, and in domestic architecture.

So far the resemblance in our church answers not to this description, therefore, though an English gothic erection, Salisbury cathedral is anterior to that of Mary's church. Were there nothing else, the *Lancet windows* are fatal to an hypothesis, that their age is the same, which in this early stage are *tall* and *narrow*, without any division or tracery, but generally combined in groups of two or three, as is seen in the front and back of the Independent chapel, Friar-lane ; in some instances the groups have five or seven openings, as seen in the beautiful example of the north transept of the cathedral of York, of which there is no trace in St. Mary's church. This simple form of the windows was long maintained, and the enlargement of them, their division into two or more lights, within a single external arch, and the introduction of tracery form, a *second division* of the early English architecture. An early double window occurs in the south transept of York, founded in 1227, but in Westminster abbey, begun by Henry III., in 1245, the plain Lancet window is nearly laid aside, the openings for the most part are divided by a shaft, and the head of the arch occupied by a feathered circle. The *trefoil* and *quatrefoil*, were introduced about this period ; but the most characteristic ornament of this English gothic, is the indentation known as the *dog-tooth*. This was soon improved into a sort of pyramidal four-leaved flower, in which shape it is used in the most extraordinary profusion, as in the south transept of York, but it appears to have been laid aside in the middle of the thirteenth century, being used more sparingly in the north transept, and is not found in West-

minster abbey; *trefoil* leaves are cut deep, and in capitals turn over, so as to assume a spiral form, and resemble a volute. Two large trefoils on each side spread open, adorn the underside of the arch of the south porch of St. Mary's, and are used, as may be seen, to decorate the upper surface of the pediment of the north transept after the same manner as in the choir of York, in every other respect St. Mary's differs from the plain gothic. The first step made during this period toward the magnificent style of roofing peculiar to English gothic, by the addition of intermediate ribs to the arches, and cross springers of the early vaulting, resulted from the introduction of polygonal chapter-houses, in which it branches out in a rich cluster of moulded ribs, from a central column; that of Lincoln is one of the earliest examples, and was followed by Salisbury, York, and Southwell.

Parish churches were numerous in the early English style. It is probable that many of those churches erected before the conquest may have fallen to decay, and been replaced about this time. The ancient plan of a nave and chancel without side aisles is still retained in those of the smaller class. We must not quit this style without noticing the *spire*, which was introduced at a very early date. In fact an example remains at Sleaford, in Lincolnshire, which evidently belongs to the transition. In its first form the spire retains something of its original character of a pointed roof, rising immediately from the projecting cornices of the tower, but though this form runs occasionally far into the succeeding style, a more graceful mode soon obtained, by placing the spire within the parapet of the tower, and grouping it with the pinnacles at the angles, as in the church of St. Peter, (and formerly of St Nicholas in this town,) which is after the pattern of Chichester cathedral. The spire of the old St. Paul's, London, rising to a height of 520 ft., added to that structure as early as 1222, was made of wood covered with lead, and the pattern from which the tall and beautiful spire of Chesterfield church probably was taken.

II. The reign of Edward II. brings with it the *decorated English* style, of which we have nothing in this church, except in the new buttresses, which in a perversion of taste were added to the south transept, in 1818. And of the geometrical style we have only the cornice of the south porch, which is hollow, and contains some grotesque heads, and large flowers. The spires of this period are numerous and magnificent, but we have no spire of any sort in St. Mary's church. Among them stands that of Salisbury, St. Mary's of Oxford, Newark church, and St. Mary's, Stamford, none of them, except Newark, are crocketed, but are lighted by a graduated series of windows, crowned by the high pediment, from which it may be

inferred they were built about 1331. Parish churches in the decorated English style, are numerous and splendid, particularly in the adjoining county of Lincoln, where ecclesiastical architecture appears to have flourished in an especial manner during the fifteenth century.

III. The reader must keep in mind that however clearly the different styles of Gothic architecture may be distinguished, which successively prevailed in the middle ages, yet it is not always easy to mark the boundary lines which separate them. A further difficulty on this point is incidental to this effort to fix the date of the erection of this beautiful structure, of which an engraving will be given, is the frequent want of coincidence between the historical and architectural eras.

It will be necessary, in treating of the period sought after, to look to the end of the reign of Edward III., 1377, which is the date conventionally assigned, to the close of the second style, or decorated English, and the introduction of the *third*, or *perpendicular*, and in some particulars anticipate as far as the time of the sixteenth century. The perpendicular gothic is essentially and exclusively English, and heartily may we congratulate ourselves upon it (says Professor Willis), when we compare it with the sister style of France and Germany. It sprung up in our own country as a new and vigorous shoot, and flourished during a period when the continental gothic, exhausted by excessive luxuriance, was declining irretrievably. The principal characteristic of this style, and that to which it owes its name, is the *perpendicular* direction of the *mullions*, which are carried up in *straight lines*, till they reach the curve of the arch, the sub-divisions of the curve of the window being also for the most part formed of lines, having a similar tendency. These perpendicular lines being crossed at right angles, by transoms (cross beams), now first introduced into large windows, the whole becomes a combination of open panels.

Panelling, says Rickman, is the grand source of ornament in this style, indeed the interior of most of the richest buildings of this style is only a series of it; for example, King's College, Cambridge, is all panel, except the floor. This principle is no where more strikingly displayed than in the nave of Winchester cathedral, built by William de Wykeham, who held the see from 1367 to 1404. This magnificent work, which appears to have occupied the last ten years of his life, is therefore an early example of this style, having been executed before the decorated was quite superseded.

This is the style of architecture of St. Mary's church. Most of the peculiarities in which the perpendicular gothic differs strikingly

from the two former styles is the suppression of the distinctive *triforium*, which merges in a series of panels, entering into composition with the clerestory window above; the depressed four-centered arch, which, at a more advanced stage of the perpendicular style, almost superseded every other form, and the square plane of decoration, by which the arches were enclosed, as in a frame, constitute a form of composition, so especially appropriate to door-ways, that comparatively few, after its introduction, are executed in any other way. The triangular *panel*, or *spandril*, thus generated, is usually filled with tracery, or other ornament, and occasionally, when not very large, with a mass of foliage, this being one of the few cases in which that mode of decoration is retained. Running foliage is occasionally met with in hollow mouldings of cornices, but it is principally applied in detached flowers, as seen in many parts of St. Mary's. Among the minor characteristics of the perpendicular style, is to be observed the disuse of shafts, except in main arches and door-ways, but never in windows, or any subordinate combinations. The transition from the last style may be observed in Westminster hall, where the astragals of the windows are worked with a base, but no capitals; a profusion of little battlements crowded upon the *string-courses*, and other horizontal lines, even to the transoms of the windows, is another marked feature of this style. The display of tracery in this principle of composition, operates with a somewhat unfavourable effect, and on this point the perpendicular style must yield to the decorated English; it is nevertheless, susceptible of many pleasing combinations, of which St. Mary's at Oxford, may afford an example, often followed in windows of seven openings, or more. Brief as has been our description of this order of architecture, we hope enough has been advanced to show that it is almost a literal description of, and is practically exemplified in St. Mary's.

1st, The perpendicular direction of the mullions, &c. of the windows are here; 2nd, these perpendicular lines are crossed at right angles, by *transoms*, now first introduced in large windows, and by which they are divided in panels are to be seen here; witness the two noble windows at the north and south transepts, which are perpendicular and divided by transoms into panels like the nave of Winchester cathedral, and such was the case with the east window of the choir, and west window of the nave when the old chancel and west front was standing; (a) even the transom is

(a) The stone of which some parts of the church was erected, must have been of a perishable nature, for in 1726 the west front was in so bad a state of decay, that it was found necessary to take down, and rebuild that part, but in the absence of taste, judgment, and respect for works

found panelling the south aisle windows, and used to be so in the north. The western door-way or grand entrance, was very richly ornamented with flowers and grotesque figures, being perpendicular gothic architecture, after the same style and manner as the old south porch of which it was a fac simile, and in which, though the former is now no more, its form still lives. But in the engraving which we give of a north-west view of St. Mary's, of the fifteenth century, when the building was in its pristine grandure, the shafts which are seen rising over the west end of the same, the north transept and the east end of the old chancel, exhibit one of the most beautiful, chaste and delicate structures any where to be met with; its style, uniform throughout, in which the campanile, the roof, clerestory, transepts, nave, chancel, even the cornices and buttresses, every part of this magnificent structure, is one continued series of panels of purest scientific proportions; this style as we have said does not admit of much ornament, but it allows an almost infinite diversity of forms in detail, and whoever closely examines this church will see the large window in the north differs considerably from that in the south, the windows of the north aisle differ in manner from the south, the east end from the west, in fact, though all of one style, it is probable that in detail, they varied one from another like the stars of heaven. There does not appear, in all the church, one unnecessary window, or a blank left any where in which another window might be made.

“I love the gates, I love the road,
The church adorned with grace,
Stands like a palace built for God,
To show his milder face.

Peace be within this sacred place,
And joy a constant guest;
With holy gifts and heavenly grace,
Be her attendants blest.”

of antiquity, we had almost said of every honourable, and even honest principle, but in the spirit of parsimony and vandalism, a rude heavy doric front was barbarously substituted in the place of the former light gothic one, by which the uniformity and beauty of the whole was wantonly destroyed. The old chancel was so decayed, that it was taken down, and rebuilt of Bulwell stone, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. The present chancel is wretchedly plain, presenting an appearance of abject poverty, and badly comports with the nave and transepts, but still it is an English gothic, of the same style as the rest of the church then was, so that if poverty crippled this effort to restore the chancel, censure were unreasonable, but no one may plead this excuse for the barbarity at the west end of the building, for its cost would be equal to a plain gothic, if not exceed it. Except in that ridiculous combination of gothic and doric at All Saints, in Derby, never were such a hare and mare yoked together since or before.

We said the perpendicular style was introduced by William of Wykeham, in the nave of Winchester cathedral, in 1394; we may trace it down as far as the middle of the sixteenth century, in which time various alterations were introduced. In the early stages the pointed arch prevailed alone, but in its more advanced stage, the depressed *four-centered* arch, enclosed in a square plane of decoration, after the plan of the perpendicular door of the bishop's palace of Lincoln, so extensively prevailed as to supercede every other. Now there is neither window nor door in any part of this building with a *four-centered* arch, encompassed by a square, from which therefore, we infer it was erected previous to their introduction.

Among the decorations of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, heraldry occupies a conspicuous place. Heraldic bearings were sculptured upon tombs, very soon after their introduction, but one of the earliest instances in which they are called to the aid of architecture, appears in Westminster Abbey, in that portion of the church lying immediately west of the transept, and during the reign of Edward I., where the spandrils of dodo arches are filled by shields of arms, instead of the sculpture with which they are decorated in the structure of his father, Henry III. Throughout the decorated English period, shields are used in a similar manner, but sparingly, and without any appendages of crests, supporters, &c., which soon after accompanied them, but they were then usually hung against the wall, as in the nave of York cathedral.

In the primitive stage of the perpendicular style, they appear to have been altogether laid aside, but when it became decorated, heraldry was employed in greater profusion than ever; shields and coats of arms occupy every point in which they can be placed. In the beautiful vaultings of the cloisters of Canterbury cathedral, built early in the fifteenth century, more than 800 shields are thus assembled, commemorative of the royal family, and dignitaries, and benefactors of the church. But in our church, which is not small or mean, neither was any expense spared in its erection, which could contribute to the sweetness of its beauty, or magnificence of its extent, yet as here we discover neither crest, shield, or any armorial bearing; it is, therefore, only fair to infer that it might be erected in the fifteenth century, quite as early, if not before Canterbury cathedral, and perhaps during the incumbency of Sir William Ode, ^(a) about the year 1409, which would be five years after the nave of Winchester cathedral was built, and while

(a) The title by which priests and all inferior clergy used to be addressed, before *reverend* was known.

the *perpendicular* style retained its original purity, and its chaste and simple form. (a)

The form of the building is collegiate, and stands upon a high hill, 69 ft. above the level of the meadows, the foundations are not deep laid upon the rock, but on a composition.

CHAPTER III.

The dimensions of the church inside are 216 ft. from east to west, nave 67 ft., transepts 97 ft., chancel 29 ft., campanile 126ft., and aisles 60 ft.

On the north side of the cross aisle is the chapel of All Saints, belonging to the family of the Plumptre's, in which are several monuments, the particulars of which will be given, but the most remarkable was an effigy, which was removed in the month of March, 1839; and now lies in a mutilated state under the chancel wall; it was a recumbent figure of alabaster, with hands raised up as in the attitude of prayer, it had a long flowing dress, lying in straight folds extending below the feet, the sleeves were very wide and falling down, left the hands and part of the arms of the statue exposed; it had on a round hat or turban, rather tapering to the crown, an angel at the head, and the countenance sweet and imploring. This statue used to rest on an altar tomb, which still remains, and is richly decorated; over this is a very handsome canopy of gothic architecture, to which, as it is almost the only relic of antiquity of importance the church now has in it, we shall pay to it more than a passing observation, in order that from the style of its architecture, we may infer the period of its erection.

Great alterations took place during the early English period in the style of sepulchral monuments, which must thence forward be considered under the head of architecture.

The first change was the general adoption of the altar tomb; a flat raised table on which the recumbent effigy is placed, this

(a) See Storer's cathedrals, Halfpenny's History of York, Britton's cathedrals and architectural Antiquities, Carter's Antiquities, and the publications of the Antiquarian Society, &c.

form became general even when there was no effigy, and so continues to this day. The altar tomb of William Longspear, Earl of Salisbury, son of Henry II., by fair Rosamond, in the cathedral of that place, is one of the earliest of that kind, he died 1226; both the tomb and effigy are of wood, painted and gilt. The tomb, &c. of William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, at Westminster, is also of wood, 1296, but plated with copper and enamelled in colours; an art supposed to have been introduced about this time from Constantinople.

The next feature was the *canopy*, probably suggested by the *catafalque*; this being united with the altar, (as this is) in which the body was deposited above ground, as Mr. King observes, was a sort of perpetual lying in state. The most magnificent of these canopied tombs are detached, many more, as in this example, are attached to the wall and continued in various styles, till the 17th century, when they were totally laid aside. The monument of Walter Grey, archbishop of York, who died in 1225, and those of Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, at Westminster, 1334; Hugh de Lespenser, Earl of Gloucester, in Tewkesbury abbey, 1359, may serve as examples of this species of architecture in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. There is another canopied tomb in the opposite transept, but it is of the perpendicular style of English gothic architecture in its original chaste simplicity, and except as to size, being smaller, is an exact resemblance of the old south porch, and must be about of the same antiquity as the church itself. Not so this in the north, there you see the *corbal*, the *arch-panel*, and the *pointed-arch*, which mark it as being of a remoter date, and though English gothic, yet of a style of much earlier origin than the other, and must have been executed before the perpendicular gothic, and is of the same style as Salisbury cathedral, formed by bishop Poore, in 1220; where arched paneling is abundantly used in decorating the wall, the deepened arch, surmounted by a pediment and corbals, or very small pedestals for figures to stand upon, and no doubt these four empty corbals once had figures of saints standing upon them; whether or not, from the style of this most venerable remains of former ages, the inference comes irresistibly upon us that it belongs to the fourteenth, if not to the twelfth century, and consequently it is more than a hundred years older than the church itself that gives it shelter and protection, and must have been a tenant of the present St. Mary's more ancient predecessor.

There is a spacious vault underneath the floor, which is descended by means of a flight of steps near this canopied altar tomb; it is the property of the ancient family of Plumpton, founders of

the hospital bearing that name; the vault was opened this spring, many coffins of the ancestors of this family were seen perfect and as clean as when first deposited, though some of them have been there above three hundred years. The last coffin deposited here is said to have contained the corpse of a child of the present incumbent, but that some exception was taken by Mr. Plumptre for this unasked liberty with the place of the sepulture of his ancestors. The canopy and altar tomb of the Plumptre family yet remain, on the latter are seen four figures in basso relievo, the first and third counting from the left are angels holding each an empty escutcheon before them, the second was a mitred figure, (not now to be seen) and the fourth is in a sitting posture, having a coronet on the head; the recumbent figure belonging to this canopy was sold this spring, and removed into the church yard, where it now lies under the south wall of the chancel, since which time the head, face, and hands have been sadly mutilated and broken; the recumbent figure that has been removed along with the altar tomb, from under the south canopy, to make room for the part of the monument bearing the inscriptions of the Earls of Clare, is now placed under the canopy of the Plumptre family, as a substitute for the original effigy now in the church yard.

In the north-east corner of this chapel is a neat marble monument, in memory of the eldest son of John Plumptre, esq.; on the top are the arms of the family:

Here lies interred Henry, eldest son of

John Plumptre, Esq. born 22nd July, 1708, deceased Jan. 3, 1718-19.

In these few and tender years he had to a great degree made himself master of the Jewish, Roman, and English Histories, the Heathen Mythology, and the French tongue, and was not inconsiderably advanced in the Latin.

In a small compartment under the above is the following Latin inscription:—

Animam nati his saltem accumulem donis et fungar inani munere.

At the west end (now on the altar tomb under the canopy) of the chapel is a very beautiful monument of marble, bearing the following elegant Latin inscription to the memory of Henry Plumptre, aged 49, composed by a relation of the deceased, his quondam tutor at Pembroke College, Cambridge, and the addition for Joyce, his wife, was made by another relation:

"Hic infra requiescit pars terrena Henrici Plumptre Armig, mortui 29 Decembris 1693, ætatis 49. Qualis Vir fuerit scire aves. Ab antiqua stirpe in oppido Notinghamiæ ortus omnigenam eruditionem honestis moribus adjunxit. Eruditionis

finem duxit esse regimen vitæ hinc facta sibi morum suprema lege bene volentia universali pietatis haud fucatæ evasit exemplar singulare Amicus, Civis, Maritus, Pater, miserorum Patronus. Qualem jam exoptare licet vix reperire Viduam reliquit ejus amantissimam jocosam Henrici Sacheverel Armigeri de Morley in agro Derbiensi filiam natu secundam quæ cum tres filios vivo peperisset Johannem, Henricum et Fitz-Williams, optimi Patris monumenta hunc etiam lapidem in perpetuam memoriam mortuo cum lachrymis poni curavit. Hic quoque demum letho Consortionem redintegrevit interruptam, Illa jocosa verbo omnes complectar Laudes conjux illo digna viro functa fato 8 die Novembris, 1708. Ætatis 69.

The Arms : Plumptre impales A. on a saltier B. 5 Waterbougets O. Sacheverel.

“This chapel has been the property of the ancient family of the Plumptre’s, since the 24th Henry VIII., 1508, after Thos. Page, of Misterton, gent., of whom Henry Plumptre, gent. purchased one messuage and thirteen cottages, whereof the messuage and nine cottages lay together on the south side of the church-yard of St. Mary, where now is the mansion house of John Plumptre, esq. who, some years ago, had part of it pulled down and re-built by his own direction ; whereby he has joined to the external beauty of the Italian, the inside conveniences of an English taste. To this chapel, or oratory, with a quire adjoining it, was an appurtenance, the which, in 1632, was confirmed to Henry Plumptre, esq., Nicholas Plumptre, gent., and Huntingdon Plumptre, M. D. his sons, and the rest of the inhabitants of that house, to hear divine service, pray, and bury in, by Richard, archdeacon of York, under the hand and seal of Francis Wittingham, M. A., surrogate of Wm. Easdale, LL. D. vicar general of spirituals of the said archbishop.”

Formerly the windows of the church were adorned with a great variety of figures on painted glass, only the mutilated remains of a St. Andrew now remain, which is in a north window of the chancel.

In the south transept was another chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary ; in the centre, just under the large window, is another altar-tomb, with a canopy similar in form to the more ancient one in the north, only the style of architecture is the same as the church, and was probably erected about the same time. Here also used to be a recumbent effigy in marble, the dress was long, buttoned down in front, tight sleeves, spiral bonnet, and the hands raised upon the breast in the attitude of prayer, with a spaniel dog lying at the feet ; this now rests on the altar tomb in Plumptre Chapel, but its own tomb was utterly destroyed this spring, being removed to make way for a part of the once lofty and magnificent tomb of the Earls of Clare. There was no date or inscription on this altar-tomb, or on its effigy reposing upon it ; but Mr. Thos. Lee,

formerly of St. Mary's, but now leader of the choir of St. Paul's, informed us it was understood to have belonged to an ancient and respectable family of the name of Ratcliff, once resident in a large house on the High Pavement, standing on the same site as that which is now occupied by Mr. Henry Carey. This gentleman informed us there is a subterranean passage from one of his cellars, now bricked up, which formerly led into the church, through this it is believed the inmates passed to pay their nocturnal devotions.

The tomb of the first and second Earls of Clare, which now stand under the ancient canopy in the south transept, that of the 1st bears the following Latin inscription :—

H. S. E. Johannes Hollies de Houghton Equ. Aur. Denzillii F. Willielmi N. In Baronem Houghton, nec non in Comitem de Clare per Regem Jacobum erectus, uxorem duxit Annam Thomæ Stanhope de Shelford, Equ. Aur. Filiam, è quâ Filios Johannem, postea Comitem de Clare, Denzill um in Baronem Hollies de Ifield in comitatu Susseriæ per serenissimum Regem Carolum II. promotum Franciscum qui cælebs obiit ; ac Carolum et Willielmum, et Carolum in cunis de mortuos. Filias etiam Eleonoram, Olivero Vice Comiti Fitz-Williams ac Comiti de Tyrconnel ; Arabellam, Thomæ Wentworth de Wentworth Woodhouse in Com. Ebor. Baronetto (postea vero in Vice Com. Wentworth et Comitem de Strafford evecto) copulatas ; ac Elizabetham ante nuptias defunctam suscitavit, Diem obiit IIII, Octobris Anno Dom. MDCXXXVII.

That of the second Earl is on the east side :—

“ Prænobilis Johannes Comes de Clare, Johannes F. Denzillii N. Uxorem duxit Elizabetham Horatii Vere Equ. Aur. Baronisq ; de Tilbury (in rebellica clarissimi) filiam et Cohæredem è quâ filios Johannem in cunnis de mortuum ac Gilbertum postea Comitem de Clare, Filias vero Annam, Edwardo primogenito Theophili Comitis Lincolnie ; Elizabetham, Wentworthio Comiti de Kildare ; Arabellam, Edwardo Rosseter de Sommerby in Com. Linc, Equ. Aur. Matrimonis conjunctas. Mariam in cunis alteram Mariam ante nuptias defunctas ; Eleonoram superstitem Katharinam et Margaretam in cælibatu direptas, Susannam, Johanni Lort de Stackpole Court in Agro Pembr. Baronetto desponsatam.

Franciscam infantulam exanimem ; Dianam Henrico Bridges filio et Hæredi Thomæ Bridges de Keynsham in Com. Sommers. Equ. Aur. enuptam ; Penelopen, Jacobo Langham de Cotesbroke, in Com. Northampt. Baronetto copulatam. Dorotheam, et Franciscam in teneri ætate sublatas, procreavit. Diem. obiit secundo Januarii, Anno Dom. MDCLXV.”

In the south aisle is fixed to a pillar a fine monument of marble thus inscribed :—

“ Near this place lyeth the body of Thomas Smith, Esq. who died Jan. 8th, A. D. 1727, Ætat. 45.”

“He was a man of exact integrity and skill in his extensive business, by which he acquired a handsome fortune, and reputation of universal humanity and benevolence. The charity intrusted with him by others, received an increase from his prudence and generosity; qualities that he readily and heartily exerted in the service of mankind, which were returned to him by a general and most sincere love and esteem. He married Mary, the daughter of Thomas Manly, esq., and left behind him five daughters. He bore: Or a chevron cotised between 3 Demy Griffins sable. The Crest on a Wreaths of his colours, an Elephant's Head erased or charged with 3 Fleur de Lis B, eared G.”

On a pillar against the pulpit, near the same aisle as the one just mentioned, is a marble monument with this inscription:—

“Near this place lyeth the body of William Flamstead, gent. late steward and Town Clerk of Nottingham, who, for his exemplary piety, eminent parts, and fidelity, lived much desired, and died no less lamented, in the 38th year of his age, Aug. 24, 1653. The memory of the just is blessed.”

Over the entrance to the church, by the southern porch, is a mural monument, sacred to the memory of John Morris, gent. who died 1798. He acquired a liberal fortune in the hosiery business; principally, however, by obtaining a patent for the manufacturing of mits. On the same side is one to the memory of the Rev. Joseph Malbon, curate of this parish, who died at the age of 30, in 1777. Near to the last is one to the memory of the Rev. Lawrence Whitaker, who departed this life in 1769. On the north side there is one to Samuel Wright, merchant, of this town, who died in 1753, aged 56. And beneath that is one which informs that Icabod Wright, esq. died in 1777, aged 74. And that Elizabeth, his wife, died 1782, aged 82. Near to this place is one to the memory of Francis Hall, gent. who died at the advanced age of 85, in 1801. Further to the west is one sacred to the memory of Philip Strelley, and Elizabeth his sister, the former died in 1768, and the latter, who was the last branch of the family, in 1786. More westward still, is one to the memory of Robert Wright, who departed this life in 1799, at the age of 74; he was an eminent hosier in this town, by which business he acquired a handsome fortune.

At the west-end is a small mural monument to the memory of Bath Williams, esq. lieutenant-colonel of Marines, who, after having endured forty years service in various parts of the world, had the misfortune to be drowned in the Trent, in 1799, at the age of 68. On the south side of the chancel, is a mural monument

“ Sacred to the memory of lieutenant James Still, R. N., who in the 22nd year of his age, fell a victim to the ravages of the yellow fever, on board his Majesty’s ship, the Pheasant, while stationed off Sierre Leone, on the 12th October, 1821 ; for four successive years he had been employed in the fatal service of enforcing obedience to that sacred law, which, to the honour of his country, and in the spirit of christian love, forbade the traffic in human blood ; that he possessed the best feelings of the heart was manifested in his unwearied watchfulness over those whose aid he was in sickness, and who, withering like the blighted shoots of spring, left their blessings upon him. That he was endued with the spirit of enterprize, was proved by the testimony of those who had witnessed his skill, and admired his gallantry ; that he was characterized by sauvity of temper, and prepossessing appearance was apparent from that regard excited in every breast, which held him forth as an ornament of social life. How beloved a son ! how endeared a brother ! how esteemed a friend ! is evidenced from the poignant grief of his sorrowing family,—in the unfeigned regret of many who cherish the remembrance of his worth, and in the heart felt tribute of him who dedicated this tablet to the memory of his virtues.”

On the south side aisle, on a small mural monument, is the following ;—

“ In mournful and affectionate remembrance of Thomas Walker, who died 5th August, 1830, aged 79 years. ‘ Be ye also ready.’ ”

Another to the memory of Thomas Hall, esq. of this town, born May 13th, 1743, died Oct. 1st, 1835 ; also Elizabeth, his wife, who died April 21st. 1815, aged 74 years.

In the north transept is also a mural monument to the memory of Frederick John Cox, son of George Lissant Cox, and Mary, his wife ; a youth of great promise, both for piety and talents, cut off in the morning of life. His afflicted parents have erected this monument ; he died on the 28th Nov. 1809, in the 16th year of his age.

“ Farewell, dear youth ! too soon thy course is sped,
Fond nature cries, and mourns the untimely dead ;
Yet why these tears ? in everlasting day
Still blooms thy youth, and never shall decay :
What could a parent wish, but see thee rise ?
God knew that wish, and took thee to the skies,
Farewell, in happier realms thy harvest reap,
There we shall meet thee, and then cease to weep.”

Also, to the memory of Frederick John Lissant Cox, brother of the above, and like him cut off at school, by an inscrutable, but all-wise Providence, in the 16th year of his age, he died on the 17th Feb. 1816.

“ Early they fall, two young and fairest plants ;
 The first all vig'rous and in greenest health,
 Tow'ring to loftiest height and amplest shade,
 Not so the other, sickly at the root,
 He yet put forth the buds and flowers of mind,
 And bore his fruits too early and then died.
 But in another and more genial clime,
 They both shall live again in endless bloom.”

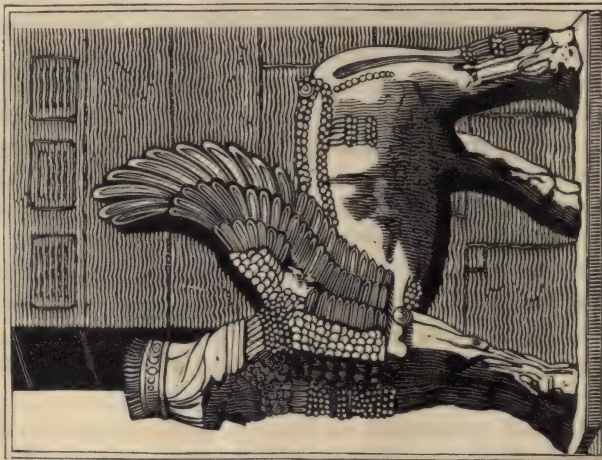
CHAPTER IV.

A handsome new stone screen, ornamented with decorated shafts, Mr. Samuel Walker, jun. architect, now separates the choir from the other part of the church, at the front of which are steps leading up to a raised platform, on which is a communion table ; a door on the left of the screen leads into the chancel. Here are fourteen stalls for prebends, made of richly carved oak, having, beside other ornaments on the seats, elbows and backs, numerous grotesque figures, flowers, &c. As these representations of monstrous animals are found carved or engraved in every part of the church, both inside and out, and as they are generally considered disreputable, unmeaning and ridiculous, the use of them as ornaments having long survived a general knowledge of their significance, a few observations on this subject are necessary ; for however they may have been neglected by the learned, and ridiculed by the vulgar, if in no other, in one respect at least, a knowledge of what is intended by them is important ; which is, they constitute a distinguished feature in *ecclesiastical architecture*.

We think it is in our power to give a reason why they are so employed, but we shall in this, as in other instances, advance facts instead of arguments, and leave our readers to form their own opinions and judge for themselves.

The first fact we shall present is, grotesque figures and flowers are found not only in this church, but in every other ecclesiastical





HEATHEN IMITATION OF THE CHERUBIM.

Engraved for J. Orange's History of Nottingham.

structure of the least note through all England, the Empire of France, Germany, Rome, Constantinople, and the eastern countries, Christian, Jewish, or Pagan, not as a decoration peculiar to this or that style of architecture, but common alike to all. The first mention we have of the making of images of this kind, according to archbishop Usher, is 3291 years ago, when Israel were at the foot of Sinai, in the desert of Sin. "Thou shalt make two cherubs, of beaten gold shalt thou make them, at the two ends of the mercy seat." Ezod. xxv. 18. These were compound figures, and are described in their likeness by the prophet Ezek. i. 4. "A great cloud and a fire infolding itself"—"Out of the midst of the fire the likeness of four living creatures."—Ver. 10, "The likeness of their faces were the face of a man, and the face of a lion on the right side of the four, and the face of an ox on the left side of the four, and they four had the face of an eagle." The cherubs had each four faces, called here the "living creatures." They had each four heads, with their bodies united, they had each four wings full of eyes, with hands under their wings, and their feet were straight like a calf's. These mystic figures constituted a distinguished part of the sacred furniture of the tabernacle that Moses erected in the wilderness. Hence we find the tabernacle, and afterwards the temple, and all their vessels were engraved or inwrought with cherubs or flowers. 1 Kings ch. iv. One thing especially demands our attention: when Jehovah commanded Moses to make the cherubs, he gave him no description of what cherubs were, but spake of them as figures well known; and no wonder, since they had been among believers in the holy tabernacle, from the beginning. Gen. iii. 24.

If the cherubim constitute so important a place in those ancient ecclesiastical edifices, and were well known and employed in the worship of Jehovah, in every generation from the days of Adam to this day, may we not ask, What did they signify? The cherubs were not only compound figures, but from the early period of their divine appointment, which was ages before letters were known, when ideas could only be communicated either verbally, or through the medium of hieroglyphical characters; therefore that these cherubic figures were emblems or representations of something beyond themselves, is agreed on all hands, both by jews and christians; but the question returns, Of what were they emblematical?

The jewish rabbies, say they, were emblems of *angels*. But can they assign any reason why, if angels were intended, they should have *four faces each*? Would they give each four faces to angels?

The cherubim were made out of the *matter* of the mercy-seat, from whence was typically obtained remission of sins ; but do sinners obtain forgiveness from angels, or from the nature of angels ? Besides, in Revelations v. 11., and vii. 11. they are distinguished from angels. The typical blood of atonement was sprinkled before the mercy-seat, and upon the mercy-seat, before the faces of the cherubs, Lev. xvi, 14, ; but where is it said that angels received the atonement, or that atonement was made in the presence of angels ? When the high priest entered the Holy of holies, and sprinkled the blood on and before the mercy seat, he was *below*, or *under* the cherubs, therefore, if the cherubs were emblematical of angels, the high priests could not, in this act, represent *Jesus* ascended into heaven, which the holy spirit assures he did, Heb. ix. 7. to 12., and that " he is exalted far *above* all principalities and powers," Eph. i. 21. It may seem strange that the Jews should so egregiously mistake in this important subject, but is it not as much, if not more, wonderful that so many pious christians should so unscrupulously adopt this infidel interpretation of the unbelieving Jews, and mistake with them ? But the proud Jew knows better, he knows there is something *deeply mystic* in the cherubim, and could tell us something, if it pleased him ; for his understanding is better than his creed ; and if our limits did not forbid us, we could show from their own writings, that long previous to the *advent*, even the Jews put upon the mystic cherubim a very different interpretation.

But whatever is now, or may have been, the opinion of the jewish fathers on this subject, the compound sacred figure called *cherub*, was not given to, or (as we shall presently show) *peculiar* to them. Its institution was immediately after the penitence of Adam and Eve, occasioned by the fall, Gen. iii. 24., and the re-promise of eternal life through faith in the Son of God, who was to be of the " Seed of the woman," and therefore, Adam called his wife's name Eve, " the mother of every one that liveth," (spiritually). This shows that the reason and design of the cherubim was " To keep open the way to the tree of life," not to guard Adam from the tree, for then they would have been stationed near it, and not at a distance (as here) at the east-end of the garden. Besides, the word *placed* signifies more than station, it further intends " God dwelled" in the cherubim, 2 Kings xix. 15. " O Lord God of Israel that dwelleth between the cherubim," &c. and the name cherubim can be in no otherway translated, than " figures of the great ones." The sword mentioned is the same word which is applied to any thing scorched or dried up, often intends destruction, as Gen. xxxi 40, " in the day the heat con-

sumed me," and in many other examples to which we might refer. The vulgate, and our present English, has it "turned every way." but does not every sword do the same? Our former translation, "the blade of a sword shaken;" but what is shaken? did the cherubs brandish the sword? it is no where said the sword was in their hands; if they had a sword each there must at least have been two swords, but there is only one between them, no such thing is intended as a sword, the noun signifies a fire, or glory, the sign of a divine presence, and such as Abraham saw, when "a horror of deep sleep fell on him, and behold a smoking furnace, and a burning lamp," Gen. xv. 17. Such as Manoah saw, Judges xiii. 20, and Ezek. i. 4. such as in the cloudy and fiery pillar which guided Israel through the wilderness, it was the *evidence* of a divine presence, and was inseparable from the sacred cherubim. The "turning every way," means literally the involutions and evolutions of fire, which continually rolls back upon itself, especially when confined in a pillar of cloud; as here, wave rolling upon wave, a fire in constant agitation as seen in a heated furnace that is arched over. "Our God is as a consuming fire." The Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are the Great Ones, with emphasis, of whom the cherubs were emblematic, and therefore are invariably accompanied with that sure token of the divine presence. the glory, here called a sword, meaning a consuming fire. This cherubical apparatus in every place is united with the exercise of the divine compassion, for the cherubs were not only united to, but were part of the mercy-seat, therefore being placed in the garden of Eden, shows their design, not to close, but keep the way open to the celestial paradise, the type of which was the tree of life.

One word with respect to the *faces*, in these first of compound images, 1st the bull, this in all nations is the emblem of fire, as fire is of wrath. 2nd, the lion of light, as light is of life; to this the face of the man was united, the emblem of incarnation. 3rd, the eagle of spirit, or darkness in motion. Therefore in this compound image is exhibited, not only the threefold personality in the Jehovah, but also the peculiar parts taken by each of the divine persons in the covenant of man's redemption in a clearer light and more impressive manner than any verbal description could set it forth. The first demands satisfaction for sin, (Adam had sinned); and the bull, this emblem of fire, devoured the sacrifice, (the figure of the sufferings and death of Christ,) that should be suffered by him, the second person of the Jehovah, represented by the lion and the man, the emblem of life, for "the life was the light of men." And to show as clearly as facts could do, in what

nature, as well as for whom, the atonement for sin was to be offered, the lion is united with a man. And further, to show to sinful, but penitent man, the economy of grace, plain and complete, there is 3rd, the eagle, the emblem of operation, "Come O breath (spirit) and breathe upon these slain that they may live, and breath came into them, and they stood up, upon their feet, an exceeding great army," Ezek. xxxvii. 9. 10. In this hasty sketch we can only deal in facts, not arguments: thus much we may observe, had there been any other faces than these in the cherubim, then the design of them would have been different, or had there been three bulls, or three lions, &c. the effect would have been altered; but neither is this the fact, and if you ransack the compass of nature, emblems of the persons, works, attributes, and perfections of the divine Jehovah in human redemption, cannot be found in any other creatures, than those constituting the sacred cherubim. This settles the question of the antiquity of the doctrine of the gospel, and illustrates that scripture which speaks of Christ as "the Lamb slain from the foundation of the world."

Once instituted by divine authority, the knowledge of the cherubim was never afterwards entirely lost by any nation. As we said, when the Lord commanded Moses to make a cherubim, he did not enquire what was intended, he knew its form, as well as its signification, as an emblem of mercy to sinners, through the atoning sacrifice of the Son of God. The cherubim was an exposition of Jehovah's first promise revealed to Adam after the fall. The cherubs were familiar to men, when they constituted but one family, consequently they carried a knowledge both of the form and the doctrine of the cherubim in their subsequent wide dispersion; and therefore, though more or less corrupt, yet sacred images, (representations of the cherubim) are found in many nations.

The ancient Egyptian idol, *Serapis*, whose name is derived from Seraph, (*heb.*) to burn. The Egyptians first, and the Greeks after them, said that Serapis was the same as Osaris, or the Sun; and under this emblem it is probable they worshipped the whole expanse of the heavens. This idol was frequently represented with a glory around his head, and near him lay a creature with three heads, a dog's on the right, a wolf's on the left, a lion's in the middle, and a snake with his fold encompassed them, whose head hung down into the idol's right hand, with which he bridled the terrible monster. From this corruption of the divinely instituted seraphic or cherubic emblems, Jupiter, Apollo, Sol, and Bacchus, were subsequently derived, and exhibited under various compound forms.

The *chemim* were sacred images of the West Indians, their name signifies *plenty*; they were considered representations of the heavenly bodies, and mediators between them and the supreme God, whom they called *Jocanna*, evidently a corruption of the Hebrew Jehovah, from which it must have been derived.

In Picart's *Ceremonies and Religious Customs, &c.* Vol. III. p. 142, is a remarkable figure of one of the Chemim, having the body of a man, with a serpent coiled about his legs, and the head of some bird at his middle, and having five heads, those of a lion, an eagle, a stag, a dog, and a serpent, and in his right hand a trident. The origin of this mediatorial emblem is clearly seen, having in it three out of the four heads of the cherubim.

The *Carribees*, the wildest of the American Indians, had a compound image, emblematic of a mediator, called *Cemin*, to which they paid divine honours, as the representative of a covenant God of mercy. See Morimus de Primœv., ling. 133. It is not easy to imagine what else was intended by this than a cherubim.

Diana, an idol worshipped by the Ephesians, and in ancient Rome, is a compound word, signifying "sufficient," and "labour" or activity: this idol was called *Triformis*, and *Tergemina*, three-formed and triple, and was represented with three heads; the head of a horse on the right side, of a dog on the left, and a human head in the middle, hence she is called "three-headed," and "three-faced." Sometimes there were the heads of a dog, a bull, and a lion; she is called *hecate*, but whatever name or form is assumed, in every case it denotes *abundance of mercy*, being of the same signification, and having some of the heads of its prototype, the cherubim.

Proserpine, another Roman idol, was also triune, for in the account both of Porphyry and Eusebius, she is made to say, "I am called of a threefold nature, and also three-headed, many and various are my forms and symbols; I bear three similitudes, or images of the earth, the air, and the fire." The heads were of a woman, an eagle, and a bull, all three heads same as the cherubim from whence it was derived. In an Island near Bombay, called Elephanto, from a huge elephant of stone, bearing a young one on its back, there was an idolatrous temple of prodigious size, cut out of a firm rock, supported by forty-two pillars, open on all sides, except the east, where stands an image with three heads, all human, and its hands held a serpent; this image of deity had a trinity of unity, as had the cherubim.

The *Vandals* had an image of a god, called *Triglaf*, one of which was discovered at Herlungerberg, near Bradenburg; it had three heads, plainly showing, that however in other matters these

barbarians in knowledge were excelled by many other nations, a trinity in the unity of the Godhead had not escaped them, but as yet they held that capital article of a christian's faith. The ancient Germans had an idol, called *Rodigast*, having the heads of a bull, an eagle, and a man. In Tabascoin, Mexico, an idol was discovered having the head of a man, the feet of a goat, and three dog's heads in the middle. In digging a port of Marseilles, there was found a group of marble, eleven feet high, it was a sacred image called *Dolichenus*, a man standing on a bull, below which was displayed an eagle. *Mithra* of the Greeks, was a winged man, habited in the robes of a Persian king, kneeling on a bull, which he is represented as holding by the horns. This image in Persic, signifies love! compassion! mercy! as did the cherubim.

The central figure of the annexed plate was copied from the portal of the magnificent palace of Persepolis, the ancient capital of Persia, but now in ruins. The body, legs, and tail, plainly resemble those of an ox; here are wings also, something like those of an eagle, so particularly enumerated in the scripture account of the cherubim, its chest and shoulders appear to be studded with small feathers, unfortunately, the face was wholly destroyed, but from the sort of crown upon its head, it probably had a human visage; the figures on each side, one the man and the lion, and the other a man holding the bull by the horns, are undoubtedly images forming the ancient Persic representation of the divinely appointed cherubim. To what else can be imputed the origin of the *griffin*, with the head and wings of an eagle, and the body of a lion, but a corruption of two of the figures of the cherubim? From this the idea was borrowed of the flying horse. The *Chimæra* described by Hesiod in his *Theogonia*, as being the daughter of Echidna, was a monster unlike to all, both gods and men, resembling in its upper part a black eyed nymph, in its lower, a dreadful serpent. This philosophical personification, of primeval darkness, as described in Gen. i. 2, 3, had three heads of a bright eyed lion, a goat, and that of a dragon. The *Sphinx* too, was a sacred image, philosophically designed and like most others, subsequently became an object of idolatry. This image had the head and breasts of a woman, the claws of a lion, and the body and face of a dog, it also was triune. Its name signifies abundance, and was common both in Greece and Egypt. Astarte, a sacred image of Syria, had a human body with a bull's head. *Molech* the abomination of the Moabites, had the body and arms of a man, with the head of a steer or calf. *Baal* was equivalent to Molech, the form of Ashtaroth was nearly the same, and was sacred to light. This is the original of the modern Juggernaut of the east.

Every idol was a Baal, Hercules was compound, a man in a lion's skin; Jupiter too was always associated with the eagle. The Gauls worshipped an enormous ox as their Baal.

These compound images are found in every country, ancient and modern, the manner of their composition and the animals of which they were composed most unequivocally manifest their one common origin, which was divine, and their signification, which was emblematic of human redemption. They are found in heathen temples to this day, philosophy first perverted their spiritual meaning, and afterward handed them over to the grossest idolatry.

Those grotesque figures now used merely as ornaments in our sacred edifices, are what philosophy and tradition have reduced the cherubim to. And though now looked upon as objects of derision, yet inasmuch as they are derived from the sacred cherubs, in which Jesus, the Son of God was exhibited before all nations, and the covenant of grace in him made known through every age; though corrupted as they have been in every conceivable manner, yet after so long a lapse of time, still on the grim idols of a debased idolatry, and on also the grotesque figures, that to this day, adorn the churches of the living God, the stamp and imprimatur of a divine origin, are seen, which no change, nor the dimness of distant ages, has been able wholly to efface. How does this confirm and illustrate that scripture, that Christ in every age has been the "desire of all nations," and therefore the christian missionary has no new message to announce or a new God to propose, when he goes far hence to the heathen, neither has the Jew a new Saviour to embrace; to both alike the address may be given, "Whom ye ignorantly worship, him declare I unto you."

The following is a glossary of some architectural terms used in the previous description of St. Mary's Church.

ABACUS. The upper member in the capital of a column.

AMBULATORY. A sheltered place to walk in.

AP SIS. The circular part of the east end of ancient churches.

ARCHIVOLT, or ARCHIVAULT. A moulding, or collection of mouldings, on the face of an arch, concentric with the intrades, or under surface of the arch.

ATTIC. A low wall erected over an order of architecture, to finish the upper part of the building.

BILLET MOULDING. Small cylinders of stone, placed at certain distances apart, with a hollow moulding.

BOSSES. Ornamented key-stones.

BUTTRESS-FLYING. A piece of masonry or otherwise, springing usually from the exterior wall of a church aisle, over the roof of the latter, and abutting as a support against the wall of the clere-story.

- CAMPANILE.** A bell tower, from *Campana*, (Latin) a bell.
- CHAMFERRED.** Cut diagonally, so as to form a sloping face.
- CHOIR.** That portion of a cathedral or collegiate church east of the nave, in which divine service is performed.
- CLERE-STORY.** The upper story, or division, of a tower or church.
- CROCKETS.** Small foliated ornaments placed along the angles of pinnacles, spires, &c.
- CORBELS.** Brackets or projections, serving to support an arch, &c.
- DENTIL.** An ornament resembling teeth used in cornices.
- ENTABLATURE.** That portion of a portico immediately supported by the columns, and below the pediment. It is divided into frieze, architrave, and cornice.
- FINIAL.** An ornamental termination of foliage or fruit, to a pinnacle, a gable of a building, &c.
- INTERCOLUMNIATION.** The open space between two columns.
- KING-POST.** The middle post in the truss of a roof.
- MULLIONS.** The upright framework of a Gothic window, dividing it into separate lights.
- NAVE.** The open space or area of large churches, such as those of cathedral or collegiate character, west of the choir, and extending to the principle front.
- PEDIMENT.** A triangular wall, with coping, usually surmounting a portico, and intended originally to mask off the roof.
- PERISTYLE.** A range of columns, surrounding a building.
- PILASTER.** A flat pillar or pier, attached usually to a wall, and projecting from its face.
- PINNACLE.** A conical piece of masonry, or small spire, used as a termination for towers, buttresses, &c.
- PLINTH.** A projecting member, forming the apparent foundation of the base of a pillar or building.
- SOFFIT.** The underside or ceiling of an arch, cornice &c.
- SPANDREL, or SPANDRIL.** The angular space between the outward moulding of an arch, and the horizontal member or line which surrounds it.
- STYLOVATE.** Synonymous with pedestal.
- TRANSEPT.** That division of a church which branches off at right angles, from the nave and choir, and generally at the part where these join.
- TRIFORIUM.** The gallery with open arches towards the interior of a church, often seen in the space between the vaulting of the aisle and the clere-story.
- TYMPANUM.** The flat triangular space inclosed by the corner of a pediment.

CHAPTER IV.

The altar-piece of the chancel is of cabinet work, erected in 1727, and the font, which till the recent alterations was in that part of the nave partitioned off from the rest of the building, and called the antechurch, now stands at the back of the screen in the chancel. This font is large, and was evidently intended for the immersion of infants; it is a beautiful piece of statuary of the perpendicular Gothic order, and probably of the same age as the church itself. A Right Honourable Chambre, one of the Earls of Meath, is buried in the chancel, and also Lady Mary Brabazon, his daughter, who was interred by the side of her father, to whose memory a mural monument is erected on the south of the chancel; it appears she departed this life 2nd January, 1737.

Near the vestry door on a blue marble grave stone, is the following inscription:—Rev Johannes Whitlock, filius item Rev. Johannes, Obiit, Ille, prid. non, Dec. A. D. MDCCVIII. Ætat. LXXXIV. Hic XVI. Col. Ap. A. D. MDCCXXIII. Ætat. LXII.; on the south side upon a rough stone. Arms:—A Griffin. On another stone, “Here lies the body of Robie Sherwin, esq. late member of Parliament for this town, who died 6th Aug. A. D. 1718, in the 51st year of his age; Also, here lies the body of John Sherwin, brother of the said Robie Sherwin, Mayor of the Corporation of Nottingham, who died 25th of November, A. D. 1718. in the 53rd year of his age.”

On the north side of the rails of the communion table, is a rough stone with this inscription upon it:—J. D. 1729-30. This is the grave of the Rev. John Disney, vicar of this church, who it is said desired that nothing else might be put upon this stone.

Dr. Deering remarks that there was a painting over the vestry door, of St. Christopher carrying the child Jesus on his shoulder over a river. (a) In the year 1185, there was a terrible earthquake in

(a) St. Christopher was a giant, and a Canaanite by birth. Considering his great stature and strength, and how he might serve God and be useful to mankind, he built himself a cell by the river side, where there was neither bridge nor boat, and there employed himself in carrying over all passengers. Further, this saint was supposed to have a special privilege in preventing tempests and earthquakes, for which reason we see him often painted in churches. Once upon a

England, in the month of March, exceeding any other upon record. At this time many houses were thrown down, and Lincoln cathedral was split from the top to the bottom. The first of May following there was a great eclipse of the sun, accompanied by awful thunder and lightning, which killed many men and cattle, and destroyed houses.

This might induce men in those times to supply their houses with an image of this Saint; nor did the neglect of it pass unregarded by the state, as appears from an old record in the court liveries, 32nd Henry III. 1248, in which this custom is enjoined by royal proclamation :—

“The King,

To the Sheriffs of Hampshire, greeting,
We command you, and every of you, that out of the rents issuing from your county, you cause to be painted in the Queen's Chapel at Winchester, upon the gable toward the west, an image of St. Christopher, who holds in his arms as usual, our blessed Saviour, and the cost you lay out upon this work shall be accounted for in the exchequer.

Witness, the King, at Windlesor, the 7th day of May.”

On the same wall also, used to be the King's Arms, painted, and underneath them the following inscription :—

“Charles, by the grace of God, king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, and third monarch of the whole continent, which sovereign the Lord of lords, and King of kings, Jehovah, preserve long among us, to the peaceful government of the Commonwealth, and building up of his church. Submit yourselves to all manner of ordinances of men for the Lord's sake, whether it be unto the king, as having the pre-eminence, either unto rulers as unto them that are sent by him for the punishment of evil doers, but for the laud of them that do well, for such is the will of God, that in well-doing you may stop the ignorance of foolish men. As free, and not having the liberty for a cloak of naughtiness, but ever as the servants of God, honor all men, love brotherly fellowship, fear God, honour the king. Deut. ii. 13 —17. A. D. 1660.”

In the interior of the church, in addition to the chapels of “All Saints,” and the “Virgin Mary,” before mentioned, there were the chantries of St. Mary, St. James, and Amyas, who was mayor

time, this saint stuck his staff in the earth, before a large assembly, and it took root immediately, and produced leaves, flowers, and fruit, in token of the truth of the doctrine he taught. In a church at a village in Tyrol, one of the largest nails of this saint is kept in a case of palm tree, produced from this planted staff.

of this town in 1334. Besides these, there was a Guild, or Fraternity of six Priests, the house belonging to which, called Trinity House, stood where the mansion of J. Pearson, esq. High Pavement, now stands.

It is not known at what time an organ was introduced into divine service in this church, but certainly there has been one above two hundred years. The organ gallery used to be at the west-end of the chancel, over where the lion and unicorn were, and where the new stone skreen now stands; during the troubles that preceded the civil war, the churchwardens were obliged to sell the organ pipes, leaving only the empty case standing, and there was from that time no organ in this church till 1704. In the 2nd of queen Anne, a voluntary subscription was made, when a new set of pipes were purchased for the old organ, which was removed, and set up on a gallery, erected nearly half way down the nave, from the transept, which so far as regards the place where it was usual to worship, might be called its west end. This gallery was supported by Tuscan columns, over which used to be a painting of David playing on his harp. In 1798 a lofty glass partition was erected, extending the whole breadth of the nave, raised as high as the ceiling, at once admitting light, and showing the beautiful organ. A handsome time-piece was placed in the front of this gallery, in 1808. In 1742 the organ was very much out of condition, and by order of the vestry it was taken down by a Mr. Swabrick, of Warwick, an eminent organ builder in those days, who thoroughly repaired it, he also enlarged it with a choir organ, which work he executed in so masterly a manner, that the utmost satisfaction at the improvement was expressed by the parishioners, and of every one who heard it.

In 1776 the old organ was disposed of, and a handsome new one, with a double front, (the present instrument), purchased of Mr. John Snetzler, of London, (a) for 600 guineas; the money was raised on loans, in shares of £25. each, for which an interest of £5 per cent. was to have been paid, but as this was afterwards found exceedingly inconvenient, the greater part of the shareholders generously relinquished their claim, and the rest accepted a composition, and thus the churchwardens happily got rid both of the interest and debt. The present organ is a fine old instrument, the diapasons are considered to be of the finest quality of tone, the chorus stops also are adjusted with the most delicate

(a) This organ is said to be the last Snetzler ever built. The old organ was sold to Uppingham Church, Rutland, 1777, where it is at the present time.

accuracy, and when combined, produce a sweet harmonized volume of sound, rarely equalled by any other instrument in the kingdom. When the organ was to be removed from its late position, in consequence of the recent improvements in the interior of the church, and placed upon the new gallery at the west end of the nave, where it now stands, the committee of management laudably determined that every recent improvement in the construction and machinery of an organ, should be added to this instrument, such as horizontal bellows, a set of paddles, 21 double diapason bass pipes, Venetian swell, couplers, &c. all of which are now nearly finished, under the able management of that experienced and eminent gentleman, Mr. A. Buckingham, organ builder, 5, White Conduit Terrace, Islington, London. The expense of these improvements, including the removal and repair of the instrument, is estimated at about £260. When completed, we have no doubt, from what we have heard of it already, but it will be one of the most powerful and sweetest toned organs in use.

In 1707 is the first mention of a clock being added to this church, it was made by Mr. John Rowe, of Epperstone, but it had only one dial, which was placed in the upper part of the large window of the south transept, where it continued 100 years. This dial was taken down in 1807, and the clock also, which was in a bad state of repair, being very much worn with age, was therefore removed, and a new one made by Mr. Thomas Hardy, of this town, for £126, was, in 1810, put in its stead. This clock has no chimes, but it has quarter-jacks, and instead of only one dial like its predecessor, it has two, placed east and west on the tower, just under the large windows.

In 1839 the galleries which had been erected in the north and south transepts, as well as the old organ gallery, to which we have just referred, were taken down, and an orchestra and singer's gallery erected at the west end. This gallery is ascended by a double flight of steps, and supplies accommodation for the singers, and about two hundred boys and girls, belonging the Blue Coat School, who are taught psalmody and chanting. This gallery has a neat stone front of perpendicular Gothic work. With the exception of this small erection, the nave, north and south transepts, and side aisles, are thrown open, and the whole building, except the chancel, is now used for public worship. Thus the church is restored to what probably it used to be in former times, as far as internal arrangement is concerned (except the chapels in it, which were partially partitioned off) for the foundation of the present new skreen is in part built upon the foundation of a former one, which at some distant period occupied the same site. The whole of the

nave, side aisle, and the transepts are now very neatly pewed, and painted oak, some of which, nearest the west entrance, are free; these and the seats in the centre aisle will seat about 1257 persons, but the entire sittings in this large church, will contain about 1891 persons, children included; before the recent alterations, the sittings did not exceed 900, so that a great augmentation of room and sittings have resulted from this change, which must be admitted constitute a great internal improvement. The cost of these alterations has been about £2000. which has been defrayed by voluntary subscriptions, principally by the congregation.

It was attempted to have the pulpit, &c. on the south west of the north west pier of the tower, near where it used to be, leaving a sight of the new communion table unobstructed, but from this position of the pulpit, and the vast extent of the area of the church, numbers of worshippers could neither see nor hear the minister; this gave rise to the following satirical verse, which it is supposed was written by one of them, and found on a slip of paper in the church yard:

“Be swift to hear the gospel word,
So saith the Apostle Paul,
To church we go from week to week,
And yet can't hear at all.”

Since then the reading desk has been moved half way down the centre aisle, at the top of which now stands a handsome new pulpit; the reading at the communion table is not well heard. A richly carved and beautiful oak eagle of large size, standing with wings extended on a globe, has been placed in front of the pulpit, on the back of this eagle the bible is placed, and here the lessons of the day are read. Some person having secreted himself in the church on Saturday evening, August 9th, 1839, mutilated this becoming and beautiful work of art, for on Sunday morning, Mr. William Johnson, sexton, going into the church, found the centre door at the west front open, and on going up the aisle, saw the eagle, one of whose wings had been sawn off, since then it has been repaired and replaced in its wonted situation; who the sacrilegious person was it has never been ascertained, if it were an attendant who could act so impiously, he may have cause to repent his folly if he do so again.

Entering the south porch, you see two corbals with very richly cut canopies, on each of these corbals a pot of holy water used formerly to be placed for crossing, when in the hands of the catholics.

The whole interior arrangement of the church is simple, chaste, magnificent, and beautiful, viewed from the east a long line of gothic arches, supported by their light slender piers, are seen; the splendid organ, surmounted by the unicorn and lion, with a crown and cushion in the centre, which, since the additions and improvements this year have been added, render it scarce second to any in the kingdom, altogether the scene from this place is very imposing, scarcely equalled by any church in the empire, and perhaps never surpassed. Looking upward from the front of the new communion table, the line of moulding on the arches is broken, in those north and south, nearest the two principal piers on which the tower stands, which show by these marks, and also by an irregularity in the face of the masonry immediately above, that these two piers must have given way about three or four inches sometime, and this settling has pushed all the piers on both sides the nave to the western front out of their original perpendicular; when this giving way occurred, it is not easy to conjecture, except we assume what is very probable, that it was at the time the church was built; for if, as some have supposed, the tower gave way at the time the western end was rebuilt, no force that possibly could have been brought to bear against it afterward could have saved an old building like that from coming down altogether.

It was the expressed opinion of an eminent architect from London, who examined this tower very minutely, a few years ago, that the south east pier was most decayed, and if ever the tower fell it would certainly be in a south eastern direction, and would then cause the destruction of the entire church, but at present all is in good repair, so that catastrophe need not be feared for some centuries to come.

Till within about 30 years, there used to be a gallery just under the tower, for the ringers to stand in; when they were pulling the bells, the ropes of course were seen by the congregation, and boys used to amuse themselves after service time, by swinging from this belfry into the body of the church, over the pews and pulpit. The reason of this contrivance was because it was supposed that without such a length of rope as it admitted, the ringers would not be able to ring the bells; but having called a little mathematical acumen to assist in this matter, it was found that the weight of the bell ropes was the only advantage their great length could supply; therefore it made no difference whether nearer or further off. The ringers were then elevated about 30 feet, to a belfry made for them in the tower, and a flight of steps was erected,

leading into it from the churchyard. Ever since, the bells have been rung there, and quite as easily as before. This staircase was rebuilt in 1811.

CHAPTER V.

There are ten fine musical bells in this tower, the following are the dates of them, and the periods they were hung. The 1st and 2nd were hung to usher in the rejoicings attending the coronations of King George III. and his Queen, in 1761; the 3rd and 4th, the year preceding, in 1760; the 5th in 1699, the 6th in 1613, the 7th in 1690, the 8th in 1605, the 9th in 1595, (a) and the 10th in 1637.

The origin of bells, (observes Mr. Whittaker, in his History of Manchester,) was that among other purposes, the Romans used them to signify the times of bathing; they were naturally applied by the christians in Italy afterwards, to denote the hours of devotion, and summon the people to church.

But bells claim a far more remote origin than this. The most ancient historical record we have of their use, is Exod. xxviii. 33, "It shall be upon Aaron to minister, and his sound shall be heard when he goeth into the holy place before the Lord, and when he cometh out, that he die not." That part of the dress of the Jewish high priest, to which the golden bells were attached, was a blue tunic, and was also adorned with pomegranates. The sound of the numerous bells in the pontiff's robe, gave notice to the assembled people that the awful ceremony of religion had commenced, and was perhaps the signal for prostration before God; the moment the high priest entered the sanctuary with blood, and a vessel of incense, in order that their prayers might ascend with the column of fragrance before the throne of heaven.

(a) The 9th bell was cast by Oldfield, of Nottingham, the person who cast Great Tom of Lincoln; the date of this bell is 1595, and not 1695, as different writers have stated. The 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th bells were cast by Messrs. Lesters and Park, of White Chapel, London, 1765, as was also the tenor at the same time, which weighs 34 cwt.

The kings of Persia from a remote period, are said to have had the hems of their robes adorned like the Jewish pontiff's.

“ With golden bell, the priestly vest,
And rich pomegranates bordered round,
The need of holiness express'd
And called for fruit as well as sound.”

Among the Greeks, those who went the nightly round in camps or garrisons carried with them a little bell, which they rung at each sentry box, to see if the guard was awake. A codonophorus or bell-man, also walked in funeral processions, at a distance before the corpse, not only to keep off the crowd, but to advertise the *flamen dialis*, to keep out of the way for fear of being polluted by the sight, or by the sound of funeral music. The Priest of Proserpine, at Athens, called *Hierophantus*, rung a bell to call the people to sacrifice. Zechariah speaks of bells hung to war horses, chap. xiv. 20. Bells were put on the necks of criminals when led to execution, that persons might be warned to avoid meeting so ill an omen as the sight of the hangman, or the condemned criminal. Maggi has given the print of a wretch, whose neck is weighed down by an enormous bell, while his back is exposed to the lash of the hangman.

The responses of the Dodonæan Oracle were in part conveyed by bells; the description of it which Strabo has left, (lib. vii.) the *Lebetes* of Virgil, the *Pelves* of Juvenal, and the *Lironitus Aheni* of Ausonius, admit of no other interpretation. The bells were of copper, and so suspended round the temple, the striking of one put the whole in motion, and by the manner in which the sounds died away, the priestess framed her revelation. Plutarch mentions (Symp xiv.) a bell in the Grecian Fish-markets. Strabo connects with this custom a curious story: “A musician being deserted by his auditory in the town of Jassus, found it was the fish-bell that drew them away. One person alone remained, as if decidedly preferring his melody. The grateful harper approached, thanked his hearer for the honour he had paid to the art, and congratulated him on the superior purity of taste which had restrained him from accompanying the rabble, which had vanished at the first stroke of the bell.” ‘Has the bell rung?’ exclaimed the other, ‘alas! I am deaf, good morning to you.’”

The Chinese ornament their temples, palaces, &c. with a profusion of bells, from whom it was borrowed by Pagan Rome. Pliny, vii. 45. xxxvi. 13. mentions the monument of Porsenna as being decorated with pinnacles, each of which was surmounted

with bells. The dream of Augustus transferred a similar ornament from the portals to the roof of the Capitoline Jove. (Suet. Act XCI.)

The first application of them to ecclesiastical purposes, is by Polydore, Virgil and others ascribe to Paulinus, bishop of Nola, a city of Campania, about A. D. 400. Hence, it is said, the names of Nolaë and Campanaë were given them, the one referring to the city, and the other to the country; though others say they took these names from the improved manner of hanging them with a balance wheel, which was invented here.

It is evident that when the early persecutions were raging, any public summons to their meetings would have betrayed them to their watchful enemies, therefore bells could not have been employed by them for this purpose, till the 5th or 6th century.

Certainly bells were used in some few British churches in 675; in the monastic societies of Northumbria, and as early as 594 in Caledonia; and in France they were used as early as that time; for when Clothair II. king of France, was besieging Sens, the whole army were frightened by the ringing of the bells of St. Stephen's church one night. The second excerption of Egbert, in 750, which is adopted in a French capitulary of 801, commands every priest at proper hours to sound the bells of his church, and then go through the sacred offices of God.

Bells used to be anointed and exorcised (blessed) by the bishop, from a belief that when these ceremonies had been performed, they had power to drive the devil out of the air; to calm, tempests, extinguish fires, and revive the dead. The ritual of these ceremonies is contained in the Roman Pontifical, and it was usual in their baptism to give to bells the name of some saint. By an ancient chartulary once in the possession of Weever, the antiquary, it appears that bells in little Dunmow, in Essex, were, in 1501 newly cast and baptised in the names of St. Michael, St. John the Evangelist, St. John the Baptist, the Virgin Mary, and the Holy Trinity.

Bells were sometimes of enormous weight, the great bell in St. Peter's at Rome is 18,607 lbs. or 8 tons 7 cwt. 3 lbs.; in the Palazzo Vacchio, at Florence, is one 17000lb, and raised 275 ft. from the ground; At Rouen, in Normandy, is one 36,000 lbs.; Great Tom of Christ Church, Oxford, weighs 17,000 lbs.; Great Tom of Lincoln, 9,894; the bell of St. Paul's, London, 8,400; at Erfurth is a bell which takes 24 men to ring it, and it is 252 cwt.; a bell in the church of St. Ivan, at Moscow, weighs 127,836 lbs.! but the wonder of all travellers is the unsuspended bell in the Kremlin of that city, which was cast in 1653, in the reign of the empress

Anne ; a fire occurred, soon after in the building erected over it, and the metal being thus heated, the water poured upon it occasioned a fracture, and the bell became useless. It reaches from the bottom to the top of the building. It is a mountain of metal ; its circumference at the mouth is 67 feet, its diameter 22 feet 5 inches, and its height is 21 feet 4½ inches ; the weight of this enormous mass is computed at 443,772 lbs., which if valued at 3s. per lb., is worth £66,565 16s. 0d.

Passing bells were anciently rung for two purposes ; to bespeak the prayers of the priest, and all good people ; and to drive away the evil spirits that were supposed to wait about the house ready to seize their prey, or to molest and terrify the soul in its passage. By the ringing of this bell, the evil spirits were supposed to be kept aloof, (for Durandus tells us they are afraid of bells,) and the soul allowed to pass quietly. "It is said evil spirotres that ben in the regyon of the ayre, doubte moche when they hear the bells rongen ; and this is the cause why the bells ben rongen, whan it thondrath, and whan grete tempeste and outrages of weather happen, to the end that the fiends and wycked spirytes should be abashed and flee, and cease of movynge of the tempeste."

Legends concerning bells are exceedingly numerous ; the bells of Canterbury are said to have rung of themselves when Thomas à Beckett was murdered. We are told of a bell of St. David, which cured the king of Dublin of a mortal disease, by applying it to his cheek. This was preserved at the church of Glascwn, in Radnorshire ; it was portable, and endowed with many virtues. Geraldus Cambrensis says that a certain woman secretly conveyed this bell to her husband, who was confined in the castle of Raidergwy, near Warthrenia, which Rhys, son of Gruffydd had built for the purpose of his deliverance. The keeper of the castle not only refused to liberate her husband for this consideration, but seized and detained the bell : the same night the castle and the whole town was consumed by fire, except the wall on which the bell was hung.

A similar bell, called Bangu, was formerly kept in all of the Welsh churches ; on the day of a funeral, the sexton took it to the house of the deceased ; when the procession began, a psalm was sung, and the bellman sounded the Bangu in a solemn manner, till the corpse arrived at the church. This custom was not wholly laid aside till within the memory of some persons now living.

An extraordinary use of bells was made formerly at certain times of the year, by "cursing with bell, book, and candle," and

with this narration we shall close these remarks; it is taken from the article of the "General Great Curse," as found in a book at Canterbury, 1562: the curse was repeated once every quarter, "The fyrst Sonday of Advent, at the comyng of our Lord Jhesu Cryst, the fyrst Sonday of Lenten, the Sonday in the feast of the Trynyte, and the Sonday within the Qrtas (octaves) of the blessed Virgin, our Lady, St. Mary." The curse is fulminated in the following manner:—the prelate stands in the pulpit in his Aulbe, the cross being lifted up before him, and the candles lighted on both sides of it, and begins thus, "By authority, God, Fader, Son, and Holy Ghoste, and the glorious moder and mayden, our Lady, St. Mary, and the blessed apostles, St. Peter and St. Paul, and all apostles, martyrs, confessors, vyrgynes, and the Hallows of God, all those byn accursed that purchases writts, or letters of any leud court, or to let the processe of the law of holy chirch, of causes that longen skillfully to christen court, the which should be deemed by none other law, and all that maliciously bereaven holy chirch of her right, or maken holy chirch lay fee, that is hallowed and blessed; and also all thos that for malyce, or wrath of parson, vicare, or preest, or of any other; or for wrongful covetyse, of himself withholden rightful tythes, and offerings, rents or mortuaries, from her (his) own parish church, and by way of covetyse, fals lyche taking to God the worse, and to himself the better, or else torn him into another than him oweth. For all chrysten men and women, ben hard bound, on pain of deadly sin, not onlyche by ordinance of man, but both in the ould law, and also in the new law, for to pay trulyche to God, and holy chirch, the tyth part of all manner of increase, that they winnen trulyche by the grace of God, both with her travel and also with her crafts, whatsoe they be truly gotten." And then concludes with the curse thus:—"And now, by authoritie afore-said, we dencunce all those accursed that are so founden guiltie, and all those that maintain hem in her sins, or gyven hem hereto, either help or counsell, so they be departed froe God, and all holy chirch, and they have noe part of the passyon of our Lord Jhesu Cryst, ne of noe sacraments, ne noe part of the prayers among christen folks. But that they be accursed of God and of the chirch, froe the sole of her foot to the crown of her hede, sleeping and waking, sitting and standing, in all her words and in all her works; but if they have no grace of God to amend them here in this life, to dwell in the pain of hell for ever without end; fiat; fiat. Doe to the boke; quench the candles; ring the bell; amen, amen." And then the book is clasped together, the candles blown out, and the bells rung, with a most dreadful noise made by the

congregation present, bewailing the accursed persons concerned in the black doom denounced against them.

The use of bells was summed up in the following distich :

“ Laudo Deum verum, plebem voco conjugo sierum,
Defunctos ploro pestem fugo, festa decoro.”

There are four burial grounds, besides the church yard belonging to this church ; one on the north side of Barker gate, adjoining the Independent Chapel, and another on the south of the same street. A plot of ground also was bought by the parish for the same purpose, between Bellar gate and Carter gate, the price given for it was five shillings a yard, when a pestilence was raging in this town, in 1832, called the *cholera morbus*, generated among the jungles of the vast uninhabited parts of Continental India, but which, despite every precaution to prevent it, spread itself through all Asia, Africa, Europe, and America, sweeping away millions of human beings from the earth. At this time, it was judged advisable not to inter any victims who might fall by it in the usual places of sepulture, and another was opened at the “Stone Waterings,” north of the town ; the principal part of the land was generously given by Mr. Samuel Fox, a member of the Society of Friends, of this town. Soon after, an additional piece was purchased by the parish, and the whole enclosed by a high wall. There is a range of palisades, and a pair of large iron gates at the entrance ; north-west from which a gravel walk leads up to a neat little gothic chapel, which has since been erected ; the whole was consecrated by the Archbishop of York, as a place for reading of prayers, and of sepulture for the dead.

The work of properly enclosing St. Mary's church-yard, was begun in 1792, and completed 1807. In the preceding year, it was found necessary to widen the street, on the south of the church-yard, for this purpose, part of the latter was cut away, and a chantry house belonging to the bridge estate, and several small houses belonging to the vicarage were taken down, for which the vicar receives 40s. per year, as compensation, but the Corporation gave their property without any equivalent.

While this work was in progress, a remarkable circumstance came to light. After the old wall had been taken down, by which the church yard had been bounded on the south, a heavy shower of rain fell one night, and a considerable portion of light earth was washed down into the street, leaving the ends of many coffins exposed, among which was one containing the remains of a late Mr. William Moore, who once kept a house known by the sign of the Black Swan, on the north side of the High-pavement ; he had been buried twelve years. This man from the age of 22,

had had an enlargement in his side, which continued to increase 48 years, till the day of his death, which happened when he was 70 years old. In life, he frequently remarked that he felt a hard substance enlarging within him. This was not examined at his death, but on this exposure of his bones, in a decayed coffin that contained them, a substance was discovered as hard, and in appearance resembling *pumice stone*, and as large as the liver of an ox; it was broken in pieces, and parts preserved by the curious.

Here rest in silence and in darkness all that remain of what once constituted the power, the pride, and the beauty of man! All that was honoured and beloved in the rich, the learned, and the fair, that successively have lived for a thousand years, now prostrate in the dust, mingling alike their unhonoured and undistinguished ashes in one common ruin: "Time was with them, eternity now reigns alone, awful eternity."

"Nations shall wake, whose unrespected bones
Support the pride of their luxurious sons;
The most magnificent and costly dome,
Is but an upper chamber of a tomb.
No spot on earth but has supplied a grave,
And human skulls the spacious ocean pave;
All's full of man, and at that dreadful turn,
The swarm shall issue, and the hive shall burn."

The present vicarage is double, and stands on the High Pavement, fronting the south-east corner of the church-yard. This house which is constructed for two families, was erected by the Revds. J. Whitlock, and W. Renolds, towards which the Marquis of Dorchester gave £40.; the Earl of Clare £20.; the honorable Francis Pierpoint gave liberally, the Corporation gave the timber, and the people more than once contributed very liberal sums, but notwithstanding all these helps, it cost them £300. In 1808, Dr. Bristow, then the incumbent, commenced an action at law, against Mrs. Haines, widow of the late incumbent, Dr. Haines, to recover damages against her, whose late husband had not kept the vicarage house in a proper state of repair; this was a very popular proceeding. The Dr. laid his damages very heavy, but he recovered only £70; he however immediately set about having the front new modelled and stuccoed, and the whole interior also put in a state of good repair.

The patronage of this important living was vested by the Conqueror in William de Peverell, about 1070, but his grandson on succeeding him to his vast estates and honours, was a munificent benefactor to the church, and erected several religious houses,

amongst others the Priory of Lenton, about 1120, to which he gave the patronage of the three livings in Nottingham, and the tythe of the Trent fishery. In this state they continued till the suppression of religious houses by Henry VIII., 1535, when the patronage of St. Mary was bestowed on the ancient family of Pierpoint; one of them, the Marquis of Dorchester, had the presentation in 1708, the Duke of Kingstone in 1722, the Archbishop of York, as the Duke's representative, in 1730, and at the present time it is possessed by Earl Manvers, who is lay rector.

The following is taken from a Terrier containing an account of the houses, glebe lands, tythe, stipendary payments, and other ecclesiastical dues and profits belonging to the vicarage of St. Mary's in Nottingham, delivered at the primary court of corrections, of the most reverend father in God, Matthew, by divine providence, Lord Archbishop of York, in the year of our Lord 1748.

"1. Imprimis. The vicarage house and garden thereto belonging, situated and being in a place in the town of Nottingham, called Maylin-hill.

"2. About one acre of land in the Sandfield, butting towards the Park pales on the south, Mr. Cole's land on the west, the highway on the north, Mr. Plumptre's land on the east; in 1726, in the occupation of Mr. Hawksley, son of Mr. George Greasley.

"3. About one acre of land in the Sandfield, one end butting towards the highway leading to the Sandhills on the south, the other end towards Lark-dale, Mr. Egginstone's land on the east, north and west; in 1726 in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Lamb, now of the same or his under tenant.

"4. About half an acre of land called the 'Harp,' in the Sandfield, butting on Mr. Sulley's land towards the north, Mr. Fleming's land on the west and south, Mr. Ward's land on the east; in 1726, in the occupation of Nicholas Richardson, now of Mrs. Nixon, or her under tenant.

"5. About three roods of land in the Sandfields, butting on the highway coming down to the Sheep-land, or Sheep-lane, on the east, Mr. Ralph Edge's land on the south, Mr. James Clayton's land on the west, charity land belonging to Mansfield, (let to Mr. Newham) on the north; in occupation of Nicholas Richardson, now of Mrs. Nixon, or her under-tenant.

"6. About one acre of land in the Sandfield, in the road to Lark dale and Bowling-abbey house, Mr. Samuel Wyer's land, towards the west, Mr. Potter's land towards the north end, Mr. Abel Smith's land towards the east, Miss Hinckley's land (Mr. Alderman Huthwaite's tenant) towards the south end; in 1726 in

occupation of ———— now of Mrs. Nixon's, or her under-tenant

"7. About one acre and one rood of land in the Sandfield, near Lark-dale, Mr. Sherwin's land on the south, lands belonging to Mr. Smith and the Free School on the east, Mr. James Clayton's land on the north, Mr. Wylde's land (Stephen Dodd tenant) on the west; in occupation of ———— now of Mrs. Nixon, or her under-tenant.

"8. About one acre of land in the Clayfield, butting upon the Beck-bleach-house, since called Beck-barn, Mr. Skinner Newham's land on the south, the Beck on the east end, land belonging to the Corporation on the north, George Dodd's land, (late Mr. Grave's) on the west end; in 1726 in occupation of Geodfrey Nixon, now Mrs. Nixon or her under-tenant.

"9. Two leys, containing about one acre, in the Clayfield, upon Gold's wong, Mr. Hall's land on the east, Mr. Kay's land on the south and west, Mr. Trentham's land on the north; in 1726 in the occupation of Geoffrey Nixon, now of Mrs. Nixon or her under-tenant.

"10. One land in the Clayfield, near the Broad oak pool, David Coulston's land on the east, charity land belonging to Mansfield, (let to Mr. Topott) on the south end, land belonging to the Corporation on the west, Mr. Plumptre's land on the north end; in 1726 in the occupation of Geoffrey Nixon, now of Mrs. Nixon, or her under-tenant.

"11. One land containing near one acre in the Clayfield, near the Long hedge, the Meadow-platt on the south, lands of Mr. Thomas Smith's heir, and of Mr. Sherwin's on the east, Mr. Plumptre's land on the north, Mr. Robert Thorpe's land on the west; 1726 in the occupation of Geoffrey Nixon, now of Mrs. Nixon or her under-tenant.

"12. A close or garden on the backside of Carter gate, abutting on Snenton close on the east, a garden of the late Mr. Drewry's on the south, and Lord Chesterfield's land on the north; in 1726. in occupation of Geoffrey Nixon, now of Mrs. Nixon, or her under-tenant.

"13. About one acre of land in the Clayfield near Fox-lane end, the high way on the end towards the west, Miss Hinckley's land on the end towards the east, Mr. Gregory's land towards the south, land belonging to the Corporation on the north; in 1726, in occupation of Bartholomew Barton, Esq., now of Mr. Charles Sulley:

"14. About three roods of land in the Clayfield, abutting on the Beck dyke, and Mr. Plumptre's land on the west; Mr. William Johnson's land, (late Mr. Millward's) on the north, Mr. Morris's

land on the east, land belonging to the Corporation on the south. In 1743 in occupation of William Hutchinson, now of Mr. John Nix.

“ 15. About two acres of land in the Clayfield upon Crowhill Sands, of Mrs. Plumptre's and of Mr. William Johnson's on the east, Mr. Jebb's land on the north, a narrow ley late belonging to Lady Morpeth, now to Mr. William Jackson, on the west, Mr. Hall's land on the south ; in 1743, in occupation of William Hutchinson, now of Mr. John Nix.

“ 16. About one acre of land in the Clayfield at the Woodland or Wood-lane-end, the pindar's fee, and the Beck on the east end, the pindar's fee on the west end, a close belonging to the Corporation on the north, Mr. Plumptre's land on the south ; in 1726 in occupation of Mr. William Jackson, now of his son Mr. William Jackson.

“ 17. About one acre of land in the Clayfield near Darma meadow-plat, a close of Mr. Plumptre's on the east, and the land of — Walter's Esq. late Mr. Smith's on the west, Mr. Thorpe's land on the north, lands of Mr. Thomas Smith's heirs, and part of the Glebe on the south ; in 1726 in occupation of Mr. William Jackson, now of his son Mr. William Jackson.

“ 18. About one acre of land in the clay-field on the east side of the Beck, at some distance ; the land of the late Mr. William Thorpe, (formerly Barley's Furlong) on the west, Mr. William Jackson's land on the east, Mr. Plumptre's land on the north and south ; in 1726 in occupation of Mr. William Jackson, now of his son Mr. William Jackson.

“ 19. Two leys containing about one acre of land in the Clayfield, abutting on the Beck, near the new spring, the Beck on the east, Mr. Robert Thorpe's land on the south ; in 1726 in occupation of Mr. Thomas Lamb, now of the same or his under tenant.

“ 20. One land containing about three roods in the Clayfield, near the gallows, the highway to the gallows on the west, Mr. Smith's land on the south, Mr. Plumptre's land on the north, land belonging to the Corporation on the east ; in 1726 in occupation of Mr. Thomas Lamb, now of the same, or his under tenant.

“ 21. Three or four short cuts containing about half an acre of land in Darma meadow-plat, in the Clayfield, the Beck-dyke on the south, Mr. Plumptre's land on the east and north, the lands of Mr. Smith's heirs on the west ; in 1726 in occupation of Mr. Thomas Lamb, now of the same.

“ 22. One ley containing about three roods of land in the meadow, near Hooper's Sconce, the Leen and Mr. Drewry's Pingle on the

north, Mr. Charles Drewry's land on the east, Mr. Abel Smith's land on the west, the Pindar's fee on the south; in 1726 in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Lamb, now of the same, or his under-tenant.

"23. One other ley, containing about half an acre of land in the Meadows, near Hooper's sconce, the Pindar's fee on the north, the little Rye-hill-dike, and Mr. Plumptre's land (Winrow tenant) on the east, Mr. Hind's land on the west, Mr. Plumptre's land (Winrow tenant) on the south; in 1726 in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Lamb now of the same, or his under-tenant.

"24. About an acre and a half of land, in the Meadows, near the King's Meadows, Mr. Abel Smith's land on the south, Hill closes (Harrison tenant) on the west, Mr. Robert Millar's land (Thomas Boot, tenant) on the north, lands of Mr. Ralph Edge, and of Mr. Abel Smith on the east; in 1726 in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Lamb, now of the same, or his under-tenant.

"25. About three roods of land in the Meadows, upon the Great Rye-hills, butting upon the bull piece, on the north, Mr. Plumptre's land on the south, Mr. Far's land (late Mr. Drury's) on the east, Mr. Featherstone's land on the west; in 1726 in the occupation of Mr. John White, now of his son, Mr. Wm. White.

"26. One ley, containing about an acre of land in the Meadows, upon the Great Rye-hills, butting upon the bull piece on the north, the Pindar's fee north, Mr. Plumptre's land on the south, Mr. Able Smith's land (late Mr. Greave's) on the west, land belonging to the charity school on the east; in 1726 in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Jalland, now of Mr. Thomas Collin.

"27. One ley, containing about one acre of land in the Meadows, upon the Rye-hills, causeway pool, and Mr. Robert Milner's land on the north, the Pindar's fee on the west, Mr. Plumptre's land on the east and south; in 1726 in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Jalland, now of Mr. Thomas Collin.

"28. A piece of land supposed to be by the Leen side, near the King's Meadows, leading into the Park-row, and for some time past in the occupation of his grace the Duke of Newcastle, for which his grace pays to the vicar thirty shillings per annum.

"29. The church-yard, which had a house standing thereon formerly, but it was taken down some years ago, to enlarge the place for burial, now the churchwardens pay to the vicar the yearly rent of forty shillings in consideration of the said house. (a)

(a) We conceive this to have been the "Trinity House," and tradition informs us, that it stood on the north-west corner of the church-yard.

" 30. Tithe of the Leen mill, being twenty shillings, payable at Easter.

" 31. Tithe of nether Trent close.

" 32. Tithe of all tofts and crofts.

" 33. Tithe bread of every baker in the parish, viz. a halfpenny loaf every Saturday.

" 34. Tithe pigs, potatoes, flax, and all other small tithes.

" 35. Tithe of all gardens, occupied by gardeners, at two shillings in the pound rent.

" 36. For all sheep that go in the fields from Michaelmas to Martinmas, at fourpence per score.

" 37. Twenty shillings per annum, for a sermon upon the subject of christian love and charity, to be preached yearly on Good Friday, in the afternoon, left by the will of Alderman Parker.

" 38. Twenty shillings per annum for two sermons upon charity, to be preached yearly, one on the Sunday before Whit-sunday, the other on the Sunday before Christmas-day, left by the will of Alderman Staple.

" 39. Ten shillings per annum for a sermon, to be preached yearly upon the day of the Restoration of King Charles II., left by the will of Mr. William Thorpe Clerk, late Vicar of Blidworth.

" 40. Surplus fees, (viz.) for every burial in the church-yard, one shilling, in the church, two shillings, in the chancel, two shillings and sixpence; the same fees are paid for those who die in the parish and are buried in other places; for every churching, sevenpence halfpenny; for the publication of every banns, one shilling and sixpence; for every certificate at the publication of banns one shilling; for every marriage by banns, one shilling; for every marriage license, five shillings; and for every woman, who lives in the parish, and is married by license in any other place, five shillings.

" 41. For every head stone set up in the church-yard, or the burial ground, two shillings and sixpence; and for every flat stone, one pound one shilling.

" 42. Mortuaries.

" 43. Easter offerings, (viz.) sixpence halfpenny for every house in the parish."

We believe the above terrier, consisting of 43 articles, contains a true account of the houses, glebe lands, tithes, stipendary payments, and all other ecclesiastical dues and profits whatever, belonging to the vicarage of St. Mary, in Nottingham.

Scrope Beardmore, vicar of St. Mary, Nottingham; Thomas Pearson, Richard Liptrott, churchwardens; William White, John Nix, Charles Sulley, Thomas Lamb, Martha Nixon.

CHAPTER V.

A list of the vicars of St. Mary's commences in the year 1290, and it is much to be regretted that so little is known concerning those distinguished gentlemen, who have, through so many ages, discharged the duties of this important office. Johannes de Hoveden, who was vicar in 1360, is thought to have been a descendant of Roger de Hoveden, the celebrated English historian, who was born in Yorkshire, in the twelfth century, and flourished in the reign of Henry II. His "Annals," which commence in the year 731, where Bede left off, and continued to the 3rd of King John, in 1202, were first published by Saville, among the "Historici Anglici, 1595, and reprinted at Frankfort, in folio, 1601. Richard Travenor was inducted into the vicarage in 1504, 21st Henry VII., being then a catholic priest, in which capacity he continued to officiate 21 years, but renounced the catholic communion at the time of the Reformation, 1525; and for the next ten years, discharged the duties of his office as a protestant minister; he died 1534, and was succeeded by the Rev. Richard Matthew, created first bishop of Nottingham, who held the living only one year, and was succeeded, 1535, by the Right Rev. Richard Wylde, second bishop, in 27th Henry VIII. For eighteen years he discharged the duties of his office, as a protestant minister; but on the accession of Queen Mary, 1553, renounced the protestant faith, and was ordained priest in the catholic communion; he died the following year, and was succeeded by the Right Rev. Oliver Haywood, also a catholic priest, third bishop, 2nd Queen Mary, 1554, and died 1558.

The Right Rev. Richard Barnes, catholic priest, succeeded, and was created fourth and last bishop of St. Mary's. He renounced the catholic church, and embraced the faith of the protestants on its re-establishment, 1st Queen Elizabeth, 1558. The prelatical honours that had been some time enjoyed by him and his predecessors, were taken from him, not as a punishment of the bishop, but because the funds belonging to the church were insufficient to support the dignity, under these circumstances to be relieved from the expenses, which must have been principally supplied out of his private fortune, was an act as kind as it was just.

The Rev. J. Whitlock was presented to the living as vicar in 1651, his friend, the Rev. W. Reynolds, was lecturer, during the time of his incumbency, which was eleven years.

The following biographical sketch of the latter, is copied from an authentic document, written with Mr. Whitlock's own hand.

"He was the son of Mr. William Reynolds, citizen and cloth-worker, of London, who afterward also became merchant, trading to Russia, and was likewise engaged in the copperas works; he lived in Abb-church lane. This son of his, Mr. William Reynolds, was born at Bewers, (a town partly in Essex, and partly in Suffolk) where his mother lay-in of him, among some of her husband's relations, being by her husband sent down from London thither, by reason of the great plague that was in London that year, 1st Charles I. He was born 28th October, 1625, and was brought up for some time, under one Mr. Ashley, a minister and schoolmaster at Bilson, near Hadley, with whom he boarded, a good man, under whom he imbibed some good principles; afterwards, some time before he went to Cambridge, he went to Christ's Church school, and from thence to Cambridge, about the month of May, 1641, and was admitted of Emanuel College; Dr. Benjamin Whichcott, was his tutor, as Dr. Ralph Cudworth was mine, they both being then Fellows of that college. It was in the year 1643, that he and I became first intimately acquainted, and I hope I may say it was religion that was the first ground of our acquaintance. Soon after we became chamber fellows, and so continued till summer, 1644, and all that time, he was studious and improving, being designed by his father, and himself designing for the ministry.

"But then he was for some time diverted upon this occasion, he had an elder brother in Russia, who was his father's factor there, and proved extravagant, whereupon his father called him home, and resolved to send this second son of his into Russia, to manage his business there, as having more confidence in his sobriety and ability, religion and faithfulness; and therefore he writes to him to Cambridge, declaring his purpose to take him off from University studies, and send him to Russia, to manage his business there, as aforesaid; urging that it might otherwise prove to his father's great prejudice. This was no pleasing tidings to this his son, and as little to me, but I durst not advise him against complying with his father's desire, and only persuaded him (not knowing but that God by his providence might so order it, that he might return again to his studies in order to the ministry, which God was pleased afterwards to do, both for his own and the church's good,) to take his degree of Bachelor of Arts, at Midsummer, 1644, though his time in ordinary course to take that degree, was not till the January following, and he did accordingly

take the degree at Midsummer, of Bachelor of Arts, his father being willing to it.

“In July, the same year, he took shipping for Russia, I going down with him to Gravesend, and seeing him on board the ship; and in the two and twenty months of his being out of England, we had intercourse by letters, as much as the distance of place would admit. In August, 1645, his father died, and left a very perplexed estate, though he had driven a very great trade, and was judged rich; but it is thought he overdid himself in merchandize, and his engagements in the copperas works. He hearing of his father's death, left his business in the best hands he could, hastened over to England, (the most part of the way by land) not questioning but to have found a good estate left, and himself to have had a considerable share in it. He came to London in May, 1646, but when he came, he found no estate left, and his elder brother a prisoner in the King's Bench for debt, which greatly discouraged him, not knowing what course to take. The long parenthesis of two and twenty months, as to his academical studies, (though he had kept what he had got) quite discouraged him at present from settling to study, in or to the work of the ministry, though I earnestly persuaded him to it. But he resolved to go to sea again, and to settle in some way of merchandize, and in order to that agreed with the master of a ship that was going to the Straits; but God graciously, in mercy to him and to his church, stepped in, and prevented it by a wise, holy, gracious, and very remarkable providence; over-ruling to this purpose an illegal action of man, viz. an unjust imprisonment of this his servant. Being thus detained, he was hindered from his voyage, and the ship, wherein he was to have gone, put to sea soon after, and neither it, nor any of the passengers were heard of more; it was supposed to be stranded. Thus his life was saved, and he preserved for the work of the ministry, in which God used and blessed him for above one and fifty years. And can we do other than make a little stand here, and express our admiring, adoring thoughts of God! Oh, the tender, the watchful providence of God over his people; who spies out their way for them, sees, and prevents the dangers before them, which they saw not, and stops up such a dangerous way! What cause have we to praise God for his preventing mercies, and delivering us from unseen dangers, and what cause have we to commit our way to the Lord continually, and to submit to his wise conduct even in those instances of it that cross our present inclinations, and we do not see at first can be any way advantageous to us, but conclude with the old patriarch, mistakingly, ‘All these things are against us!’ The

occasion of this illegal but merciful and graciously over-ruled imprisonment, was this: his brother being a prisoner in the King's Bench, yet having liberty to go abroad with a keeper, made an escape, of which his brother, Mr. William Reynolds, had no knowledge, till after he was gone; but hereupon the marshall of the King's Bench, Sir John Lenthal, (brother to the speaker of the then House of Commons,) arrested him, and cast him into prison, though he had no knowledge of, or hand in his brother's escape, and he was also then somewhat under the age of one and twenty years, and so not liable to any such action against him; and he continued for some months a prisoner in Ludgate, which prison he made choice of, he, as a scholar, having the liberty to choose his prison. But at last, before the end of that summer, his brother was retaken in Wales, and then he was set at liberty, and though he had sufficient grounds to sue him that imprisoned him, for false imprisonment, yet he being a great man, and having seized some of his brother's trunks and writings, which he would not deliver without this our Mr. Reynolds' promise that he would not sue him; he, at his brother's desire, and to procure him better treatment, made Sir John Lenthal such a promise, and so that business went off; I often visited him in prison.

"That summer, viz. about Midsummer, 1646, I was invited to preach at Leighton-bean desert, in Bedfordshire, two miles from Hockley, and I did supply that place during the remainder of that summer, usually going from Cambridge, (which was thirty miles distant,) on Saturdays, and returning on Mondays; intending to settle again in Cambridge for that winter, but the people of Leighton were very importunate that I should come and settle among them, and at last I yielded to their importunities, and about November did remove thither and boarded, and being once settled there, I did earnestly invite my dear brother Reynolds to come down thither and live with me, in order to his studying and entering upon preaching; which invitation he did accept of, and in December, 1646, he came down and lived with me, and we have lived together ever since, till God took him to himself, the 26th of Feb. 1697, always living under the same roof, (though while he was married keeping distinct houses,) and studying in the same room, and writing at the same table.

"This relation I have been the more large in, that God's special providence in calling him to the work of the ministry, after considerable diversions and discouragements, and fixing him in it may be the more taken notice of, and thankfully owned, especially by those whom God made his ministry profitable to, as, blessed be God, he hath made it to many souls.

“After his coming down to me at Leighton, he soon began to preach, though not often at first, and God blessed his studies and labours, and they proved acceptable and profitable. In spring, 1647, the town of Okingham, in Berkshire, (where my mother and a brother of mine had a house and lived in the summer time,) was in present want of a minister, on this occasion. Mr. John Bateman had been their pastor, a solid, learned, godly minister, and a very profitable, practical preacher, whose labours God had blessed in the conversion and edification of many souls; (for there were many godly persons in this place, and several that were very eminent christians, both for gifts and graces,) and I have special occasion to mention this faithful servant of Christ.

“Mr. Bateman, with honour and great thankfulness to God for him,—God making him graciously his instrument, to work upon me and do me much good while I went to school there. In the year 1642, there being then, or soon after, garrisons at Reading, Heney, and Basing-house, he was driven with his family from Okingham; and soon after placed in a good living at Little-Munden, Hertfordshire, yet at the end of the wars, as his former people at Okingham were earnest for his return to them, so he resolved it, but could not effect it till the latter end of the year, 1647. Upon this account Okingham wanting a supply, and my brother Reynolds and I being in spring, 1647, invited to supply the place till their former minister above-mentioned could return, we undertook between us the supplying of Leighton and Okingham too (though thirty miles distant) for half a year, taking our turns each of us, two Lord’s days in one place, and two in the other. There his ministerial labours, through God’s blessing, were attended with good success. During that time he had an invitation to a good living, at Binfield, two miles from Okingham, but he did not accept the offer, we both being unwilling to part, and indeed, being young, not willing to take upon us a pastoral charge.

“After the expiration of the half year at Okingham, we continued together at Leighton, and about spring, 1648, the town of Ailesbury, in Buckinghamshire, seven miles from Leighton, wanted a preaching minister, whereupon my brother Reynolds was invited thither, and accepted the invitation, and with our own and the people’s consent we parted the work between us, we being each of us in course, one Lord’s day at Leighton, and the other at Ailesbury, that thereby we might gain more time for studying: our habitation was at Leighton, where after some time, I kept a house.

“In the year 1648, Mr. Reynolds commenced Master of Arts in Cambridge, as in the year 1649, we both did in Oxford. In the year 1649, the engagement being required to be taken by all ministers, and especially such as received augmentations, and we unsatisfied to take it, the augmentation for Leighton (which was the only maintenance there) failed; the maintenance at Ailesbury was not by augmentation, but out of the impropriation bought in, which belonged to my brother Reynolds; yet the committee sitting there, it would not be paid, but we notwithstanding continued preaching in both places till Lady-day, 1650, when we gave over Ailesbury.

“Some that may read this possibly may not know, and therefore it may be proper to tell such what the engagement was; it was in these words, — ‘I do declare and promise I will be true and faithful to the Commonwealth of England, as it is now established without a king or House of Lords.’

“Could we have been satisfied that no more had been meant by being true and faithful, than to live quietly and peaceably, and not by any unlawful ways to disturb and make any alteration in that government, this we could have declared, and actually did perform; but we conceived by those words was intended and signified, an approbation of, and endeavouring to promote that government, and this we were not satisfied to declare; this alteration of the government being made by an army, and a small part of the House of Commons, the rest being forcibly excluded. But though we were deprived of the maintenance, we continued to preach at Ailesbury till March 25th, 1650, (as before) so at Leighton a year longer, viz. to March 25th, 1651, but did not take a pastoral charge upon us, nor were ordained while there, not expecting (all circumstances considered) that we should be able to fix there, though we never sought out for any other places, but we waited for a call from God. During our stay at Leighton, as in the year 1649, we took a journey into the eastern counties of the nation, so in the year 1650, we took a journey into the western parts, as far as Sennan, the utmost town westward in Cornwall, where we spent a Lord's day, there not having been a sermon before of some years, and the people were very urgent with us to have spent another Lord's day with them, but our business was so laid that we could not. These journeys we could the better take because Leighton lying in one of the usual roads between Cambridge and Oxford, and we having many acquaintance in both Universities, such as Mr. Row, Mr. Venning, Mr. Loder, Mr. Polwhel, Mr. Basnet, Mr. Tickhill, and many others, we could get our places supplied.

“But now I shall give an account of the unexpected, and somewhat peculiar providence of God in our call to Nottingham, which was in this manner,—in the month of February, 1650-1, the ways being exceeding deep, Mr. Adrian Cook, a discreet, intelligent, sober person, being then carrier of Nottingham, came out of the usual way from Fenny Stratford to London, and thinking to find the road somewhat better, came to Leighton to lodge there, a thing he never did before, or after, except when he brought our books and household goods to Nottingham. He lodged at an inn in Leighton, and being a man free in discourse, asked the landlady what religion they were of, and what minister they had, she answered him, that there were two lived and preached in town, but that they were not like to have them long, there being no settled maintenance for them. He hearing this, desired to speak with us, or one of us, and the landlady sent up to our house accordingly, and (which I think is a circumstance not unfit to be mentioned, and did among other things encourage us to hope that God was opening us a way and going before us in this matter) one of us had spent that day in fasting and prayer by himself; and the other went to the inn to Mr. Cook, and had some discourse with him, and desired him to come up to our house in the evening, that we might have some further converse with him; accordingly he did, and we had much discourse with him about Nottingham and affairs there, we having read a little before in print, a relation of several occurrences that happened there in the time of the wars, he then told us, the parish of St. Mary, Nottingham, was destitute of a fixed minister, and had been so for some time, having had none fully settled since the death of the reverend and worthy Mr. Falkingham, who died before the 25th of March, 1649, and that the work of the place was too much for one. We told him we were but young men, and not yet ordained; besides, the place was a great public one, and we not being satisfied to take the engagement, it was not likely that we should have any peaceable, comfortable settlement there. His reply was, that we were upon this latter account the more likely to be acceptable to a considerable number of the people there. In conclusion, we told him that if we lived till summer, (as we did in the year 1649 take a journey into the eastern parts, and in the year 1650 into the western, so, we had some thoughts, in that approaching year, 1651, to take a journey into the northern parts, at least as far as York, and we would call at and see Nottingham in our way. And after this discourse he and we parted, and we did not think any more of the

business, nor expect to hear any thing further of it, it being only thus occasionally discoursed of, as above related. But about the beginning of March, 1650-1, when we, with another minister, were engaged in keeping a day in prayer and preaching, about seven miles from Leighton, a special messenger that evening came with a letter to us, which was brought to Leighton by one Mr. Spencer, one of the churchwardens of the parish of St. Mary, in Nottingham, signed by the honourable Francis Pierpoint, Esq. a member of parliament for Nottingham, and an inhabitant there, and by some that were aldermen of the town, and of that parish, and also by some other principal inhabitants and parishioners, inviting us to come over to Nottingham, and spend some time in preaching among them, in order to mutual trial and satisfaction, which we consented to, and returned for answer, that we could not come just then, but, God willing, would be with them by the end of March; and in the mean time we kept a day of fasting and prayer, with several of the inhabitants of Leighton, with the assistance of some of the neighbouring ministers, to seek the Lord in this great affair; and though the people of Leighton were unwilling that we should leave them, yet considering there was no visible means of subsistence among them, but principally considering the peculiarities of providence that seemed to appear in this matter, they could not gainsay our going upon trial; and accordingly we did go, and came to Nottingham on Friday, the 28th of March, 1651; the churchwardens, Mr. Spencer and Mr. Richard Watkinson, coming to meet us some miles from the town. We both preached on Lord's day the 30th, and after sermons several of the parishioners came to us, and desired us to spend some further sabbaths with them, which we consented to, only acquainted them that we were engaged in a journey to York, but if they desired it, would, God willing, be back again on the Saturday following. That which moved us to choose that week for our journey to York, was, because the Wednesday was appointed to be a public fast relating to the affairs of Scotland, which we were not very well satisfied about, but we did afterward, when settled, used to keep those days; for though we might not be satisfied in every thing relating to them, yet we were satisfied and willing to embrace the opportunities, to be humbled for our own and the nation's sins, and to seek God for mercy. Yet knowing there were some differences, and too great animosities among even the serious part of the nation about the engagement, and the keeping of those days, we thought it not prudent, at our first coming among them, to appear on such an occasion in public; so on Monday we went towards York, and came thither

on Tuesday, and spent the fast day there, heard that reverend and eminent minister of Christ, Mr. Edward Bowles, and Mr. Williams; and on Thursday set out for our return to Nottingham, and soon after we came out of York, we providentially fell into the company of the above-mentioned Mr. Bowles, and laid the first foundation of our acquaintance with that worthy man, which we kept up till the time of his death, which was a little before, or just about Bartholemew Day, 1662; we had much satisfying and improving discourse with him in the journey, and his company occasioned us to go by Newark, where we lay on Friday night, and came to Nottingham on Saturday before noon, where they had provided us a lodging in a private house, one Mrs. Stoke's, where we boarded for a year, till we altered our condition, and married. After this many of the parish met with us, and desired us to continue with, and settle among them as their ministers; we told them that we were not yet ordained, nor had ever taken a pastoral charge upon us; not seeing any likelihood of a settlement in the places where we had formerly preached, nor should be willing to do it yet, unless some such order according to the scriptures with the consent of the people we should be called to be ministers unto were agreed on, that all God's ordinances, both teaching and sealing, and the exercise of scripture discipline might be set up and maintained, that so ignorant and profane persons, neglectors of family worship, and such as should be guilty of any scandal might be kept from profaning the ordinances of God, and be brought to repentance and reformation. But, in case this were consented to, we would be ordained and settled among them as their ministers.

"They also discoursed with us something concerning maintenance, we told them that while we continued single, less should content us, but when we were married we should expect some addition, hereupon they offered us threescore pounds a year a piece, while we continued single persons, and one hundred pounds a year each when we should be married, and a dwelling-house, the vicarage house being part fallen down, and all of it very ruinous; we desired no more, and that was made good afterward by the vicarage lands. Mr. Hanley's Friday lecture, some allowance from the corporation, and augmentations till the end of the year, 1660, when the augmentations failed, and the allowance for Mr. Hanley's lecture failed, indeed some time before that, for it was withheld from us by him who enjoyed Mr. Hanley's estate, and was never paid us, for the last four years of being in the public, though the lecture was kept up by us all that time.

Some time after this first meeting, we had another more general

meeting of all the housekeepers of the parish that would come, (and it was very numerous) on a Lord's day after evening sermon wherein we proposed to them, whether they did make choice of us their ministers, and would concur and join with us in setting up and maintaining such gospel order as might tend to the due administrating of all ordinances, and keeping them pure from sinful mixture and profane intrusion. And we further told them, we would by no means impose upon them, but would preach upon subjects of that tendency, and endeavour by the word to clear and prove the way we desired and intended to walk in, as to church government and discipline, before we put it into practise. This they generally consented to, I remember not any that declared any thing against what we proposed, and we did preach some sermons on these subjects.

"In October 1651, we went up to London, and were ordained in Andrew Undershaft church, with about fifteen others, of which number the eminent Mr. George Swinnock was one. The Moderator was Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Manton; there were present and joined in the work, Dr. Spurstow, Mr. Simeon Ash, Mr. Elidad Blackwel, minister of that congregation, Mr. Barham.

After our return to Nottingham, we soon proceeded, we and the people, to chuse ruling elders (to be assistant to us, and join with us in the admission of persons into church communion in all ordinances, and to be censors of the manners and the conversation of persons, and to assist in all acts of order and discipline, that did not belong peculiarly to ministers) and two deacons; the parish being large, the ruling elders were eight, viz. these that follow,—the honourable Francis Pierpoint, esq.; Alderman John Fillingham, Mr. Adrian Garner, Mr. Richard Hawkins, Mr. William Flamstead, Mr. Arthur Stephens, Mr. Stephen Garner, Mr. Samuel Fillingham.

"Before we did this, we set apart a day for fasting and prayer, to seek God in this matter, and our godly and able brother, Mr. Richard Whitchurch, minister of the gospel in the parishes of St. Peter and Nicholas, joined with us in the day, as also setting up the work in his congregation; then we proceeded to the administration of the sacraments, and so continued till the year 1662, enjoying much peace and comfort with our people, and our neighbour ministers, and to the Lord be all the praise, through his gracious blessing, there wanted not encouraging success to our labours, though poor ones, for so I must call my own at least.

"In the year 1652, on the 25th of March, I was married to the daughter of Dr. Anthony Tuckney, then master of Immanuel, and afterward of St. John's college, in Cambridge, and Regius pro-

fessor of divinity; and on the 10th of May, in that same year, my brother Reynolds was married to Mrs. Susannah Mellor, of Derby, daughter to Alderman Mellor, she was a grave, serious, and truly godly woman, and a very meet help; she lived with him nineteen years, viz. to the 10th of April, 1671, and then died of a consumption. By her he had two sons and two daughters, his eldest son, a very pious young man, died when about twenty years of age, in his apprenticeship at London, he sat under the ministry of the late eminent Dr. Annisley. His elder daughter, and younger son died young, the former when a little turned six years old, and even when so young expressed a very hopeful, comfortable sense and favour of spiritual and eternal things; the other died in its infancy. His younger daughter (now living) was married in the year 1684, to Mr. Samuel Coates, a worthy dissenting minister, now settled with a people at Mansfield, in Nottinghamshire.

“About the year 1653, with the consent, advice, and assistance of our people, we set upon the building of the vicarage house; the Marquis of Dorchester gave £40 towards it, the then Earl of Clare £20, the honourable Francis Pierpoint, Esq. gave liberally, and the Corporation gave the timber; and the people once and again contributed very considerable sums, yet notwithstanding these helps, it cost us, between us, three hundred pounds.

“About the beginning of the year 1656, (our reverend brother, Mr. Richard Whitchurch, above-mentioned, minister of St. Peter and Nicholas, in Nottingham, being in a consumption) our dear and reverend brother, Mr. John Barrett, was called to this his native place, to be assistant to Mr. Whitchurch. About September, 1656, Mr. Whitchurch died, and Mr. Barrett was chosen pastor of that congregation, and is yet living; though he has all along been conflicting with many bodily infirmities, yet God hath graciously, in mercy to this place, enabled him to go well through his work.

“Through God’s great goodness, we continued with much peace, unanimity and comfort among ourselves, (we that were ministers of the town) and with our people, and our brethren, the neighbouring ministers, we met with very little discouragement or disturbance, till the latter end of the year 1660, and so onward till August, 1662, when all three of us were put out. In those two years we all three of us met with disturbances by indictments for not reading the Common Prayer, and from the spiritual court, yet through the great goodness of God, we continued our ministerial work in public till within two months of Bartholemew day, we being all three suspended from preaching about the beginning of July, and my brother Reynolds was excommunicated

after Bartholemew-tide, and put to much expense in journeys to York and London, about that excommunication ; at last he procured a prohibition, his excommunication being directly against the Act of Indemnity ; but what trouble he, my brother Barrett, and I were put to about that time, I shall forbear further to relate, and be more brief in some other particulars, because they are already in print, in the Conformists' fourth Plea for the Nonconformists, p. 36, 37, 43, 44, and 47.

"In October, 1662, brother Reynolds and I, with our families, removed from Nottingham to Colwick Hall, (about a mile from Nottingham) a house of Sir John Musters, where we lived till the Five Mile Act took place, which was the 25th March, 1666; some disturbances we met with while we lived there, though we received great respect and kindness from Sir John Musters, who would take no rent of us.

"In the year 1665, (the great sickness year) we were imprisoned with many others, at the Blackmoor's Head Inn, in Nottingham, we had never any thing laid to our charge, but after about twelve weeks' confinement, were released. Soon after my brother Reynolds fell into a sore fit of sickness, occasioned (as was thought) by his late close imprisonment; it was feared it would have carried him off, it brought him so very weak, but God reserved him for further work, though his recovery was very slow, and not perfected till about Midsummer, 1666; in the midst of this his illness, we were necessitated, by the Five Mile Act, to remove on a cold snowy day, (the 27th March,) not being able to ride on horseback, he was fain, not without danger, to be carried in a coach to Bingham, where he had the liberty of lodgings, in the house of a worthy gentleman and good friend, Mr. Porter, (since deceased,) thus were we forced to leave our families.

"In that quarter of a year between the 25th of March and Midsummer, 1666, he not being well able to travel, by reason of a remaining weakness, I went about to find a fit habitation for us and our families, who remained still at Colwick Hall.

"At length we fixed upon a place called Sherbrook, in Derbyshire, three miles beyond Mansfield, and fifteen from Nottingham, and removed thither with our families, about Midsummer, where we lived two years, and frequently went over to Nottingham, when we could with any safety have our meetings, though we could have none then but very privately and in the night, and when we could not with any safety go over to preach to our people, we made sermons and sent over the notes to them.

"Finding the house at Sherbrook to be very inconvenient and solitary, at Midsummer, 1668, we took a house at Mansfield, three

miles nearer our beloved people at Nottingham, that our hearts could not but be much upon; and at this town we lived somewhat above nineteen years, till October, 1687, when we removed to Nottingham.

“During our stay at Mansfield, God gave us (blessed be his name) many opportunities of going over to our people at Nottingham, though with some intervals, by reason of persecution sometimes breaking out. We usually were with them every fortnight Lord’s day, as my brother Barrett was with them the other Lord’s day, assisted by some other of our brethren, in a stated course.

“And I must needs here remember, and a little particularly record with humble thankfulness, the manifold experiences we had of God’s goodness to us, in that nineteen years time at Mansfield, in giving us so many free, quiet, and peaceable sabbaths with our people, enabling us to go over and spend Lord’s days and administer all ordinances among them, when we could not dwell with them, which last was a mercy indeed, that both they and we much desired and prayed for, as tending more to our mutual edification and comfort, and the discharge of our ministerial office more fully; and God did at last give us, in his mercy, at a very unlikely time, and by unlikely means, (as may be hinted hereafter) yet in the mean time, (while this could not be obtained,) to have liberty so frequently to see and converse with our people, was a mercy highly valuable, and the more so because denied to several others of God’s ministers, who to their great grief were quite driven from their people, and their relation to them rendered incapable of being kept up by personal converse, or any proper ministerial acts; their people broken, and they driven far from them, and they not able to administer and enjoy any ordinances with them, nor express their affection and relation to them, but by prayer for them at a great distance.

“Again, I reckon God’s goodness was remarkable, and to be remembered with an accent, in preserving my brother Reynolds and me in our work with our people, in all weathers and seasons for so many years; and in preserving us in our work, notwithstanding the very incommodious places and hours we were forced to in times of restraint, to the apparent hazard of, and yet (through God’s gracious interposure) without any actual damage to, our health; and once more, in preserving us from the vigilance and violence of adversaries, and sometimes rescuing us by his providence, when we were even falling into their mouths, and almost as a prey between their teeth. Neither were our brother Barrett’s difficulties and experience of God’s protection less in

those times, he coming frequently to Nottingham, when he could not do it but by night; and by reason of the nearness of his habitation, being but five miles from town, he was in the perilous times somewhat oftener with his and our people, than we who were at a greater distance could be; and yet, though in perils oft, God was graciously pleased to preserve him, and deliver him out of them all, as he did us, God joining us in our ministerial charge and labours, and difficulties at Nottingham; so likewise in the experience of a very tender, watchful providence, and merciful preservations in our attendance on our work there, in the most difficult times.

“These things called for an Ebenezer, a stone of remembrance, to be set up to the praise of an almighty, all-wise, infinitely gracious God.

“And we had a great deal to own God for too, during our abode at Mansfield, not only with reference to the forementioned opportunities we had, (while there) of a comfortable, safe, and sometimes open converse with our people at Nottingham, but also on account of other mercies and comforts, God was pleased to privilege us with there; we enjoyed much quietness, and met with no disturbance from the people of the place, they being very peaceable, yea respectful. We can not say any of them openly appeared as an enemy to us, or our other brethren, that inhabited there, and we had very good respect from Mr. Firth, the minister of the place.

“There, through the good hand of God upon us, we enjoyed many good opportunities, and comfortable communion with several of our brethren, who being driven from the neighbourhood of their people, (as with us) had settled here. God made the place a Zoar, a shelter and sanctuary to them and us. There lived at this place, that eminent servant of God, Mr. Robt. Porter, (turned out of Pentridge, in Derbyshire), who died there, January 22nd, 1689; Mr. Robert Smalley, (turned out of Greisley, in Nottinghamshire,) who died there, September 7th, 1670; Mr. John Billingsley, (turned out of Chesterfield,) who died, May 30th, 1683; and Mr. John Cromwell, (turned out of Claworth, in Nottinghamshire,) who removed in 1674, to Norwich, but afterwards returned, and died in Nottinghamshire, about April, 1684. With these our brethren, we had very refreshing converse, and had opportunities to keep, for a good part of the time, a weekly lecture.

“There was once a warrant out, to distrain upon me for £20. for preaching at Nottingham, but we keeping the doors shut, the officers would not break them open, though urged by some to do it; and so, praised be God, we heard no more of it.

“In March 1684, a parliament being called by king James, the choice of parliament men for the county of Nottingham was appointed to be at Newark, whither my brother Reynolds and I went (being freeholders) to give our votes, judging we had sufficient warrant so to do upon the king’s writ, notwithstanding the Five-mile Act, yea, by virtue of the proviso clause in it. But as things were then managed, we were seized, and by eight justices committed to prison for six months, for coming to a borough town. I forbear to name them, they being all dead but one. After two days imprisonment there, at the house of the jailor who kept an Inn, we were sent to Nottingham county gaol, amongst our people, which much alleviated the affliction of our confinement, there we continued till the beginning of July, 1685, when upon the Duke of Monmouth’s landing, many worthy gentlemen were taken up, and sent to several places, some to Chester, and some to Hull, &c. And though we were the king’s prisoners, yet directly contrary to the habeas corpus act, we were sent prisoners to Hull, which (as God was pleased to over-rule it) proved by the motion, and the air, to be of advantage to our health. We went from Nottingham on the Monday, came to Hull on Wednesday, and were with many others, prisoners under a guard in an Inn till Monday following; then we were sent to a place that had been the Rev. Mr. Ashley’s meeting-house, whither were also sent some ministers, and others, some gentlemen, and some sober substantial countrymen, to the number of about forty, who lodged and dieted in that place where we had got good society and conveniences, through the kindness of the inhabitants, though unknown to us, God graciously thus providing for us when prisoners, and that among strangers. We were not hindered from joining with the whole company there, in morning and evening religious worship, but on the Lord’s day, though the deputy governor (as we heard) had said “let them preach if they will,” yet it seems his mind changed, for when (in the morning) my brother Reynolds was entering on prayer, and preaching, the soldiers that were our guard interrupted him, saying, they had orders to hinder preaching, though there were none in the place but fellow prisoners. But the next day being Monday, orders came for releasing the prisoners of our county from that confinement; yet, contrary to law, we were remanded back to the prison at Nottingham, to make up our lunar six months, reckoning twenty-eight days to the month, and when those months were expired, we were dismissed; and in our return from Hull to Nottingham, we had liberty given us to call, and stop two nights at Mansfield.

“In the year 1687, God graciously brought us, and our families back to Nottingham, a thing we long desired, and yet considering the blackness of the times, and the dangerous uncertainty of our liberty, and all our pleasant things, we had scarce adventured to have come so soon, had not providence plainly opened our way hither, and stopped up all other ways, for the house we had lived in many years at Mansfield, was purchased by a gentleman that had newly entered into a family capacity, and bought this house on purpose to live in, though with a great deal of friendliness intimating to us, that if we would buy it he would not meddle with it, but we declined the purchasing it, as for other reasons, so for this, that we did not know (as it happily proved sooner than we expected) but that we might have a door opened to return to Nottingham: not being able to stay longer in that house, we inquired after other houses in that town, and had actually taken one for a year, but at last, could not have a clear and quiet possession, and so went not to it. Thus providence that in times of difficulty planted, and so comfortably maintained us at Mansfield for many years, as plainly called us hence. We came with our family to Nottingham on the 14th October, 1687, where we have continued together in our ministerial work for upwards of ten years, till God was pleased to make a separation between us, by calling off from his work on earth my dear brother Reynolds, to much higher work in heaven. In all this time (praised be God), we enjoyed full liberty, and many opportunities for our own and others good, and through grace, some assistance in, and success of our own poor labours, our people were supplied on Lord's days in the same manner, that (as has been before related) they were when we enjoyed any liberty, during our stay in Mansfield, namely, by my brother Reynolds and me every fortnight Lord's day, and by my brother Barrett, with an assistant the Lord's day; and we had and still (through much mercy) have many week-day opportunities, and constantly a weekly lecture, and our brother Ryther's congregation joining in attendance thereon, and our brother Ryther and we joining harmoniously (blessed be God) in keeping of it up, with the occasional help of our neighbour ministers, and sometimes of other of our brethren in the ministry; whom God providentially sent among us; as indeed in these ten years time, we have enjoyed the useful labours of several of these God's servants thus occasionally, which both we and our people have cause to be thankful to God and them for.

“My brother Reynolds in his younger years, was much troubled with the spleen, but upon the use of spaw waters, for three weeks or a month in summer time, for about 29 years he was through

God's blessing on them, much freed from his former distempers. In the beginning of May last year, he got a great cold, which took much upon him, but upon staying about a month at the waters, his stomach returned and his spirit recruited, and he was as healthful again as he had ordinarily been, till this his last sickness seized him. Thus much as to the main occurrences of his life, his call to the ministry, and to Nottingham.

“Now as to his personal ministerial qualifications I shall not say much. Those that knew his converse, heard his preaching, and sat under his ministry, are able and fittest to testify of them, and fitter than I, lest it should be suspected that affection biases me to partiality, yet this testimony in short I cannot but give of him:—That from my first knowledge of him, he was serious and truly religious, and one that all the time of my acquaintance with him (which was near fifty-five years) ever made conscience of, and was constant in secret prayer, and reading the scriptures and studying them; and to the last read the scriptures daily with some commentators, and was much taken with, and would be often speaking of the admirable fulness of the scriptures. Nor was he unfrequent in the duty of keeping days of fasting and prayer by himself in secret. He never sought great things for himself in the world. He had a considerable portion with his wife, but the difficulty of times (being above thirty years out of public place) caused him to spend most of what he had, yet he lived comfortably, and lived and died out of debt. But as Paul said of himself to Timothy, 2 Tim. iii, 10, so say I to you that were acquainted with, and sat under the ministry of this servant of God, ‘You have fully known his doctrine, manner of life, purpose, faith, long suffering, patience, persecutions and afflictions.’

“As to the time and manner of his sickness and death, it was thus:—On Wednesday, the 9th of February last past, he was somewhat indisposed in the morning before he arose, (as he said afterwards) but no indisposition appeared till after family worship, during which he was cold, as soon as family duty was ended, and he was come up into his study, he was taken with a fit of shaking like an ague, though all along he had no great heat or burning, but his spirits were much seized, and his legs and strength failed him presently, his distemper was judged to be a nervous fever; he slept much, and after about a week's illness, was seized with a violent looseness, which continued to his death. When awake he was sensible and could speak, though but low and weakly, which made him not speak much. His physician coming to see him on a Lord's day he took occasion thence to speak very closely of spiritual things to him, and of the duty of Sabbath sanctification.

My Rev. brother Ryther (at that time pastor of the Independent congregation in Castle-gate), visiting him in his sickness, and telling him he hoped he was, with the good old patriarch Jacob, waiting for the salvation of God, he after some pause, replied to this effect :—‘The state of my body is altered, but the state of mind not at all, the apprehensions I have of the odiousness of sin, the beauty of holiness, the excellencies of Christ, the preciousness of faith, are the same as formerly, or rather more growing, he had no violent pains, but said praised be God, I have ease without, and peace within.

“He died on the twenty-sixth of February, between seven and eight in the morning, without any violent pain or struggling. He was seventy-two years and four months old, wanting but two days.

“That text preached upon by my Rev. brother Barrett, may be fitly applied to him, viz. ‘That he did spend and was spent in the service of God, and for the souls of the people, that God had set him over.’

“But as my brother Barrett hinted in his sermon he must declare, that blessed be God, we have no cause to use the words, or make the complaint in the latter part of the verse, wherein the text is, ‘That the more abundantly we have loved, the less we have been loved,’ we must give this testimony, that the people of Nottingham we have laboured amongst, have been ever very respectful and loving to us, and those deceased ministers of Christ that were before us, or contemporary with us, and have manifested it in their deep sense of the breach God hath made, by taking away this our dear brother, and by the respects they have made to his memory. And this testimony we must give further, (and those deceased, were they living, would, and could not but give the same), that they are a people that have not had itching ears, not affected novelties, new and high notions, or quaint expressions and starched discourses, but have ever liked and relished plain, sound, and practical preaching, and have been a people ready to good works of piety and charity, which I mention not to flatter them, but to quicken in us ministers, and in our people faith and prayer, and most vigorous endeavours that according to David’s prayer for Israel. 1 Chron. xxix, 18, such a gospel crediting frame may be kept upon their hearts for ever, and that they may abound therein more and more.

“God hath now broken the threefold cord amongst us in our congregation ; two of us have lived together in a pastoral relation to this place very near forty-seven years, and all three of us above forty-two ; the middle link, in regard of age, is now dropt, and the other two of us, have no reason to expect to continue long.

"My deceased brother entered into his seventy-third year the twenty-eight of October last, and was three quarters of a year younger than me, who entered into my seventy-fourth year the thirteenth of January last past, and my Rev. brother Barrett, yet through mercy surviving, is in the sixty-seventh year of his age, and has near completed it. We therefore desire the hearty prayers of our people, yea, of all the people of God, not for long life, unless as we may be further serviceable to God, his church, and our own souls, but that while God shall please to continue our lives, he would by his spirit assist us, and through Christ, accept us in our work, and give success to our weak endeavours for the conversion and edification of many souls. And we request that our people would pray for themselves, and that others of God's people would join theirs with ours and our people's prayers, that God [would sanctify this late great breach made upon us, that we and our people may improve the day of our and their lives and the day of grace while it is continued; that we may be able to give up our account with joy, and not with grief, (when God shall call us hence, which we desire to live in daily expectation of, and preparation for,) both in relation to our own souls, and the souls of those God employs us to preach to and watch over, and that, when God shall remove us, he would graciously be pleased to provide for our people pastors after his own heart. This is the earnest closing desire and prayer of one of the unworthiest of the servants of Christ in the work of the ministry.

"Nottingham, April 1st, 1698."

J. WHITLOCK."

The Rev. John Whitlock, some time Vicar of St. Mary, died eleven years after his friend, William Reynolds, Dec. 1708, aged eight-four years, and was interred on the north side of the chancel, near the vestry door, where a blue marble grave stone is seen inscribed to his memory.

The hours of worship in St. Mary's church, are half-past ten and half-past six o'clock; vicar, the Venerable Archdeacon Wilkins, D.D., Short-hill, 1817; curate, Rev. Mr. Ffrench, 1839; churchwardens, Mr. G. Eddowes and Mr. J. Hicklin; organist, Mr. Noble, Warser-gate, 1836; clerk, Mr. Thomas Hardwick Almond, 1819; deputy clerk, Mr. Joseph Parnham, Plumtre-street, 1824; sexton, Mr. W. Johnson, Pilcher-gate, 1830.

[illegible]

Date.	Reign.	Archdeacons.	Vicars of St. Mary's.	Rectors of St. Peter's.	Rectors of St. Nicholas'.
1466	7 Edward IV.	"	"	"	Richard Elkesley.
1471	12 "	"	"	"	Robert Echard.
1476	17 "	William Worsley.	Thomas Turner.	"	Thomas Tew.
1477	18 "	"	"	"	Edmund Holme.
1483	24 "	"	"	John Mayewe.	"
1497	12 Henry VII.	"	"	"	John Dale.
1498	13 "	"	John Greve.	"	"
1499	14 "	Thomas Crosley.	Simeon Yates.	William Ilkeston.	"
1502	17 "	"	"	"	Thomas Reynor.
1503	18 "	"	"	"	Reynald Marshall.
1504	19 "	"	R. Travenor.	"	"
1506	21 "	John Hatton.	"	"	"
1510	2 Henry VIII.	"	"	J. Plough (Kingsbury).	"
1516	8 "	William Fell.	"	"	"
1528	22 "	Cuthbert Marshall.	"	"	"
1531	25 "	"	"	"	"
1533	27 "	"	"	"	"
1534	28 "	"	R. Matthew (Bishop).	"	Alexander Penhill.
1535	29 "	"	R. Wylde (Bishop).	"	Thomas Ward.
1538	32 "	"	"	"	"
1549	3 Edward VI.	Robert Silvester.	"	John Plough, jun.	"
1550	4 "	"	"	Nicholas Cook.	"
1554	2 Mary.	"	"	"	"
1558	1 Elizabeth.	"	O. Haywood (Bishop).	"	"
1560	3 "	"	R. Barnes (Bishop).	"	"
1565	8 "	William Day.	"	"	"
1572	15 "	John Lowthe.	"	"	"
1578	21 "	"	William Underue.	"	"
1583	26 "	"	Robert Aldridge.	John Nytter.	"
1585	28 "	"	"	Carolus Aynsworth.	"
1588	31 "	"	"	"	Randals Shute.
1590	33 "	John King.	"	Randul Shute.	John Lamb.
1590	33 "	"	"	"	"

1610	8 James I.	"	"	"	John Kelle	"	"
1610	8 "	"	"	"	Thomas Low.	"	"
1611	9 "	Joseph Hall	"	"	"	Robert Malham.	"
1616	14 "	"	"	Oliver Wytherington.	"	"	"
1616	14 "	"	"	John Tolson.	"	"	"
1617	15 "	"	"	Randul Hansby.	"	"	"
1618	16 "	"	"	"	George Cotes.	"	"
1619	17 "	"	"	"	Hugh Park (Sequestrator).	"	"
1622	20 "	"	"	"	George Cotes.	"	"
1627	3 Charles I.	Richard Bayley.	"	"	"	Robert Aynsworth.	"
1635	11 "	William Robinson.	"	"	"	"	"
1640	16 "	"	"	Edmund Laycock.	"	"	"
1643	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1651	3 Charles II.	Vacant.	"	J. Falkingham.	John Goodall.	"	"
1656	8 "	Vacant.	"	J. Whitlock, A. M. (ejected).	John Ayesthorpe.	"	"
1660	12 Charles II.	Vere Harcourt.	"	"	Richard Whitchurch.	No Church.	"
1662	14 "	"	"	George Masterton.	John Barratt, A. M.	"	"
1663	15 "	"	"	"	"	"	"
1665	17 "	"	"	"	"	John Ayesthorpe.	"
1667	19 "	"	"	"	"	Vacant to 1669.	"
1669	21 "	"	"	"	Samuel Leak.	Samuel Leek.	"
1672	24 "	"	"	"	Edward Buxton.	Vacant to 1682.	"
1674	26 "	"	"	"	"	"	"
1680	32 "	"	"	"	William Wilson, A. M.	John Simpson.	"
1682	34 "	"	"	"	"	"	"
1683	36 "	Thomas White.	"	"	"	"	"
1685	38 "	Samuel Crawbrough.	"	"	"	"	"
1686	2 James II.	"	"	Samuel Crowbrow, S. T. P.	"	"	"
1689	2 Wil. and Mary	William Pearson.	"	"	"	"	"
1690	3 "	"	"	Benjamin Carnfield, A. M.	"	"	"
1693	6 "	"	"	Vacant to 1694.	Nathaniel Drake, A. M.	"	"
1694	7 "	"	"	Timothy Carroll, A. M.	"	"	"
1698	11 "	"	"	Edward Clarke.	"	"	"
1704	3 Anne.	"	"	Samuel Beardmore, A. M.	Timothy Fenton, A. M.	"	"

Date.	Reign.	Archdeacons.	Vicars of St. Mary's.	Rectors of St. Peter's.	Rectors of St. Nicholas'.
1715	2 George I.	Robert Marsden.	"	" James Wilson, A. M.	John Abson, A. M.
1721	9 "	"	"	"	"
1723	10 "	"	John Disney, A. M.	"	"
1725	12 "	"	"	Ewd. Chappell, A. M.	"
1730	3 George II.	"	Thos. Berdmore, A. M.	"	"
1743	16 "	"	S. Berdmore, S. T. P.	"	"
1748	21 "	Hugh Thomas.	"	"	"
1749	22 "	"	"	"	"
1767	8 George III.	"	"	Samuel Martin, A. M.	George Wakefield, A. M.
1770	11 "	"	Nathaniel Haines, D. D.	"	Geo. Beaumont, L. L. D.
1773	14 "	"	"	"	Charles Wyld, D. D.
1780	21 "	Sir Rich. Kaye, Bart.	"	"	"
1783	24 "	"	"	Jeremiah Bigsby, A. M.	"
1797	38 "	"	"	John Staunton, L. L. D.	"
1806	47 "	"	John Bristow, D. D.	"	"
1810	51 "	John Eyre	Geo. Hutchinson, M. A.	"	"
1814	55 "	"	"	R. W. Almond, A. M.	"
1817	57 George III.	"	George Wilkins, D. D.	"	"
1825	4 George IV.	"	"	"	W. J. Butler, M. A.
1830	1 William IV.	W. Barrow, D. C. L.	"	"	"
1832	3 "	George Wilkins, D. D.	"	"	"

P. S. Cuthbert Marshall, Archdeacon of Nottingham, 1835, put forth the second edition quarto, of King Henry's Primer; but Strype is of opinion that Cranner had a hand in it. It consisted of a collection of tracts on different parts of divine worship, most of which had been printed before, but were now revised, accompanied with prefatory admonitions, &c. It commenced with the ten commandments.

The *Ave Maria* was prefaced with this caution:—"Here first take heed that no man put his sure hope and trust in the mother of God, or her merits; for this sure confidence is due to God only. It is not meet that in our prayers we should make a God or Saviour of any saint in heaven; no, not of our blessed lady." Still the old form of address in the litany was as before, made to the Virgin, the Twelve Apostles, the Martyrs, Confessors, and Virgins, calling upon them for their intercession. Images were spoken against; so also was praying for the dead." "There is nothing in the dirige taken out of the Scriptures, that makes any more mention of praying for the dead, no more than does the tale of Robin Hood. Purgatory is spoken against in it, with a warmth and vehemence usual in those times.

CHAPTER VI.

14th Henry VIII. 1524. Thomas Willoughby by his will, bearing date 4th September, 1524, after giving his lands in Nottingham and other places, to his wife and his sons and daughters, in manner herein mentioned, devised as follows :

“I do except from my wife and my children a close in Fisher-gate, and two gardens in Moltoll-gate, to be disposed in manner following : that is, that the profits coming thereof shall be laid upon the reparations of my bedehouse upon Malin-hill, and when reparation needeth not, I will that the profit coming thereof, be bestowed of fuel for my bedesfold, and after the death of my executors, I will that the churchwardens of the church of St. Mary shall be masters of my said close and gardens as is aforesaid for ever, and every one of the said wardens to have of the rents of the same close and gardens for their labours, either of them, sixpence for ever.”

This charity is under the management of the churchwardens of the parish of St. Mary, the senior churchwarden for the time being receives the rents, makes the payments, and keeps the accounts.

In 1780, a lease was granted by John Pepper and William Lowe, the then churchwardens of St. Mary's parish, to John Morris, of the original almshouse on Malin-hill, alluded to in the donor's will, with a garden belonging to it, for a term of 200 years. By this lease, after reciting that the almshouse was in a very ruinous condition, and nearly falling down, that it could not be inhabited with safety, and was not capable of being repaired, and that there being no fund for rebuilding it, the benefits of the charity were likely to cease, and reciting that the said John Morris agreed to surrender a lease which he had of the garden belonging to the almshouse, granted in 1769 for 21 years, and to pay to the churchwardens £150, being more than the property was worth, in order that the same might be applied in the erecting of 12 new almshouses on other part of the charity estate, the said churchwardens, for the above-mentioned considerations, demised to the said John Morris, the said almshouses and garden for the term of 200 years, at the yearly rent of £5, and they covenanted that the sum of £150 should be expended in erecting 12 almshouses in a place called Fisher-gate, being part of the charity estate. The rent of £5 reserved by this lease, is now paid by Mr. H. Scorer,

The present almshouse is situated in Willoughby-row, which is a continuation of the street called Fisher-gate, and consists of 12 dwellings, of one room each, six on the ground floor and six above. The repairs of the almshouse are paid for by the churchwardens out of the rents of the property belonging to it; at the time of investigation it was stated that the building was in tolerable condition, but required some repairs.

The residue of the property consists of

1. A public house called "The Half Moon," fronting towards Carter-gate, in the occupation of Thomas Cocking, under a lease bearing date 25th Dec. 1824, from Thomas Kelk, and Robert Clarke, churchwardens of St. Mary's parish; whereby after reciting that the said Thomas Cocking had, within the last five years, expended in the erection of stables, sheds, and out-buildings, and in repairing the premises intended to be thereby demised £450; and reciting that the said Robert Clarke and James Pearson, the late churchwardens, had, in 1821 and 1822, caused many improvements and alterations to be made in the same, and had expended therein £550, of which £300 still remained due; and reciting that the said Thomas Kelk and Robert Clarke, the then churchwardens, had proposed to the said Thomas Cocking, in consideration of his paying the said £300, and of the expenses already paid by him, to grant him a lease of the said premises for 21 years; the said Thomas Kelk and Robert Clark, in consideration of the said sum of £300, paid by the said Thomas Cocking, demised to him the public house called the Half Moon, situate on part of the close in Fisher-gate, given by the will of Thomas Willoughby, and fronting to the street called Carter-gate, with the brewhouse, stables, out-buildings, yard, garden, and land to the same belonging, and another house also fronting towards Carter-gate, on the north side of the said public house, used by the said Thomas Cocking as shops to hold lace machines, for 21 years from the day of the date, at the yearly rent of £55, payable to the said Thomas Kelk and Robert Clarke, and their successors, churchwardens of the said parish, with a covenant from the tenant to repair the buildings, except outside walls, roofs and main timbers. In 1780, a lease was improperly granted of these premises by the churchwardens for the time being, to James Beardsley, for 50 years, at the rent of £10 per annum. In 1817 an arrangement was made with the representatives of Beardsley for giving up that lease. From 1817 to 1822, a rent of £36 per annum was received for the public house. In 1822 the present tenant paid a rent of £50 for it, and in 1823 he paid an additional rent of £5 for the house on the

north side thereof, making the whole amount of his rent the same as is reserved by the existing lease.

2. Another house, fronting towards Carter-gate, adjoining to the Half Moon public house on the south side thereof, held by the said Thomas Cocking, under a lease of the same date as the foregoing, granted to him by the same churchwardens for a similar term of 21 years, at the yearly rent of £2 10s. with a covenant from the lessee, that he would, before christmas, 1827, take down the said house, and would on the site thereof, and on a small parcel of land adjoining therewith demised, build a substantial tenement of the same height and materials as the said public house, so as to be uniform therewith, and that when such building should be completed, he would open a communication between it and the said public house, with a similar covenant to repairs as in the lease of No. 1.

Although the time specified in the lease of No. 2, for taking down and rebuilding the house had elapsed before our investigation took place, the lessee had not commenced the operations necessary for this improvement, but he had (as we were informed) expressed his intention to do so; it appears to us to be the duty of the churchwardens to call upon the lessee for the performance of this covenant without further delay.

The premises holden by Thomas Cocking under these two leases, are estimated to be worth from £70 to £80 per annum.

3. A house on the south side of No. 2, being the corner house of Carter-gate and Willoughby-row, and adjoining to the west end of the almshouse, in the occupation of the widow of William Parr, as yearly tenant, at a fair rent of £12 10s. per annum.

4. A house fronting towards Willoughby-row, and adjoining to the east end of the almshouse, in the occupation of Thomas Swann, as yearly tenant, at the rent of £5 5s. per annum.

5. A house adjoining to the east side of No. 4, and being the corner house of Willoughby-row and Back-lane, in the occupation of William Wheatcroft, as yearly tenant, at the rent of £5 5s. per annum.

The rents of the two last mentioned houses are stated to be rather less than their full value; they are estimated to be worth £7 or £8 each per annum.

6. A house adjoining to the north side of No. 5, and fronting to Back-lane, in the occupation of Ann Blount, as yearly tenant, at the rate of £5 5s. This house is estimated to be worth £10 or £12 per annum. The reasons assigned for the rent not having been raised to a fair amount are, that the tenant is an old widow, and that she has been a long time in the occupation of the house.

The site of the present alms-house, and of the above-mentioned tenements, which are in the immediate neighbourhood thereof, are supposed to have formed the close in Fisher-gate, given by the donor's will. The following tenements in Friar-lane (formerly Moot Hall-gate), appear to have been built on the two gardens also, thereby given for the support of his almshouse.

7th. A house, yard, livery stables, situate in Friar-lane, in the occupation of John and Thomas Simpson, under a lease bearing date 21st April, 1810, granted to Charles Porter, by James Dale and Robert Booth, then churchwardens of St. Mary's; whereby, after reciting a prior lease, bearing date 30th May, 1789, of three stables erected on one of the gardens demised by Thomas Willoughby, to Robert Smith, Esq. for twenty-one years, at the yearly rent of £10, and reciting that the said stables being very ancient and ruinous, the said churchwardens had agreed to grant to the said Charles Porter, a lease, for twenty-one years, as thereafter mentioned, the said churchwardens demised the said three stables, with the yard adjoining and buildings thereon, to the said Charles Porter, for twenty-one years, at the yearly rent of £67; the tenant covenanting to take down the said three stables, and to expend £500 at least in erecting a dwelling house, with two new stables, and other buildings, according to a plan drawn in the margin of the lease, and also covenanting to keep the buildings in repair.

It is understood that the full amount of the sum specified in this lease was expended in the erection of the present building. The present annual value of the premises are estimated by Mr. Edward Stavelly at £80 per annum.

A house in Friar-lane, divided into two tenements, with joiner's workshop and other buildings, in a yard belonging to No. 7, in the occupation of John Dams, under a lease bearing date 1st April, 1820; granted to him by Samuel Deverill and Charles Spencer, then churchwardens of St. Mary's, for fourteen years, at the yearly rent of £30; the tenant covenanting to repair.

In this lease the house is described as having been built on one of the two gardens demised by Thomas Willoughby. The lessee is stated to have expended £300 in building the joiner's workshops at the lower end of the yard, and other improvements on the premises, which are estimated by Mr. Edward Stavelly to be worth £60 per annum.

In addition to the above mentioned rents, an annual sum of 10s. given by the will of William Willoughby to this almshouse (as stated in a preceding part of this report), which ought in pursuance of that donor's directions to be given to the alms

people on Whit-Sunday, in wood or coals, is received by the churchwardens from Mr. Henry Percy, as the agent of John Plumtre, Esq. making the whole income of the charity £183 10s. per annum.

It appears from Deering's History of Nottingham, that the annual income of this almshouse was in 1751, £9 10s. exclusive of William Willoughby's annuity of 10s.; in 1785, the income was £39 13s.; in 1789, £48 13s., in 1801, £55 11s.; in 1810, £107 6s.; 1818, £128 15s.

The alms-people, who are twelve in number, either men or women, are appointed as vacancies occur, by the senior churchwarden for the time being.

The founder, in the appointment of the churchwardens of this parish to be the trustees of his charity, may be supposed to have intended that the alms-people should be chosen from the poor people belonging to it. On an enquiry which took place a few years ago, it appeared that persons had been admitted into this almshouse, and into Woolley's almshouse, hereinafter mentioned, although they did not belong to St. Mary's parish. It was found at that time that there were in this almshouse two persons belonging to other parishes; but in consideration of their advanced age, they were permitted to remain there; only one of these persons is now living, being nearly ninety years old. The widow of an alms-man is generally allowed to remain in the almshouse after the death of her husband.

Each of the almshouses has of late years received from the churchwardens £2 10s. per quarter, making in the whole, £120 per annum. Coals also have been given to them, the quantity of which has varied. In 1827, they received one ton each; the other items of expenditure in the accounts consist of sums paid for the repairs of the almshouses, and of the houses belonging to the charity, let to yearly tenants, the average amount of which is insufficient to exhaust the surplus of the present rents remaining after the payments have been made, for the quarterly allowance to the alms-people, and for the coals distributed to them.

A book containing the accounts of this almshouse, and of the other almshouses under the care of the churchwardens, is kept by the senior churchwarden, and delivered over by him on going out of office to his successor.

It appears from this book, that the sums received on account of this charity by Mr. Thomas Kelk, who held the office of senior churchwarden for the year ending in 1825,

	£.	s.	d.
Amounted to	184	10	0
And his expenditure to	124	4	6

Leaving a balance due from him £60 5 6

We are informed Mr. Thomas Kelk died about the time of the expiration of his office, and before his accounts were made up; that his widow gave up all his effects to two persons as trustees; that his creditors agreed to take 6s. 8d. in the pound, on the amount of their debts, and that a dividend amounting at the rate of £20 1s. 10d. on the balance due to the charity, was received by the churchwarden, and brought to account; and that the residue of that balance was lost.

On the close of the churchwardens' accounts for the year ending in 1827, the balance in favour of the charity, paid over to the succeeding churchwardens, was £12 14s. 11d.

The accounts of the charities thus kept by the churchwardens, have not hitherto been subjected to any regular audit.

Since the time of our investigation a copy has been transmitted to us of a report of a committee of inhabitants, appointed in March, 1828, to enquire into the management of the charities of this parish, which report was made and adopted at a vestry meeting, on the 8th of April following; and by which regulations were suggested to the following effect, together with others hereinafter mentioned:—that two more rooms should be added to Willoughby's almshouses, making fourteen in the whole; and that each room in the almshouse should be endowed with £2 12s. per quarter, in addition to the usual donations of coals.

That such persons only should be admitted to Willoughby's almshouse, Woolley's almshouse, and the Warser-gate almshouse, as should be of the age of 60 years, and legally settled in this parish, and as should have received no parochial relief for ten years previous to their application.

That the occupiers of any of the almshouses belonging to the parish, who, through age or infirmity should be unable to take care of themselves, and have no relative or friend to take care of them, and those who should admit a lodger or lodgers for profit, and those who should be of immoral conduct or uncleanly habits, should be removed.

That in a book to be kept by the churchwardens, there should be entered an abstract of all the charities, a copy of the report of that committee, with the resolution of the vestry thereon, the names, ages, and dates of admission of the present occupiers of the almshouses, a record of persons deceased therein, and of future

admissions, together with a regular account of all receipts and disbursements; and that this book, with a statement of the accounts relating to each of the charities, should be annually laid before the vestry at the meeting convened for the examination and allowance of the churchwardens' accounts. (a)

In front of these hospitals is a stone bearing this inscription,—“Willoughby's hospital removed from Malin hill, John Pepper and William Lowe, churchwardens, 1780.”

WARSER GATE AND PILCHER GATE ALMSHOUSES:—The origin of these almshouses is unknown. Deering in his History of Nottingham, p. 141, states that at the time when he wrote there were four tenements in Warser-gate, for the habitation of four poor people, and four in Pilcher-gate, for the same use, filled by the churchwardens of the parish of St. Mary.

About the year 1775, the Warser-gate almshouse was rebuilt, in pursuance of an order of the vestry of this parish.

This almshouse consists of six rooms, three on the ground floor and three above, inhabited by six poor men or women of this parish, placed there by the churchwardens. The building is repaired by them, and is in tolerable condition; the expenses of such repairs being charged to their general account with the parish. There is a small yard behind the almshouse in which four dwellings were erected in 1823, in lieu of the almshouse formerly standing in Pilcher-gate, as hereinafter mentioned.

The inhabitants of the old Warser-gate almshouse received the income arising from two leys in the Clay Field of Nottingham, containing 3 R. 5 P. and a close on Gooseham Hill, containing 3 R. 37 P. rented of the churchwardens by Thomas Pritchett, at £3 per annum, which he appears to have paid from Michaelmas 1817; his rent having previously been £5 5s. The lands are stated to be now worth £5 per annum: and at the time of our inquiry it was intended that a notice to quit should be given to the tenant in order that the rent might be raised to a fair amount.

The donor of these plots of land is unknown; but it appears from Deering's History, that William Scott, formerly an alderman of Nottingham, was supposed to have been a benefactor to this almshouse, and it is possible they may have been derived from his gift.

The rent is received and distributed half yearly by the churchwardens, in equal shares, amongst the six inhabitants of this

(a) See Commissioners' Report, p. 465-468.

almshouse, each of whom also receives an allowance amounting to 53s. and a ton of coals per annum, in respect of the donation of Samuel Unwin, hereinafter mentioned.

In 1823 the above-mentioned almshouse in Pilcher-gate, which consisted of four dwellings on the ground floor, inhabited by poor persons, placed there by the churchwardens, and receiving relief from the parish, having become dilapidated, and there being no fund for re-building it, the parishioners assembled in vestry resolved that the building, with a yard behind it, should be sold, and they were accordingly disposed of by auction, by the churchwardens; the site of the almshouse and the yard producing £180 14s., and the old materials £15. The expenses of this sale amounted to £13 12s. which reduced the clear produce of it to £182 2s.

Four new dwellings were then erected in the yard behind the Warser-gate almshouses, at an expense of £143 3s. 3d. leaving a balance of £41 18s. 9d. of which £1 18s. 9d. was distributed to the poor persons placed in the new almshouse; and it was resolved by the vestry that the remaining sum of £40 should be paid to the then overseers of the poor, and that they and their successors should pay interest for the same half-yearly, equally among the four inhabitants of the new almshouse. The annual sum of 40s. as the interest thereof, has since been distributed in conformity with this resolution.

The annual sum of £5 being the portion applicable to this parish, of the income of Sherwin's charity, mentioned in a preceding part of this report, among the general charities of the town of Nottingham, was for some years previous to the sale of the old almshouses in Pilcher-gate, appropriated towards the support of the poor persons therein, and has since been distributed amongst the occupiers of the almshouse built in lieu thereof.

As these persons are paupers, maintained chiefly by the poor's rates, it has been suggested by the committee of parishioners, to whose report we have adverted, that the above-mentioned annual sum of 40s. and the portion (augmented by a late increase of the rent to £7 10s. per annum) of the income of Sherwin's charity, should be in future applied in aid of the plan above alluded to, for providing a weekly allowance for the poor persons in Wolley's and the Warser-gate almshouses, sufficient to support them without parochial relief. In the account of Sherwin's charity we have remarked that the appropriation of the portion thereof belonging to this parish, to the support of the inhabitants of an

almshouse, was not in conformity with the directions of the donor. (a)

Samuel Unwin by his will proved at York, in February 1818, gave to the Rev. J. Bristow, Thomas Walker, James Lee, Samuel Cullen, Edmund Wright, John Hopwell, Richard Eaton, George Almond, junior, and Samuel Turner, all of Nottingham, and the survivors of them and the executors of the survivors, £1000 on trust, that they should, out of the interest thereof, pay yearly to the six hospitals in Beck-lane, in St. Mary's parish (Wolley's almshouse), 18s. 4d. in cash, at Lady-day and Michaelmas, and should purchase for each of the said six hospitals one ton of good coals; and on further trust, that they should, out of the interest, pay yearly to the six hospitals in Warser-gate, on the days aforesaid, and should provide one ton of coals yearly; and on further trust that they should expend the overplus of the interest in repairs of the said hospitals respectively. And he directed when five of his trustees should die, or become incapable of acting in the trust, the survivors should choose the like number of fit persons to act as trustees in their stead; such nomination to be in writing, and signed by the persons making the same; and that an assignment of the trust monies should be made as soon as convenient; and he also directed that the trustees should invest the said sum of £1000 in the parliamentary funds of Great Britain.

Of the trustees named in this will, Messrs. Thomas Walker, James Lee, Samuel Cullen, Richard Eaton, and George Almond, are living, but the two last-mentioned do not reside in Nottingham. Mr. James Lee acts as treasurer.

It appears from the accounts of this charity, that at Michaelmas 1817, a sum of £25 was received by the trustees, for half a year's interest on a legacy of £1000, and that the same amount of interest was received at Lady-day and Michaelmas, 1818. In October, 1818, the sum of £1000 was laid out in the purchase of £939 16s 3d. Navy 5 per cents. (including commissioners) in the names of Messrs. John Hopwell, James Lee, Thomas Walker, and Samuel Cullen, four of the trustees; the price of the Stock, being at that time £106 per cent. the dividends of which amounted to £46 19s. 8d. per annum.

Since the reduction of the 5 per cents, in 1822, the amount of the stock belonging to this charity has been £986 16s. and the annual amount of the dividends were rather more than sufficient

(a) See Commissioners' Report, p. 470-471.

to pay the two sums of £18 4s. per annum, by half-yearly payments to the inhabitants of Woolley's almshouse, and the Warser gate almshouse; the share of each amounting to 1s. 2d. per week, and to provide a ton of coals for each of the almspeople; the payments were accordingly made and the coals delivered.

The payments now made to each almshouse amount to £15 18s. per annum, being 53s. per annum for each of the almspeople, and the cost of 12 tons of coals, which are provided and given to them, amount, at the present price of 15s. per ton, to £9 per annum. The whole yearly expenditure is therefore £41 16s. exceeding the amount of the income of the charity by £1 6s. 8d. which excess is voluntarily paid by the acting trustees out of their own money.

Tablets containing statements of this benefaction were placed on the two above-mentioned almshouses, the expense of which, being rather more than £6, was paid by the trustees out of the funds of the charity. (a)

William Willoughby, of Nuneaton, in the county of Warwick, by his will, bearing date 3rd October, 1587, and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, on the 23rd of January following, gave to his son Gilbert, and his heirs, all his lands in the towns, parishes, and fields of Nottingham, Lenton, and Radford, on condition that he, his heirs and assigns, should yearly deliver, on Whit-Sunday, to four aged, weak, and needy persons, at his and their discretion, four frieze gowns, ready made, about the price of 10s. each, and to six honest men of occupations, or tradesmen, £6. and to a godly learned preacher, to instruct the people on the said feast day, 6s. 8d., the said several sums to be paid to the people dwelling within the towns and parishes of Great Marlow, in the county of Buckingham; Nuneaton, in the county of Warwick; Normanton-on-Soar, in the county of Nottingham; the town of Nottingham, and Wolvey, in the county of Warwick, successively, according as they were mentioned in his will; and further, that his said son, his heirs or assigns, should pay on the said feast day to the poor people in the almshouse in the town of Nottingham, which his grandfather founded, and gave lands to the maintenance thereof, 10s. yearly, for ever, which he wished to be bestowed in wood or coals for the poor in the same house; and should pay on the same day, to the poor in the almshouse in Nuneaton, 10s. yearly, to be bestowed in wood or coal; and to the governors of the free grammar school at Nuneaton, 10s. yearly,

(a) See Commissioners' Report, p. 471-472.

which he wished to be bestowed in books for poor scholars in the said school, and 7s. 4d. yearly to the overseers of the highways in Nuneaton, to maintain and enlarge two causeways, mentioned in the will, which he had caused to be made there; and that his said son, his heirs or assigns, should give to the poor people in the town and parish where the testator should be buried, 3d. every Wednesday, and 3d. every Friday, weekly, to continue for ever, either in money or bread, at his or their discretion, and in default of payment of the said sums, he gave his said lands to other persons mentioned successively in his will.

The sums directed by this donor to be applied for charitable purposes, are paid by Mr. Henry Percy, as the agent of John Pemberton Plumtre, Esq. who is the owner of Plumtre House, and other houses in Nottingham. They are considered to be a charge on some part of Mr. Plumtre's estate in that town, but we have not been able to ascertain what part thereof formerly belonged to the above-mentioned William Willoughby.

In respect of the three first-mentioned donations of four gowns, of the price of 10s. each, £6 for honest men of occupations, or tradesmen, and 6s. 8d. for a sermon to be preached on Whit-Sunday, an annual sum of £8. 6s. 8d. has been paid by Mr. Plumtre's agent to the churchwardens of the parish of St. Mary, Nottingham, and to the churchwardens of the other parishes mentioned in the will, in rotation. In 1809 a sum of £33 6s. 1½d, being the amount, after a deduction of 6½d. for a receipt stamp, of four payments due to Nottingham, for the years 1791, 1796, 1801, and 1806, was paid by Mr. F. Evans, the then agent of the late Mr. Plumtre, to the churchwardens of St. Mary's parish, and instead of being applied according to the directions of the donor's will, was incorrectly carried to the general account of the almshouse, founded by Thomas Willoughby in that parish, the particulars of which will be stated in a subsequent part of this report. In 1812 a further sum of £8. 6s. 8d. due in 1811, was paid and carried to the same account, and it appears from the accounts in Mr. Percy's possession of the receipts and payments on account of Mr. Plumtre's estate, that another sum of the same amount was paid in 1817, as being due to Nottingham in 1816, but this sum was not carried to the hospital account, nor have we been able to ascertain in what manner it was disposed of. Since 1816, two more payments have become due to Nottingham, one in 1821, and the other in 1826, neither of which had been paid at the time of our investigation.

It is clear that Thomas Willoughby's hospital has no claim to any part of the payment of £8 6s. 8d., and that the poor of the

parish of St. Mary's are not entitled to the whole benefit of it, to the exclusion of those of the other parishes of Nottingham, and as it seems that this donor intended that his charities should be disposed of by the owners for the time being of the estates charged therewith; we apprehend that the sums now due to the town of Nottingham, and those which shall accrue in future ought to be applied by Mr. Plumptre, or his agent, for the benefit of poor persons of the town of Nottingham, as nearly in conformity with the donor's directions as circumstances will permit.

The annual sum of 10s., directed to be paid on Whit-Sunday, to the poor people in Thomas Willoughby's hospital is received from Mr. Percy, by the churchwardens of St. Mary's parish, and carried to the general account of that hospital; it ought however to be specifically distributed to the alms-people as the charity of William Willoughby, on the day and in the manner specified by him.

The application of the several payments directed by this donor for the benefit of other parishes, will form subjects of inquiry amongst the charities thereof respectively. The amount of the weekly sums directed to be given to the poor of the parish, where the donor should be buried being £1. 6s. per annum, is paid by Mr. Percy, to the parish officers of Normanton-on-Soar in this county, for the benefit of the poor thereof. (a)

Anthony Ackam, by his will, bearing date 27th June, 1638, (as appears from a statement thereof in an old book containing an account of the charities of the parish of St. Mary, Nottingham), gave a rent charge of £5 per annum, out of the manor of Asterby, in the county of Lincoln, to the mayor and commonalty of Nottingham, to be distributed at six several times in the year to the poor, in bread, viz. 16s. 8d. on every last Sunday in March, May, July, September, November, and January.

The corporation of Nottingham have not (at least of late years), interfered in the distribution of this charity. The annual sum of £5 has been received in respect, thereof, from the agent of S. T. Southwell, Esq. lord of the manor of Asterby, by the churchwardens of the parish of St. Mary, who have retained one moiety thereof for distribution in that parish, and have paid over the other moiety in equal shares of £1 5s. each to the respective churchwardens of the parishes of St. Nicholas and St. Peter. It will be seen that the incomes of other charities hereinafter mentioned, for the benefit of the poor of Nottingham, are divided in

similar proportions amongst the three parishes. This arrangement was probably made with reference to the numbers of poor persons in the parish of St. Mary, which is much greater than in both the other parishes taken together. The mode in which the portions have been applied in the several parishes will be stated in subsequent parts of this report. (a)

23rd Charles I. Thomas Woolley, by his will, bearing date 14th April, 1647, gave two cottages or tenements, and the yards, gardens, &c. thereto belonging, situate in Beck-lane, Nottingham, after the death of his wife, to the use of the poor of St. Mary's parish, Nottingham, to be used as bedehouses for the poor of the parish; one of the said cottages to be divided into two tenements, that so there might be three bedehouses for the poor thereof, and he directed that the minister, churchwardens, and overseers should divide the said cottage, and should appoint what old, weak, and needy poor people of the said parish should live in the said cottages from time to time, on the death or removal of any poor people plac'd therein, and that they should have power, on just occasion, to displace the poor there, and should be the overseers of the same, and he gave to the said minister, churchwardens and overseers of the same parish for ever, after the death of his wife 40s. a year, for the use of the poor to be placed in the said bedehouses, to the intent that they should cause to be made two gowns or coats of the value of 20s. a piece, yearly, so often as need should require, for the poor people in the said houses; and he directed that in those years wherein the said minister, churchwardens, and overseers should think there was no great need of the said gowns and coats for the said poor, the said 40s. should be given for the repair of the bedehouses, or the providing of fuel for the poor therein, at the discretion of the minister, churchwardens, and overseers, or the greater part of them; and he directed that the said 40s. a year should be paid out of four cottages in Goosegate, Nottingham, and the rest of his land there, to the minister, churchwardens, and overseers, with a power of entry and distress in case of non-payment, and he gave to his wife and her heirs, the said four cottages, chargeable with the said annual amount of 40s.

This almshouse, which is situated in Beck-lane, contains six dwellings, three on the ground floor and three above, inhabited by six women of this parish, appointed as vacancies occur, by the senior churchwarden thereof, for the time being.

(a) See Commissioners' Report, 415.

We are informed that the building originally consisted of the three lower rooms only, and that the upper rooms were added by parishioners subsequently to the appropriation of it to this purpose by the donor.

The repairs of this almshouse are paid for by the churchwardens, and charged to their general account with the parish, and it is stated to be in tolerable condition.

There is a small garden in front of the almshouse, of which the inhabitants enjoy the benefit.

A parcel of land containing 97 square yards, which formed part of the almshouse garden, was, in 1830, leased by the Rev. George Hutchinson, then vicar, and Thomas Severn and George Stretton, then churchwardens of this parish, to John Gaunt, together with the privilege of a road through a door at the west end of the said piece of land, in common with the occupiers of the almshouse, for fifty years, from Christmas 1812, at the yearly rent of £2 2s. payable at Christmas, in order that the same might be paid in equal shares to the poor persons occupying the six dwelling houses belonging to the charity on Christmas day; on part of the land thus demised, Mr. Gaunt erected a stable. In 1822, the land which Mr. Gaunt had enclosed, as having been demised to him, was measured by one of the churchwardens, when it was ascertained that he had enclosed 20 square yards more than he was entitled to under the lease, and a wall which he had built to inclose the land, was, on the application of the churchwardens, removed by his executors, to the spot where it ought to have been placed.

The lease granted to Mr. Gaunt, is stated to be now vested in Mr. Charles Spencer; the rent of £2 2s. thereby reserved, is paid by Mr. Joseph White, the occupier of the stable, and the residue of the demised land to the six persons in the almshouse, in quarterly payments of 1s. 9d. to each.

Of the annual rent-charge of 40s. given by Mr. Woolley's will, 13s. 4d. is paid by Mrs. Anderson, as the owner of two houses in Goose-gate; and £1. 6s. 8d. by Mr. Joseph White, as the tenant under Mr. Charles Spencer, of a house also in Goose-gate, adjoining to those of Mrs. Anderson. This rent-charge is divided amongst the inhabitants of the three lower rooms only, as having formed the whole of the original almshouse.

The occupiers of the upper rooms remove into the lower rooms by seniority, as vacancies occur, and thus obtain a share of the rent-charge of 40s.

Each of the six poor women in this almshouse receives an allowance of 53s. and a ton of coals per annum, in respect of the donation of Samuel Unwin, before mentioned.

The persons inhabiting this almshouse and Warser-gate almshouse, before mentioned, have hitherto been usually such as received pay from the parish, but by the report of the relief committee, lately appointed to inquire into the management of the charities of this parish, to which we have already adverted in the account of Willoughby's almshouse, as having been adopted at a vestry meeting, it was suggested that additional weekly allowances should be made to the six inhabitants of Woolley's almshouse, and to the six inhabitants of the Warser-gate almshouse, so as to make up with their present endowments, 4s. per week to each inhabitant; and that the income of certain charities specified in the committee's report (some of which have been already noticed, and others will be hereinafter mentioned), should be appropriated to these endowments, which should commence as the funds might be obtained, first with the inhabitants of Woolley's, and next with those of the Warser-gate almshouse, beginning with the oldest, and so on in succession, until the whole should be endowed. It was also suggested that the persons to be in future admitted to these almshouses, should be of the age of sixty years, and legally settled in this parish, and that they should have received no parochial relief for ten years previous to their allocation.

The object of these suggestions seems to be that the two above-mentioned almshouses' which partake of the benefit of Mr. Unwin's donation, instead of being merely receptacles for paupers of the parish, should be used as habitations for old and poor housekeepers, who have maintained themselves by their industry, and may thus at an advanced period of life be supported without any parochial relief.

It appears to us desirable that this object should if practicable be effected, but it is proper to observe, that no charities for the benefit of the poor, ought to be thus disposed of, unless they are so far subject to the discretion of the persons intrusted by the donors with the application thereof, as to warrant their appropriation to the support of the poor persons in the almshouses, and that where a specific mode of distribution, has been pointed out by the donor, a departure from that mode is unauthorised. (a)

A slate in the front of the building bears the following inscription :—

“These bede houses were built by Thomas Woolley, Gent
Anno Domini, 1647, and repaired by
James Dale and Robert Booth, churchwardens,
Anno Domini, 1809.”

(a) See Commissioners' Report, p. 469-470

PATTEN'S ALMSHOUSE.—It appears from the before-mentioned old book, relating to the charities of St. Mary's parish, that John Patten, by his will nuncupative 8th October, 1651, after directing that George Arnall and Stephen Hill should receive all the money that should be found and come in his life or after, and that the use of the same should be distributed to the poor of the parish of St. Mary, Nottingham, on St Thomas' day and Good Friday, by them or their successors, demised as follows :—

“And for the rent of the house that George Arnall doth hold on lease from me, and one other that Stephen Hill doth hold by lease also, shall be for the repair of one small house now in the tenure of Anne Awtoft and Margery Rook, for their use, so long as the said Anne Awtoft shall live, and the said Margery Rook shall keep herself unmarried, and that those goods that are in the house may remain for their use ; and those that shall come after them, and whomsoever the said George Arnall and Stephen Hill, or their successors, shall appoint, to be an almshouse for ever ; and if there shall spare any of the said rent more than will repair the said house, that it shall be allowed to the said poor towards buying them coals, and other things necessary for them and their successors for ever.” And he appointed the said Geoge Arnall and Stephen Hill executors of his said will.

We find no trace of any benefit having ever been received by the poor of the parish of St. Mary from the above-mentioned general bequest of personal property contained in the donor's will.

It is stated in Deering's history of Nottingham, p. 140, that Patten was a brick-maker, and that Arnall and Hill, mentioned in his will, were workmen and tenants under him ; that they, after his death, paid to the poor in the almshouse, 6s. each ; that Arnall's widow sold the house, where she lived, and the ground, to John Johnson, who built another house on the spot, and at first paid 6s. a year, but that being refused, on a vacancy, to put in a poor person, by the successors of Hill, he paid no more till his death ; that, at the time when that history was written the premises which Johnson bought, were claimed by one Dunn, a shoemaker, that there was then only one poor person in the almshouse, who received 6s. a year, paid by Mrs. Bark.

It also appears from Deering's history, that the small house, appropriated by the donor, for an almshouse, was situate in Barker-gate ; it is said that this house was taken down, and that in lieu thereof, two very small dwellings, now standing on the eastern side of Fair Maiden-lane, near to Barker-gate, were built, but we cannot learn by whom or at what period this alteration was made.

It appears to have been the intention of the donor, that the

whole rents of the houses which he had leased to George Arnall and Stephen Hill, should be applied to the repairs of his almshouse, and the support of the inhabitants thereof; but it would seem that his intentions were not carried fully into effect by his lessees, who were also his executors.

Of the two dwellings in Fair Maiden-lane, the one towards the north is occupied by a poor woman, who is placed there by Mr. William Blackwell, as the owner of two houses in the same lane, but not adjoining to the almshouse, purchased by him, subject to certain conditions of sale, in which it was stated, that there was annexed to the estate the right of presentation to an almshouse situate in Fair Maiden-lane, to which the annual payment of 14s. had, from time to time, been paid out of the rents of the estate, which was also subject to the repairs of such almshouse; and that the estate was therefore sold with the benefit of such right of presentation, and subject to all payments relative thereto to which it was liable.

It appears from an abstract of the title of Mr. Blackwell's houses, that the charge of the yearly payment of 14s. was first noticed in a deed dated in 1783.

Mr. Blackwell has repaired the northern dwelling of the almshouse, and he states that the payments which he makes to the occupier of it amount to more than 14s. per annum. To the preceding occupier whom he found there at the time of his purchase, he paid the yearly sum of 13s.

The other dwelling towards the south, is inhabited by a poor woman, who was placed there more than ten years ago, by Mrs. Speering, as the occupier of a public house known by the sign of Punch Bowl, at the corner of Barker-gate and Fair Maiden-lane, which, with some small houses adjoining, were purchased by her husband about the year 1807, for the lives of two brothers, James Morley and Fillingham Morley, being the interest which they took under the will of their father, James Morley, dated in 1786.

Mrs. Speering states, that in coming to reside in the public house, she was informed by the poor woman in the almshouse, that it was subject to the annual payment of 13s. to the inhabitants of the southern, and 1s. to the inhabitant of the northern dwelling, and that she made these payments; that on the occurrence of a vacancy in the southern dwelling, she placed therein an old woman who was related to her, and at that time paid the expenses of repairing it, that she continued the payments until the death of that person, when she appointed the present occupier to live in the almshouse, but discontinued the annual payments, being advised that she was not liable to them.

In 1822, Mr. Speering sold the interest in the public-house, &c. which he had purchased of the Morley's, to Mr. William Alvey, who is now in possession of it.

We are informed that the title under which Speering's purchase was made, commenced with the will of James Morley, which contains no notice of any charge for the support of the almshouse, or its inhabitants. It would seem, from the Parliamentary Returns of 1786, that at that time an annual sum of 12s. was paid by Richard Smith, (who appears to have been a former owner of the premises now belonging to Mr. Blackwell), and that an annual sum of 14s. was also paid by the executors of — Morley.

There is a strong probability that the latter payment was made in respect of the premises now in the possession of Mr. Alvey, although the evidence produced to us, as to a charge thereon, is not so satisfactory as that which relates to the property belonging to Mr. Blackwell. (a)

5th Charles II. John Gregory, by a codicil to his will, bearing date 12th January, 1654, and proved at York in 1661, reciting that his father, William Gregory, had given 1s. weekly, for ever, to be distributed in bread to 12 poor people of St. Mary's parish, out of the rents of four messuages in Barker-gate, Nottingham, directed that 1s. more, for ever, should be weekly bestowed in bread, and that the same, with the former 1s. should be equally divided amongst 14 poor people of the said parish, such last 1s. to be taken out of the rents and profits of the said messuages.

In respect of these two donations, bread to the value of two shillings, consisting of twenty-eight small loaves, is provided by a baker, for which he is paid by the agent of Gregory Gregory, Esq., out of the rents of some houses belonging to him in Barker-gate. The loaves are sent every Sunday to St. Mary's church, and are there distributed by the sexton, with other bread herein-after mentioned, amongst poor persons of the parish, according to a list, in which vacancies are filled up by the churchwardens. (b)

2nd James II. Hannah Metham, by her will, bearing date 7th Dec., 1687, and proved in 1692, gave to Elizabeth Metham, her sister, and the heirs of her body, with remainder to Francis Metham, and his heirs, a messuage and bakehouse, with rooms and cellars, then in the possession of Thomas Wallis, and a rock cellar under the bakehouse; and she directed that during the life of her aunt, a yearly sum of 13s. 4d., and after her death a further sum of 6s. 8d. should be paid yearly by such as should have the inheritance

(a) See Commissioners' Report, p. 435-436.

(b) See Commissioners' Report, p. 472.

of the said premises, for ever, to the overseers of the parish of St. Mary, to be disposed of in bread to the poor of the said parish on Christmas-eve, and she directed that the said bread should be taken up at the said bakehouse, if a baker should keep the same.

Elizabeth Metham, by her will, bearing date 24th May, 1695, gave to her brother Francis, and his heirs, a messuage and a bakehouse, then in the possession of Joseph Shirland, baker, subject to the payment of 30s. a-year, for ever, to the churchwardens and overseers of St. Mary's parish, Nottingham, together with 20s. given by her sister Hannah, which said two sums she directed to be laid out and distributed in bread for the use of the poor of the said parish, according to the discretion of the said churchwardens and overseers, yearly, on the 11th November.

In respect of these two charities, amounting to 50s. a-year, 300 tickets, each entitling the bearer to a 2d. loaf, are sent by Mr. John Cooper, the owner and occupier of a house and bakehouse in Spread Eagle-yard, on the Long-row, Nottingham, to the churchwardens, and are distributed by them on Nov. 11th, amongst poor persons of the parish. (a)

13th George I. It is stated on a table of benefaction in St. Mary's church, that William Burton, Esq., of Hallam, in 1726, left to the poor of this parish £100. In a vestry book for 1728, there is an entry, stating that the churchwardens and overseers having received of Mr. Burton £100, being a legacy given to this parish by William Burton, it was ordered that they should pay to Mr. Abel Smith, the said £100, in part discharge of a sum of £160, borrowed for parochial purposes.

An annual sum of £5, as the interest of this legacy, is now paid by the overseers of the poor of this parish out of the poor's rates. It was formerly applied in a distribution of bread, but from 1820 to 1826, it was laid out in the purchase of coals, which were given amongst poor persons of the parish, not receiving relief, appointed by the churchwardens and overseers, in quantities of about half a ton each. In the winter of 1827, the weather being mild, this sum was given in money, among 12 poor persons; some of whom received £1, others, 10s., and the rest, 5s. It is proposed in future to apply this annual sum amongst others, towards raising an income for the support of the inhabitants of Woolley's almshouse, and the old Warser-gate almshouse, without parochial relief, according to the plan before alluded to. (b)

The only statement which we have found relating to this charity

(a) See Commissioners' Report, p. 415.

(b) See Commissioners' Report, p. 473.

is in Deering's history, p. 141, where it is mentioned that Thomas Roberts, fellmonger, left an annual sum of 10s. to the churchwardens, for the use of the poor of Saint Mary's, charged on a house in Narrow Marsh, and then payable by Samuel Roberts, of Horsley.

This annual sum of 10s. is now paid to the churchwardens by Mrs. Roberts, as the owner of a house in Narrow Marsh, (now called Red Lion street,) occupied by William and Thomas Parr, fellmongers.

The application of it will be stated in the account of Lockett's charity. (a)

20th Geo III. FROST'S CHARITY. 1781. William Frost, of Nottingham, farrier, by his will bearing date 20th of September, 1781, gave to the vicar and churchwardens of the parish of Saint Mary, £500 on trust, to put the same out at interest, on good, real, or government security, and to pay the interest and dividends thereof to such poor persons of the parish of St. Mary's, as the vicar thereof should think proper, but to such persons only as should not receive alms from the parish.

In 1793, this sum of £500, and a sum of £55 derived from Lockett's charity, hereinafter mentioned, was laid out in the purchase of £700 15s. 10d. consolidated three per cents, in the names of the then vicar and churchwardens of this parish.

In 1808, this stock was transferred into the names of the Rev. John Bristow, D. D., Thomas Tollinton, and Samuel Cullen, the former of whom is dead, but the two latter are still living.

The dividends of this stock, amounting to £21 0s. 4d. per annum, are received by the Rev. Dr. Wilkins, the present vicar of St. Mary's, who has hitherto paid over £2 thereof in respect of Lockett's charity, to the churchwardens, to be distributed by them, and has given the residue amongst poor, sick, and infirm persons of the parish, whether receiving parochial relief or not.

The appropriation proposed for the future of the income of this charity will be stated in the following account of Lockett's charity. (b)

28th Geo. III. LOCKETT'S CHARITY. 1790. Henry Lockett of Nottingham, sadler, by his will, bearing date 10th June, 1790, and proved at York in the same year, gave to the vicar and churchwardens of the parish of St. Mary, £55 on trust, to put the same out at interest, and to pay the interest to such poor persons, not receiving alms from the parish, as the vicar and churchwardens should think proper objects of charity.

(a) Commissioners' Report, p. 473.

(b) ib.

It has been already stated that this legacy was, together with that of William Frost, laid out in the purchase of consolidated three per cents, and that the annual sum of £2, part of the dividends of that stock, has been paid over by the vicar, in respect of this charity, to the churchwardens for distribution.

This sum of £2 has been carried to an account kept by the churchwardens, to which have been also carried the annual sums of £2 10s. the portion of Acham's charity, and £2 10s. the portion of Manner's charity, appropriated to this parish, both of which have been mentioned in preceding parts of this report, together with an annual sum of £1 given by Robert Staples, which as has been stated he directed to be paid for the preaching of two annual sermons, but which has been of late years given to the poor, and an annual sum of 10s. arising from Roberts' charity above-mentioned.

The moiety of the sums collected at the sacrament (which moiety for the year ending in 1827, amounted to about £16) has been also carried to the same account, the other moiety thereof being distributed by the vicar.

From this united fund, bread to the amount of 4s. per week has been provided by the churchwardens, and distributed at the church in small loaves, in the same manner as the bread provided in respect of the charities of John and William Gregory, and the weekly bread distributed in respect of Roberts' charity before-mentioned, has been given at the same time.

Distributions of coals have also been made amongst the inhabitants of Woolley's almshouse, and the two almshouses in Warser-gate, and paid for by the churchwardens out of this fund, and small sums have been occasionally given by them out of it to persons of the parish in distress.

The Committee of inhabitants lately appointed to inquire into the charities of this parish, have recommended that the annual sums arising from Manner's, Staple's, Frost's, and Lockett's charities shall be applied in future towards the support of the inhabitants of Woolley's almshouse, and the old Warser-gate almshouse, in order that they may be able to subsist without parochial relief. (a)

23rd Charles I. WILSON'S CHARITY. 1647. Mary Wilson, by her will, bearing date 24th September, 1647, (as appears from an old book before-mentioned, containing abstracts of documents relating to the charities of this parish), gave to John Parker, a close, called the Trough close, lying within the precincts of the

town of Nottingham, and directed that the said John Parker, and his heirs, should yearly, out of the rents and profits of the said close, bestow 30s. in cloth, to be bestowed on two poor and impotent people, of the said parishes of St. Peter and St. Mary, Nottingham, to make them gowns or coats, at Christmas, yearly, to be given alternately to two poor people of each parish.

In the Parliamentary Returns made in 1786, this charity is mentioned amongst those of the parish of St. Mary, but the close chargeable with the annuity of 30s. is there stated to be Mr. Tomline's, who refuses payment. In the return made at the same time from the parish of St. Peter, it is not mentioned.

The Rev. John Smith is the present owner of a close near Mapperley-hills, within a mile of the town of Nottingham, called the Trough close, which he purchased in 1816, without notice of any payment chargeable thereon. He has submitted the deeds relating to this close to our inspection, from which we learn that it was purchased by William Tomline, in 1753, and sold by Charles Tomline, his nephew, in 1785. It would seem, therefore, that this is the close referred to in the returns of 1786, but the deeds contain no allusion to the annuity given by the will of Mary Wilson, and as we have found no trace of its having ever been received, we apprehend that there is not sufficient evidence to charge the present owner with the payment. (a)

CHURCH LANDS.—The rents of the following tenements are received by the churchwardens of this parish, and carried to their general accounts; but it is not known by what means the parish became possessed of them:

A house in Pilcher-gate, in the occupation of Jonathan Dunn, under a lease bearing date 11th September, 1731, granted by the the then churchwardens, to Thomas Dunn, an ancestor of the present tenant, for a term of 99 years, from Michaelmas then next, at the rent of £5 per annum, the lessee covenanting to expend £100 on the premises, and to keep the buildings in repair. This house is described in the lease as being part of the lands of the parish of St. Mary, called church lands. In 1718, it was leased by the churchwardens for 14 years, at the same rent of £5. In 1815 it was estimated by Mr. Stretton, surveyor, to be worth £30 per annum. Since which time a considerable sum has been expended on the premises, in consequence of notice to repair them having been given to Thomas Dunn, who preceded his brother, the present tenant, in the occupation thereof. It is expected that on the ex-

(a) Commissioners' Report, p. 475.

piration of the existing lease of this house at Michaelmas, 1830, the rent of it will be much increased.

2. A stable in Fair Maiden-lane, in the occupation of John Morley, as yearly tenant, at the rent of £5 5s. per annum.

3. A coach house in Barker-gate, at the corner of Fair Maiden-lane, let to John Bagshaw, as yearly tenant, at the rent of £2 2s. per annum.

The above-mentioned committee have recommended that the stable and coach house, in Fair Maiden-lane and Barker-gate, shall be taken down, the materials sold, and the ground appropriated to the enlargement of a burying ground belonging to the parish adjoining thereto; and that the rent of the house in Pilcher-gate shall be added to the funds for the support of Woolley's almshouse, and the old Warser-gate almshouse.

Having no information as to the support from which that house was derived, we are not enabled to ascertain whether the parishioners are authorised to apply the rents thereof in the manner thus suggested.

The committee have also recommended that an annual sum of £5 18s. to be paid by the churchwardens, as the interest of £118, composed of the following sums of money, namely, £63, the produce of a piece of land near St. Mary's church-yard, sold with the consent of the parishioners, in 1807; £35, the produce of a sale of shambles, at Week day-cross; and £20 the amount of the legacy mentioned in a preceding part of the present report, to have been given by Abel Collin, for the purchase of coals, to be given to the poor, all of which sums have become absorbed in the churchwardens' funds, shall be applied towards the support of the two above-mentioned almshouses. (a)

Tabular view of the entire charities belonging exclusively to the poor of St. Mary's, inclusive of the almshouses already described:—

	£.	s.	d.
1524.—Thomas Willoughby's charity, per annum	184	0	0
1587.—Wm. Willoughby's ditto, £8. 6s. 8d. every third year, per annum	2	15	6½
1598.—Manner's charity, per annum	2	10	0
1613.—White rents, per annum	0	13	4
Carried forward....	£189	18	10½

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward.....	189	18	10½
1630.—Robert Staple, per annum.....	1	0	0
1638.—Sherwin	7	10	0
1638.—Acham's, per annum	2	10	0
1647.—Mary Wilson	1	10	0
1687.—Hannah Metham, per annum.....	1	0	0
1689.—Martin, per annum.....	1	0	0
1695.—Elizabeth Metham, per annum.....	1	10	0
1703.—Robinson's, per annum.....	3	0	0
1711.—Saunderson, per annum.....	22	0	0
1726.—Burton's, per annum	5	0	0
1760.—Holden, per annum	6	0	0
1781.—Frost } per annum	21	0	0
1790.—Locket }			
1811.—Unwin's, per annum	39	9	0
Pilcher-gate almshouse.....	2	0	0
1827.—Sacramental moiety....	16	0	0
	£320	7	10½

CHAPTER VII.

1509. After the death of Henry VII., Henry, prince of Wales, the only surviving son of the late king, being now in his eighteenth year, ascended the throne, to the universal joy of the nation; his handsome person, frank manners, cheerful disposition, and ardent love of pleasure, were all subjects of applause and endearment, and the people seemed to like him the more from his differing in all things from his father, in whose death they openly rejoiced. He had been prevented by the jealousy of the late king from taking any part in public affairs, but in retirement he had contracted a taste for literature and the arts, and his natural abilities were of a high order. He was proclaimed 22nd April, and on 3rd June married Catharine, the Spanish Infanta, widow of his late brother prince Arthur, though she was ten years older than himself, and they were both crowned at Westminster Abbey, on the 24th of the same month, 1509.

1514, and the sixth year of Henry VIII., the Grammar School was founded; the following is a condensed history of this excellent institution, from its foundation to the present time:

“6th Henry VIII. By letters patent of king Henry the VIII, bearing date 22nd November, 1514, in the 4th year of his reign, his majesty, considering the pious proposal of Sir Thomas Lovett, knight, treasurer of the household, and also of Agnes Mellors, widow, for the foundation and building of a school, to endure for ever, in the parish of St. Mary, in the town of Nottingham, for the educating and teaching of boys in the said school, and instructing them in good manners and literature; and for the support of one master and usher of the said school, and other necessary things to be there done, and thereafter to be finished; granted license to the said Thomas and Agnes, that they, or one of them, or the executors, or the assigns of them, or either of them, might found, build, and establish a school, in the said parish, to endure for ever, according to the ordinances, constitutions, and wills of the said Thomas and Agnes, or one of them, or the executors or assigns of them, or either of them, thereafter to be made. And for the better support and endowment of the said master and usher, his majesty granted license to the mayor and burgesses of the said town of Nottingham, and their successors, to take and hold any manors, lands, tenements, &c., to the annual value of twenty marks, beyond reprisals, from any persons willing to give the same to them to the use aforesaid.”

The following abstract is taken from an ancient copy produced to us of an instrument intituled “Constitutions of the Free School, made by Lady Mellors, foundress thereof.” We are informed that the original cannot now be found. In the year 1724, a fire occurred in the office of the town clerk of Nottingham, and it is supposed that this document, amongst others, may have been consumed at that time.

By this instrument, the date of which is not stated in the copy, (after reciting the above-mentioned letters patent of king Henry VIII), the said Agnes Mellors, by force of the license granted, thereby, erected, founded, and established a free school, of one master and one usher, to teach grammar, everlastingly to endure, to be kept in the parish of St. Mary, within the town of Nottingham, willing and ordaining that the said school should be for evermore called the *Free School of the town of Nottingham*; and she made Mr. John Smith, parson, of Bilborough, schoolmaster of the same, as long as it should seem to her and the mayor of Nottingham, for the time being, convenient. And she made her friends, Mr. William Inglishe and Mr. William Barwell, deputies, and ordained them guardians, keepers, and surveyors of the free school, during their lives; and she ordained that the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the town of Nottingham, and their suc-

cessors, after the decease of the said last-mentioned persons, should yearly, on the feast of the translation of St. Richard, the bishop, choose two discreet persons, burgesses of the said town, to be chamberlains, guardians, keepers, and surveyors of the lands, tenements, and possessions pertaining and bequeathed, given, or thereafter to be given and bequeathed, and belonging to the said free school, to will, govern, and support the charges, payments, and business of the same, from the said feast of translation, to the feast of St. Richard, then next following, at which feast, or within eight days next following; she directed that the said guardians should make account to the said mayor and alderman, and their successors, of all things by them received to the use of the said foundation; and that after their account so made, new guardians, or else the same by the advice and discretion of the mayor and aldermen, should be chosen; and that the same guardians, keepers, and surveyors, might plead and be impleaded by the name of *Guardians of the Free Grammar School of Nottingham*; and she directed that the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the said town, with the guardians of the said school, or eight of them at the least, whereof the mayor and guardians should be three, should, after the decease or removal of the said Mr. John Smith, hire one other able person, of good and honest conversation, to be the master of the said school, and one usher, at such time, and as soon as the lands and possessions given to the said free school would support the charges thereof, and the same schoolmaster and usher, for good and reasonable causes, should remove and expel, and take and put in others in his or their stead, from time to time as often as they should think necessary. And she ordained that the schoolmaster and usher, or one of them, should daily, when he should keep school, cause the scholars every morning in their school house, ere they begin their learning, to say with a high voice the whole "*Credo in deum patrem, &c.*"; and she ordained that the guardians of the said free school, should yearly, on the feast of the translation of St. Richard, being 16th June, cause the *obit* of Richard Mellors, her husband, and her own, after her decease, to be kept in the church of St. Mary, Nottingham, and pay out of the rents belonging to the said free school, 20s. in manner therein mentioned, for keeping the said obit. She also ordained that the school master and usher should not make or use any potations, *cock-fighting* nor *drinkings*, but only *twice* in the year, nor take any other gifts whereby the scholars or their friends should be charged, but at the pleasure of the friends of the scholars, save the wages to be paid by the said guardians. And if the mayor, aldermen, and common council

should be negligent in finding a schoolmaster and usher, for forty days, and in keeping the said yearly obit, or should convert the said lands, and other possessions, or the yearly value of them, to other uses, than finding the said free school, she ordained that the priory and convent of the monastery of the Holy Trinity at Lenton, and their successors, should have as a forfeiture, the rule, guiding, and oversight of the said lands and school master, with all other things to the premises appertaining, to the intent above expressed. And she ordained that the ordinance and statutes for the governance of the said free school, made by her in her life time, under her seal, should everlastingly be kept without diminution or change; and that it should be right for the mayor, aldermen, and common council and their successors, from time to time, to make other statutes and ordinances for the government of the said free school; and to repeal the same, as they should think most necessary, so that such new statutes and ordinances should not be in any-wise contrary to the statutes and ordinances made by her, in her life, under her seal.

The only document that we have seen tending to show of what the property originally given by Agnes Mellors, the foundress, for the support of this establishment consisted, is an ancient terrier of the school lands, in which it is stated, that she gave a tenement in St. Peter's church-yard, let at £26 8s by the year, with three other tenements adjoining, and also a tenement in Bridlesmith-gate. It will be seen by the rental of the property hereinafter set forth, that there are now belonging to the school, several houses in and near St. Peter's church-side (from No. 38 to 49 in the rental) and also one house in Bridlesmith-gate, (No. 11); but it may be doubted whether the latter was derived from the gift of the foundress, or from the will of her son, Robert Mellors, hereinafter mentioned.

The following donations appear to have been given for the support of this school subsequently to the foundation.

ROBERT MELLOR'S GIFT. In the account of the Grammar School given in Deering's History of Nottingham, published in 1751, p. 157, it is stated that Robert Mellors, a son of the foundress, by his will, bearing date 16th July, 1815, gave thereto a close which he had bought of William Page, lying in Basford Wong, and a house in Bridlesmith-gate, which he bought of the same person, or the money that should be got for it; but he directed that if the school should not be kept according to the foundation, as it was granted, his heirs should re-enter, and have the said close again.

THOMAS MELLOR'S GIFT. Thomas Mellors, alderman of Nottingham, (also a son of the foundress) by his will, bearing date 16th August, 1535, gave all his lands, tenements and hereditaments within the town and fields of Basford, in the county of Nottingham, which he had purchased of William Spicer, of Loughborough, to the use of the free school lately founded within the town of Nottingham, by Dame Agnes Mellors, his mother, deceased.

All the property now belonging to this school is situated within the county of the town of Nottingham. We cannot find any trace of its ever having been in the possession of lands at Basford under the demises of either Robert or Thomas Mellors; we have already mentioned that there is a house in Bridlesmith-gate, belonging to the school, which may have been derived from the gift of Robert Mellors.

WAST'S GIFT: It is also stated in Deering's history, p. 157, that there was in the old Town Hall, a coat of arms with an inscription, stating them to be those of John Wast, and Winifred his wife, who gave to the maintenance of the free school of Nottingham, three tenements in the city of London, situate in Blackfriars, £5 by the year.

To this statement a note is added, that these tenements were sold to defray the charges of a law suit between the corporation and Mr. Richard Johnson, master of the school. It appears from a list of the masters of the grammar school in the same book, that Richard Johnson was appointed master in 1707, and that his successor was appointed in 1720.

We find from entries in the hall books of the corporation, that in 1720, it was ordered that the houses in London, being school lands, should be repaired, and that the schoolwardens should take care to get the same done; that in April, 1724, it was ordered that the mayor write to Mr. Lander, to sell the houses at Puddel-dock, London, for 120 guineas, if he could get so much, and that on 6th June, in the same year, the corporation seal was affixed to a conveyance from the mayor and burgesses to Charles King, in consideration of £126, the price of a piece of ground, whereon three brick messuages then or lately stood; it does not appear that the corporation had any authority thus to dispose of this property.

GELLESTROPE'S GIFT. Elizabeth Gellestrobe, by her will, bearing date 12th April, 1543, gave to the mayor and burgesses of Nottingham, two stables situate at the back side of Rotten-row, to the use and maintenance of the free school.

No part of the property now belonging to the school lies in the situation described in this will; and we cannot learn that any thing is known of the two stables thus demised by this testator.

HESKAY'S GIFT. John Heskay, by his will, bearing date 29th Sept. 1558, reciting that he then held to the use of him, and his heirs, all the tithes of hay arising within the meadows and fields of the town of Nottingham, gave the said tithes of hay to Alice, his wife, and John Mellors, his brother-in-law, for their lives, and the life of the longer liver, and after their deceases, to the mayor and burgesses of Nottingham and their successors, to the intent and condition that they should yearly bestow the full rents and profits of the same tithes to the uses hereinafter specified, viz. that they should pay, on the day of the yearly obit kept for the late Lady Mellors, foundress of the free school, 10s. amongst poor, sick, and needy people, to pray for the soul of the testator, and for the souls of the foundress, and of the testator's wife, and that they should permit the wardens of the free school to receive all the residue of the rents and profits of the said tithes yearly, to employ the same for and towards the increase and augmentation of the schoolmaster's wages and livings of the said free school of Nottingham.

The particulars of the tithes which form the subject of this demise will be hereinafter stated.

COLYNSON'S GIFT. By indenture of feoffment, bearing date 26th Sept. 1567, and a schedule thereunto annexed, John Colynson granted and enfeoffed to Lawrence Broadbent and Thomas Cadsman, and their heirs, a messuage, situate near the Hen-cross, in Nottingham, in a street called Cokestole-row, with the shops, and a barn newly built, and a garden adjoining, to the intent that the feoffees should, after the decease of the said John Colynson, pay yearly to the master of the free school in Nottingham, and his successors 53s. 4d. at Michaelmas and Lady-day by even portions; with a proviso that if the said free school should be dissolved, the same yearly sum should be paid to the churchwardens of the three parishes of Nottingham, interchangably for successive terms of three years to each parish, to be bestowed on poor people thereof. This annual sum of £2. 13s. 4d. now forms part of the income of the school, as stated in the rental, (No. 14.)

ALESTRE'S AND BYRKBY'S GIFTS. In the above-mentioned old terrier it is stated that Thomas Alestre, alderman, gave three acres of land at Tode-holes, and that William Byrkby gave two gardens, then let, one at 12s. and the other at 14s. per annum.

A part of the clay-field within the liberties of Nottingham, is called the Toad-hill and it is supposed that a close there situate,

called the Shoulder of Mutton close, (No. 17, in the rental) is the land given by Thomas Alestre.

We are not enabled to identify the two gardens given by William Byrkby ; but it is probable that they form part of the property contained in the rental.

By letters patent of queen Elizabeth, bearing date 8th March, in the thirty-sixth year of her reign, after reciting the before-mentioned letters patent of 4th Henry VIII, and reciting that her majesty was informed that the lands and tenements, to the annual amount of twenty marks, which the corporation were thereby empowered to take, were so small that they were not sufficient for the maintenance of this school ; her majesty confirmed the former letters patent, and granted license to the mayor and burgesses to take manors, lands, tenements, &c. for the maintenance of the school, not exceeding the amount of £40 per annum, together with the lands and tenements before given, and her majesty ordained that all the rents and revenues of the said lands, granted or to be granted, for the support of the school, should be applied to the maintenance of the master and usher of the said school, for the time being, and to the support, maintenance, and defence of the said messuages, lands, &c, and not otherwise. And her majesty further granted to the mayor and burgesses, and their successors, that they might, by the name of the mayor and burgesses of the town of Nottingham, plead and be impleaded in all causes concerning the lands given or to be given for the support of the school.

The following rental comprises a statement of the property belonging to this school, in various parts of the town and county of the town of Nottingham. We are not enabled to state at what period, or by what means it became entitled to such of the houses or lands as were not derived either from the gift of Agnes Mellors, the foundress, or from the subsequent donations above stated.

NO. WHERE SITUATE	TENANTS.	PREMISES.	QUANTITY RENT.			TERM.	OBSERVATIONS.
			A.	R.	P.	£. s. d.	
1	Beck lane	George Adcock A House	4	0	0	0	Yearly Tenant
2	Ditto	— Jennings, Ditto	4	0	0	0	Ditto
3	Ditto	W. Gibson, sen. Ditto	10	0	0	0	Ditto
4	Ditto	John Hopkins, A House behind No. 3, ..	11	0	0	0	Ditto
5	Bellarg ate	J. Eggington, A House & small garden in trust for Mrs. S. Gregory, now Gregory Gregory, Esq.	3	10	0	99	years from Lady-day, 1769.
6	Broad-lane	A House	15	0	0	0	Yearly Tenant
7	Ditto	Michael Kays, Four houses and a small in trust for Jas. shop. Batty, now J. Gill	3	0	0	99	years from Lady-day 1769.
			14	0	0		Reparing and building lease, under which one of the houses was built. In 1793, part of the property granted by the lease of 1769 was exchanged by John Gill, with the corporation, for another parcel of school land adjoining, for the residue of the term. The part thus received on that exchange by the corporation was included in a lease to Joseph Ingham, since expired; it now forms part of the premises in Beck-lane, occupied by Gibson and Hopkins, Nos. 3 and 4, The premises are now holden under the lease of 1769, are estimated to be worth £38 per annum.
8	Ditto	Thos. Garton, A House and Shop	16	0	0	0	Yearly Tenant
9	Ditto	George Tutin A House and Premises	7	10	0	0	Ditto
10	Ditto	— Ball A small garden, formerly a dung hole	0	1	0	0	Ditto

Used for drying clothes, and worth about 15s. per annum. It is considered that when the lease of No. 7 expires, this small piece of land will be useful for building.

NO. WHERE SITUATE	TENANTS.	PREMISES.	QUANTITY RENT.			TERM.	OBSERVATIONS.
			A.	R.	P.	£. s. d.	
11	Bridlesmith gate I. Broomby,	A House, &c.	35	0	0	Yearly	The premises hold- en under the leases of Nos. 12 and 13, granted in 1794 and 1795, are estima- ted to be now worth £145 15s. per annum
12	Chesterfield-st... John Eley, now Eliz. Ward.	Several Houses in Ches- terfield-street, and others behind in Eley Court, built by John Eley, on a parcel of land described in the lease, containing 500 square yards.	10	18	9	70 years from Lady-day 1794,	
13	Rosemary-lane.. John Eley, now W. Deatry	Six Houses in Rose- mary-lane, built by John Eley, on a parcel of land leased to him, which, pre- viously to 1794, was in the occupation of Joshua Bennett, and used as a Garden.	1	0	1	Ditto	The lease of this parcel of Land, which is dated 6th Oct. 1795, recites that it appeared to the mayor and bur- gesses that the measurement specified in the lease of John Eley, of No. 12, was incorrect, being described as con- taining more land than had come into the possession of the said John Eley and that to make up such deficiency the mayor and burgesses had consented to demise to him this parcel of land, for the same term as was mentioned in the former lease, at the yearly rent of one penny This annuity was derived from the donation of John Colynson, before mentioned.
14	Poultry, former- ly called Cook- stool row	An annuity chargeable on two houses belonging to Martin Roe, and paid by him.	2	13	4		
15	Clayfield	Two leys of land.	1	3	0	4 10 0	Yearly Tenant
16	Ditto	A parcel of Land ad- joining Mrs. Wyld's land, in the close next to the Shoulder of Mutton Close	0	3	28	1 10 0	Ditto

NO. WHERE SITUATE	TENANTS.	PREMISES.	QUANTITY RENT.					TERM.	OBSERVATIONS.	
			A.	R.	P. £.	S.	d.			
17	Clayfield.....	Thos. Beecroft	3	0	16	10	0	0	Yearly Tenant	
		Shoulder of Mutton Close								
18	Ditto	John Woolley	1	0	20	3	0	0	Ditto	
19	Ditto	W. Huckerby	1	0	17	2	10	0	Ditto	
20	Claypits.....	Ditto	2	1	8	4	4	0	Ditto	
21	Free-school closes,	Mr. Ald. Soars	2	1	0	7	4	0	Ditto	
		A Close.....								
22	Ditto	S. H. Swann	2	3	18	15	0	0	Ditto	Let in 1827 at the present rent, the preceding rent was £10.
23	Fair maiden-lane	Samuel Rose			8	16	7	70 years from		Building lease, with a covenant by the lessee to expend £400. The premises are estimated to be now worth £25 per annum.
		now his representatives						Lady-day 1794		
		containing 652 square yards. Redeemed Land-tax on ditto			1	0	0			
24	Goose-gate	Jos. Mottram,			14	0	0	0	Yearly Tenant,	
		Thomas Ayre,			38	0	0	0	Ditto	
		A House								
		A House and Slaughter House, ..								
25	Hockley	J. Southern,	1	10	0			0	80 years from	Estimated to be
		now W. Cotton							Midsummer, now worth £40. per annum.	
		ings and garden. Redeemed land-tax on ditto			0	16	0			
26	Ditto	Ditto.....	4	4	0			0	55½ years from	Covenant to repair. The preceding rent was £2 10s. estimated to be now worth £44 8s. Od. per annum.
		A House with Nine small Tenements behind.							Michaelmas 1795.	Seven of the Tenements behind have been built since the lease of 1795 was granted.
27	Ditto	John Warren,	7	0	0			0		
28	Ditto	John Wood ...	10	0	0			0	Yearly Tenant,	
29	Ditto	Thos. Bartram	6	0	0			0	Ditto	
		Wood-yard, formerly a Garden, occupied with No. 28.								

NO. WHERE SITUATE	TENANTS.	PREMISES	QUANTITY RENT.			TERM.	OBSERVATIONS.
			A.	R.	P. £. s. d.		
30	Hockley..... Jas. Prickard,	Two Houses, out-buildings, and Garden. Redeemed land-tax on ditto			20 0 0	50 years from Lady-day 1818.	The previous rent was £14. One of the houses was built after the agreement was made for the lease, and before it was granted. Estimated to be now worth £45 per annum.
31	High Cross-st. John Hoyles....	A Close	2	0	0	0	Yearly Tenant
32	Long-row..... Geo. Burbage, now G. Stretton	A House, and Printing Offices. Redeemed land-tax on ditto			44 0 0	40 years from Michaelmas, 1796	Covenant by the lessee to lay out £300 in repairing and improving the Premises, holden under the leases of Nos. 32 and 33, the whole of which are estimated to be now worth £150 per annum.
33	Ditto	Wm. Milner, Warehouse fronting to Parliament-street. Redeemed land-tax on ditto,	14	0	0	70 years from Michaelmas, 1793.	Building lease.
34	Meadows	R. Hooton	0	3	4	0	Yearly Tenant
35	Ditto	W. Pickering, A ley of Land on the Rye-hills, A piece of Land in the Meadows	1	0	2	3 0 0	Ditto
36	Ditto	R. Hooton	1	0	7	1 6 2	Ditto
37	Ditto	W. Pickering, Two pieces of Land in the Meadows.	0	2	39	2 0 0	Ditto
38	St. Peter's-gate, John Wright, and church-side,	A House and Shop in Peter-gate, and Stables in Paul's-court.	0	1	8	16 0 0	Ditto
39	Ditto	Rich. Booker, A House and Cellar in St. Peter's church yard, on the north-side	13	0	0		Ditto

NO.	WHERE SITUATE	TENANTS.	PREMISES.	QUANTITY RENT.			TERM.	OBSERVATIONS.
				A.	R.	£. s. d.		
40	St. Peter's	H. Cox, (deceased)	A House in St. Peter's church-yard, and another in St. Paul's court	13	0	9	Yearly	Tenant
41	Ditto	Jos. Worthey	A House in St Peter's church-yard	6	10	0	Ditto	
42	Ditto	R. Newbury	Ditto	10	0	0	Ditto	
43	Ditto	M. Inglesant	Ditto	7	10	0	Ditto	
44	Ditto	M. Whitfield	A House	5	5	0	Ditto	
45	Paul's Court	Mrs. S. Wigley	Rooms	3	0	0	Ditto	
46	Ditto	J. Worthey	School Rooms, &c	3	0	0	Ditto	
47	Ditto	Mrs. Bunting	Rooms	3	0	0	Ditto	
48	Ditto	Mary Love	A House	3	5	0	Ditto	
		Unoccupied ...	A Cellar					
49	Sand-field	Wm. Pratt	Malt Rooms	25	0	0	Ditto	
50	Ditto	J. Crackle	A Piece of Land	0	1	15		
			Ditto	0	3	23		
			Ditto	0	3	20		
			Ditto	1	1	0		
			Ditto	0	3	0		
			Ditto	0	3	37		
			Ditto	0	3	20		
			Ditto	0	3	16		
			Two lands in the Bowling Alley-field	1	2	10		
51	Exchange-Alley now Shoe booths of the Corporation	Chamberlains	A building now forming the back stair-case to the Exchange rooms, and a passage into the Shambles	9	0	0	Ditto	
52	Week-day cross	N. Bamsdall...	A House and Warehouse	45	0	0	Ditto	
				<hr/>				
				529	18	4		

This rent is calculated at £1 1s. per acre. The Land is stated to be of poor quality.

This building is on the site of an house which was let to S. Bennet, at £9. per annum, and was taken down for the improvement of the Exchange.

Mr. Bamsdall became tenant of these premises in 1824, the previous rent was £40. considerable repairs have been done by the present tenant.

The general management of this school, and of the property belonging to it, is under the care of the mayor, aldermen, and common council of Nottingham, assembled in common hall. A committee of the whole hall is annually appointed, (of which the mayor is chairman, and five members form a quorum), by whom the negotiations are conducted, and agreements made, relative to the letting of all the property held under the corporation, including that which belongs to the school. Two schoolwardens are annually elected by the common hall, being either aldermen or common council-men. In pursuance of an order of the common hall, made in 1807, one schoolwarden goes out of office annually, and no person is allowed to hold that office more than two successive years.

The schoolwardens for the time being receive the rents, &c., make the payments, and keep the accounts of the sums received and expended by them, which have been from the year 1795, to the present time, regularly entered in a ledger by Mr. Edward Staveley, who has, during that period, held the office of surveyor and accountant to the corporation.

When leases are granted of the school property, the rents are reserved as being payable to the mayor and burgesses, and their successors, by the hands of the schoolwardens for the time being.

It will be observed that there are existing leases of some of the premises comprised in the rental, for long terms, varying in extent from 40 to 99 years from the time of granting them respectively. The only lease granted since 1796, is that of No. 30, in the rental, dated in 1818, under the agreement for which a new house was built, and the rent was raised from £14 to £20. Of the leases of older date, those of No. 7, granted in 1796, of No. 33, granted in 1793, of Nos. 12, 13, and 23, granted in 1794, and of No. 32, granted in 1796, were either building or improving leases, but those of No. 5, granted in 1767, for 99 years; and of No. 25, granted in 1771 for 80 years, contain only covenants to repair. It may be difficult at this distance of time, to form a correct opinion as to the propriety of granting the two latter, but if they were in fact merely repairing cases, it would seem that terms of shorter duration would have been sufficient. The lease of No. 26, dated 1795, for 55 years and three quarters, appears to have been granted at a small increase of rent, with a view of its expiration at the same time as that of the adjoining premises No. 25. Some additional tenements have been built under the lease of 1795.

The estimated value, stated in the rental, of the premises now on lease, is taken from a survey made by Mr. Edward Staveley since the commencement of our investigation. At the expiration

of the several leases, a considerable improvement in the income of the school may be expected. The rents of the houses and lands let to yearly tenants are stated by Mr. Staveley to be in general of fair amount.

Mr. George Burbage, to whom the existing lease of No. 32 was granted, was a member of the common council, and therefore a trustee of the charity. Of the present yearly tenants, Mr. Soars, the occupier of the close No. 21, is one of the aldermen; he became tenant of that close in 1822, at the rent of £7. 4s. 0d. per annum, being the same as was previously paid for it. It appears, however, from a survey made by Mr. Staveley in 1809, of the school property, that this close was valued at £9. per annum, and that the adjoining close, (No. 22), which is now let at £15. was valued at £10. 10s. per annum. According to this comparison, therefore, it would seem that the rent of No. 21 ought to be increased. It should be observed, however, that £15. which Mr. S. H. Swann has agreed to pay for No. 22, is a very high rent Mr. Richard Hooton, the tenant of a small parcel of land on the Rye-hills, (No. 34), and Mr. Nathaniel Barnsdall, the tenant of a house and warehouse at Week-day-cross, (No. 52), are members of the common council. Their rents appear to be of fair amount. The repairs of all the buildings in the occupation of yearly tenants are defrayed out of the funds of the charity. On applications being made by the tenants, the state of the buildings is inspected, and the repairs, if of small amount, are done by order of the school-wardens for the time being, but no large expenses are thus incurred until the subject has been brought under the consideration of the common hall. Many of the buildings are old, and some of those which are situate in Hockley, are stated to be in bad condition, and require to be re-built. (a)

The lands in the fields of Nottingham are thrown open as common pastures from old Lammas Day to 12th of November. The meadows are open from old Midsummer to old Lammas, from which time they are closed to 3rd, of October, and are again open from that day to old Candlemas Day. The only lands in the rental, of which the school has the entire property throughout the whole year, are the Shoulder of Mutton Close, No. 17. and Free School Closes, Nos. 21 and 22.

The land tax of the school property was redeemed in 1800, at an expense of about £300, and the annual amount thereof, which was payable in respect of such of the premises as are on lease,

(a) Some of these have been re-built.

is in most instances paid by the lessees, as mentioned in the rental.

In addition to the property above stated, this school is entitled under the will of John Heskay, before mentioned, to tithes of hay, arising in the meadows and fields of the town of Nottingham.

We are informed that the total quantity of land in the fields and meadows, is 1,597A. 2R. 24P. of which 1,265A. 3R. 2P. are titheable for the benefit the charity; but that of the residue, containing 331A. 3R. 15P. the hay-tithe of one part is the property of individuals, and the other part, consisting of buildings and gardens, produces no hay.

In respect of the titheable quantity of 1,265A. 3R. 9P. a composition of 4s. an acre, is now paid by the occupiers, on so much thereof as is mown in each year. A titheing-man takes an annual account previously to the hay season of the portions of the land intended to be mown, and collects the composition accordingly.

For several years previous to 1806, the hay-tithe belonging to the school was farmed at £35. per annum. In that year the annual committee recommended that the schoolwardens should take the tithe into their own hands, and appoint a proper person to collect it, in order that the corporation might form an accurate estimate of the annual value thereof; and an order to that effect was made by the common hall. By a subsequent order made in 1811, founded on a report of the committee, that composition for hay-tithe ought to be increased to a sum of not more than 5s., nor less than 4s. per acre, the composition was fixed by the schoolwardens in open hall, with the approbation of the mayor, aldermen, and common council, at 4s. per acre.

Since the date of this order the composition has been collected at the rate thus fixed, which Mr. Staveley states to be in his opinion, of fair amount. The sums received for the last five years for the composition, have been as follow:

	£.	s.	d.
For the year ending June 16, 1823.....	165	10	8½
_____ 1824.....	162	3	1½
_____ 1825.....	165	3	10
_____ 1826.....	165	8	7½
_____ 1827.....	165	4	4

The present gross income, therefore, of the school, arising from rents and tithes, amounts to nearly £700. per annum. The amount of the income appears to have been

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
In 1728.....	93	14	4	In 1790.....	264	18	8
1740.....	121	15	8	1800.....	336	13	7
1750.....	132	14	0	1810.....	592	4	1
1760.....	158	17	0	1820.....	619	4	10
1770.....	200	12	8	1830.....			
1780.....	227	7	8				

The grammar school is situate in Stoney-street; it is an old building, consisting of a large school room, and a house occupied by the master. It is repaired out of the school funds, and an annual rent of £2. is paid for it to the corporation, but it is not known whether it was originally derived from the gift of some benefactor, or appropriated to this purpose by that body. It is stated that the main parts of the building are in good repair, but that the interior of the school room is in want both of repairs and improvements; the rates and taxes of the school and house, amounting to about £28. per annum, are paid by the master; there is no house appropriated to the usher.

On 28th Oct. 1806, an order was made by the common-hall for the appointment of a committee of the whole hall, for the purpose of putting the free school on a more advantageous footing, with power to take any steps by way of petitioning the Lord Chancellor, or otherwise, on the subject of the school. In consequence of the appointment of this committee new regulations for the management of this school were prepared under legal advice, and were adopted at a meeting of the common hall, holden on 17th Feb. 1807, at which meeting the mayor, aldermen, and common council-men, in pursuance of the power committed to them by the deed of foundation of Agnes Mellors, and in addition to the regulations contained in that deed, established the following ordinances for the future governance of the free school, thereby repealing any ordinances theretofore made by the said mayor, aldermen, and common council-men, in anywise contradictory to the ordinances then made :

1. That a school should be kept open for a whole year, except two vacations of a calendar month each, at christmas and midsummer, for the reception of scholars entitled to be taught, to be admitted by the schoolwardens, according to the form hereinafter described, during seven hours and a half on every day in the summer half-year, reckoning the same from Lady-day till Michaelmas; and six hours in every day in the winter half-year, reckoning the same from Michaelmas till Lady-day, (except Sundays, two days at Easter, two days at Whitsuntide, two days at Goose Fair, Good

Friday, half a day's holiday in the afternoon of every Saturday, and a holiday in the afternoon of every Wednesday), for teaching of Greek and Latin, and English grammar, and the classics, so that every scholar admitted should be of the age of eight years at the least, and so that no more than sixty scholars should be admitted on the foundation at any one period.

2. That all persons entitled to claim admission on the foundation of the school, should apply by a written application to the mayor, who should give in the names of the applicants to the common hall, who should order their admission, as far as the school should be capable of receiving them, and that on a list of the persons admitted being certified under the hand of the town clerk, the schoolwardens should give an order for their admission on the foundation, which should entitle them to be educated in English, Latin and Greek grammar, at the school, gratis.

3. That the schoolwardens should, on the application of any person entitled to be admitted to the free school by virtue of such determination of the corporation, certified by the town clerk to the schoolwardens, give to such person an order in writing to the master or usher to receive him as a scholar on the foundation; and that by virtue of such order, he should be entitled to all the privileges of the school so long as he should conform to its discipline established by the master, without paying any thing by way of fee, reward, or gratuity to the master or usher, in respect thereof: but that the master or usher should not be obliged to receive any person not producing a written order from the schoolwardens.

4. The mayor, aldermen, and common council, being visitors of the school, ordained, with a view to the regular performance of their duty as visitors, that the mayor, aldermen and schoolwardens should, from time to time, inspect the school, and report at least once in every half year, in writing, to the common hall, the number of scholars, which, during the preceding half year had been educated on the foundation, and their opinion of the general conduct, management, and state of discipline thereof, in order that the visitors might be regularly informed as to the existing situation of the school, and might from time to time be enabled to bestow annual gratuities in proportion to the number of scholars, and the exertions of the master and usher, and the corresponding prosperity of the school, that due encouragement might be given to the industry of the master and usher, and that the school might be rendered of the greatest possible utility, according to the design of the foundation.

5. That these ordinances should be made known to the master

and usher of the school, who are enjoined to an observance thereof, and that any wilful neglect thereof, in either of them, should be deemed by the mayor, aldermen, and common council, a sufficient cause of amotion of them from their respective offices, pursuant to the power vested in the mayor, aldermen, and common council by the foundation of the school.

At the same common hall, it was resolved by the mayor, aldermen, and common council, that, to encourage the exertions of the master, £100., including the sum of £10. theretofore voted to him, should be paid to him by the schoolwardens for salary, and that the schoolwardens should also be directed to give to the schoolmaster £100. and to the usher £40. *over and above their respective salaries*, on the first hall day in the month of April in every year, by way of *gratuity*, after a full report made to the common hall by the mayor, aldermen, and schoolwardens, if on such report the hall should be satisfied with the management of the school, and the conduct of the master and usher for the year preceding.

The annual sum of £10. mentioned in this resolution as having been previously voted to the master, had reference to the appointment of the Rev. John Toplis, as master of the school, which had taken place on the 11th of Nov. 1806, when he was elected by the mayor, aldermen, common council, and schoolwardens, in the room of the Rev. J. C. Forrest, deceased, on condition of his engaging to enter into a bond therein set forth, subject to terms contained in such bond, with the salary of £10. per annum then affixed to the office, and such other salary as the corporation might think proper to add thereto, and the perquisites legally attached to such office.

The condition of the bond given by the Rev. J. Toplis on his election was, that he should *observe* all the rules and regulations made by the said Agnes Mellors, and made or to be made by the mayor, aldermen, and common council; and that he should within one month after notice, resign the mastership of the school and the lands and effects thereto belonging, which should be in his possession or power.

The present master of the school is the Rev. Robert Wood, D.D. who was appointed in 1819, having previously held the situation of usher from the year 1764. The present usher is the Rev. Saml. Mac Lund, who was appointed by the corporation in 1820. Both the present master and usher gave bonds on their elections to the effect above stated.

The appointment of Mr. Toplis in 1806, which mentions £10. as the salary affixed to the office of schoolmaster, was probably

made in the same form as had been used in former appointments, but for many years previous to 1793, the salary paid to the master had been £50., and the salary paid to the usher £30. By an order of the corporation made in that year, it was directed that the salary of the former should be £100. and that of the latter £70. and by the same order the master was allowed to take boarders, not exceeding ten in number.

The annual gratuity of £100 voted to the master by the resolution of 17th Feb. 1807, appears to have been intended to include a sum of £50 to be paid by him to a writing master; the instruction of the boys in writing and arithmetic having been introduced into the school shortly after the ordinances of 1807 were made.

At the present time the gratuities paid, are, to the master, £50. and to the usher, £40, in addition to their respective salaries, which are of the same amount as they were in 1793, and a gratuity of £50, was also at the time of our inquiry paid by the schoolwardens to the writing master.

The following is a summary of the annual expenditure; the payments in the latter part thereof, which necessarily vary in amount, being taken from the account for the year ending on 16th June, 1827 :—

	£.	s.	d.
To the Schoolmaster, salary.....	100	0	0
Ditto gratuity	50	0	0
To the Usher, salary.....	70	0	0
Ditto gratuity.....	40	0	0
To the Writing Master	50	0	0
To Mr. Staveley, as surveyor and accountant, being one-fourth of his salary, £80, of which one-half is paid from the Corporation estate, and the other fourth from the bridge estate, }	20	0	0
To Joseph Richards, for collecting the hay tithes	15	0	0
Ditto for collecting rents.....	5	0	0
To the Schoolwardens,—their fee.....	0	13	4
To the Chamberlain, for the school house	0	2	0
Land tax, for land in the "Clay-pits," accidentally omitted when the rest of the Land-tax was redeemed	0	2	7½
Acknowledgment paid for windows belonging to the premises No. 52, in the rental, opened to the adjoining premises	0	4	0

Water rate, for the school-house	2	0	0
Repairs of the school-house, and of the houses, &c. not on lease for the year 1826-7	185	3	9
Cleaning the school, ditto.....	6	3	9
Coals and candles for the school, ditto....	8	4	6
Copy-books, pens, ink, &c. ditto.....	15	16	6
Town Clerk's bill, ditto	27	6	0
One-fourth part of a bill for wine pur- chased for the use of the annual com- mittee, ditto.....	10	5	0
	£606	1	5½

The sum charged in this year's account for the repairs of the school, and of the houses not on lease, is of larger amount than the same item in the accounts of any one of the ten preceding years, but the charge for the repairs and alterations amounted in 1810 to £535 6s. 6d., in 1812 to £312 12s. 11d. in 1813 to £298 19s. 2d., and in 1814 to £222 18s. 11d., and the sum of £185 3s. 9d. charged in the above account is about the average of twenty years from 1808 to 1827, inclusive.

In addition to the charge of £15 6s. 6d. in the account for 1826-7, for copy-books, pens, ink, &c., a bookseller's bill was due for books furnished in that year for the use of the school, which would form an item in the following year's account. The charge for books and stationary from 1808 to 1826 inclusive, have amounted to the large sum of £1052 17s. 2d., being an average of about £55 per annum. These charges will be again noticed in a subsequent part of this report; the town clerk's bill which usually forms an item in each year's account, consists of charges for making out rentals and tithe books, attendances on the committee, expenses arising from changes of tenants, &c. In addition to the last item in the account for 1827, being the fourth part of a bill for *wine*, purchased for the use of the annual committee, (a similar charge to which occurs occasionally in former years) a fourth part of the expenses of a dinner on each of the half yearly rent days, and of the expenses attending the meetings of the before-mentioned committee, which are holden about once in a month, have been considered chargeable to the account of the school. The fourth part of those expenses for the year ending in June, 1827, amounting to £22 6s. 3d., but in consequence of the bills containing the charges, not having been sent in until after the account for that year was made out, it was intended to inclose them in the following year's account. The committee at their meetings,

which usually take place in the evening, transact such business as is necessary, relating to the corporation lands, the bridge lands and the school lands; and the practice has been to pay the expenses of refreshments and wine, provided for the use of the members of the committee, in the following proportions, viz. one-half by the chamberlains, out of the corporation estate; one-fourth by the bridgemasters, out of the bridge estate. The fourth part of the expenses of rent days, committee meetings, and bills for wine, thus charged to the school account, have amounted from 1795 to 1827, a period of 52 years, to about £520, being on an average rather more than £16 per annum.

It may not be unreasonable that the school estate should bear a portion of the expenses of a dinner, prepared on each rent day, for the chamberlains, bridgemasters, and schoolwardens, but it appears to us that all other business relating to the trusts of this school might be transacted without any further expenses being incurred for wine or refreshments; and that at all events there is no authority for charging any part of such expenses to the account of the charity.

For some years previous to 1807, when the new ordinances were made by the corporation, this school appears to have been in a neglected state, and to have been attended by a very small number of scholars.

The Rev. Dr. Wood informs us, that a few boys, usually not exceeding ten in number, were instructed by him as usher, and that the then head master had a small number of private day scholars, for whose education he was paid by their parents, but that he taught no boys on the foundation till they had attained a certain point in classical learning, at which, it seems, they did not frequently arrive.

Since the making of the ordinances, and the introduction of a writing master, the number of 60 scholars has been kept complete, and there has been no deficiency of candidates for admission to the school; but it does not appear to be at the present time of much *utility*, as an establishment for *classical education*. By an order of the common hall, made 7th April, 1807, the schoolwardens were directed to reject boys, although appointed by the common hall on the foundation, if unable to read. The boys on their first entering into the school are taught English, and when sufficiently advanced are instructed in the Latin and Greek languages, unless it is the wish of their parents that their education should not extend to classical learning, in which case it is confined to English instruction afforded by the master or usher, and writing and arithmetic taught by the writing master, during the whole

time that the boys remain at school, which they are permitted to do from the age of eight to fourteen. The writing master teaches the boys in the school room during a part of the hours not appropriated for instruction by the master and usher. We were informed that at the time of our inquiry, (February, 1828,) about one-half only of the scholars were instructed in the classics. The boys are principally the sons of mechanics, and to many of them a classical education would probably be of little advantage. But we apprehend that this establishment having a considerable income applicable to its support, ought not to be permitted to become a school merely for the common branches of instruction, to which the system acted on of late years appears to tend; and we cannot but think that under proper regulations, it might be rendered extremely useful to the town of Nottingham, in its original character of a *Grammar School*, combined with the additional advantages of instruction in English, writing, and arithmetic.

A special meeting of the committee is holden usually once in the year, of which notice is given, for the purpose of appointing boys to be admitted to the school, and is attended by nearly the whole body, of the mayor, aldermen, and common-council. Applications are then made by the friends of boys desirous of admission, and each member of the committee is at liberty in turn, according to his seniority, to recommend a boy, if he thinks proper. The lists of boys thus recommended always contain the names of a larger number than is sufficient to fill up the existing vacancies, and the supernumeraries are subsequently admitted from time to time, as vacancies occur.

The boys thus elected are usually sons of burgesses, but the sons of any person resident in Nottingham are considered eligible.

Each boy is received into the school by an order founded on a certificate from the town clerk, of his having been admitted on the foundation by the corporation, such orders being signed by the schoolwardens, and addressed to the master and usher.

The sixty scholars were at the time of our inquiry divided into equal numbers of thirty between the master and usher, each boy, whether more or less advanced in his education, remaining during the whole of his stay at the school under the same instructor. It appeared to us that it would be a great improvement in the arrangement if the boys were at first placed under the usher, and afterwards taken under the master, according to their proficiency. The permission given to the master by the before-mentioned order of 1793, to take ten boarders into his house, has not been acted

on. The Rev. Dr. Wood states that there have been no boarders since he was appointed usher in 1794. (a)

Books, copy-books, pens and ink, are provided out of the funds, for the use of all the boys in the school; each master gives orders for such books as he considers necessary for the boys taught by him, and signs the bookseller's bills for the same, as a voucher for the items being correct. We have already stated the large annual amount of this branch of the expenditure, which appears to us to require more efficient superintendence on the part of the schoolwardens than it has hitherto received. The pens and ink are furnished by the writing master, and are paid for by the schoolwardens; the copy-books are provided by a stationer, by orders from the writing master, and the latter has received from the former an allowance of one penny on each copy-book; Mr. Hemm, the present writing master, stated that this had been done since the time of his appointment in 1814, and that he then learnt that his predecessor had received a similar allowance. It appeared to us, however, that this was a very improper mode of increasing the emoluments of the writing master, and that it ought to be discontinued. (b)

The master and usher receive no remunerations beyond the amount of their before-mentioned salaries and gratuities, but the writing master, in addition to his annual gratuity, £50, has received 2s. 6d. per quarter for each boy, amounting, for 60 boys, to £30 per annum. The members of the corporation examined by us, as holding, or having lately holden the office of school warden, appeared not to have been aware that this charge, which they considered to be unauthorised, had been continued up to the time of our investigation, although one of them stated that about two years before he had heard that such payments had been required. Mr Hemm informed us that he had received this quarterage from the time of his appointment; that he understood that his predecessor had received it until his death, and that he learned from some of the members of the corporation, by whom he was recommended as a person properly qualified for the situation, that he was entitled to make the charge.

The writing master ought to have a reasonable compensation for the duties performed by him, the amount of which should be settled by the corporation, but it ought not to be a matter of doubt whether a portion of such compensation is to arise from payments to be made to him by the parents of the children, and

(a) Boarders are now taken. (b) It has been discontinued

whether he is authorised to receive any remuneration, except that which is paid to him from the funds of the charity.

That part of the ordinances of 1807, by which provision was made for the inspection of the school by the mayor, aldermen, and schoolwardens, has not been observed, but it has occasionally been visited by some of the members of the corporation, who have holden the office of schoolwardens.

The accounts of the schoolwardens are made up to the 16th of June in each year, and are subsequently audited by the mayor, and aldermen, but not at any fixed time. Those for the year ending June 1827, of which an abstract has been given, had not been audited at the time of our inquiry. In the accounts, as audited to June, 1826, there was a balance in favour of the charity, of £630 5s. 0d.; and on the account made out to June, 1827, the balance was increased to £722 19s. 0d., which sum was in the hands of Messrs. Hart, Fellows and Co., bankers, at Nottingham, to the credit of the schoolwardens, in a separate account. In 1807, an order was made by the corporation, that the schoolwardens should place their balances in the hands of the bankers of the corporation, and keep an account there of all monies received and paid on account of the school estate, but this regulation has not always been observed. This order appears to have been made in consequence of the bankruptcy of Mr. Samuel Statham, who held the office of schoolwarden from 1801 to 1806, and became a bankrupt in 1807; at the period of his failure there was £424. 14s. due to the school, of which there was subsequently received in dividends from his assignees, sums amounting to £403. 9s. 2d. and the residue being £21. 4s. 10d. was lost.

Previously to 1795 summaries of the account for each year of the chamberlains, the bridgemasters, and the schoolwardens were entered in a ledger, each in a distinct page; but the details of the respective accounts do not appear to have been preserved. On these accounts, with very few exceptions, a balance in each year, from 1728 to 1791 inclusive, in favour of the school estate, which balance was in a few instances, in the earlier parts of these accounts, paid over to the succeeding schoolwardens, but according to the more usual course, was paid to the chamberlains of the corporation for the following year, who gave credit for it in their account; the balances due from the bridgemasters were paid by them to the chamberlains in the same manner; the total amount which it appears the corporation thus received, during the above-mentioned period, from the supplies of the income of the school estate, after deducting the sums paid by the chamberlains to the

schoolwardens in the few instances in which the balance was against the school, was £2800. This was a very incorrect mode of keeping the accounts, as the corporation could have no claim to this surplus of income. The annual expenditure on the school, as contained in the summaries of the schoolwardens' accounts, usually consisted of the salaries of the master and usher, and a small charge under the head of "Necessary Disbursements." It is possible that some payments on account of the school, either for repairs or other matters, might be made by the chamberlains, as it would be of little importance to which account they were charged, if the chamberlains receive the schoolwardens' annual balances, but in the absence of the detailed accounts we cannot ascertain that there were any such payments. In the school account for the year ending in 1792, there was a balance in the schoolwardens' hands of £142. 2s. 4d. which was carried to the accounts of the schoolwardens for the year ending in 1793, an increase in the salaries having taken place in 1793; the disbursements of the schoolwardens from that time to the commencement of the accounts kept by Mr. Staveley, exceeding their receipt, and the account in the new ledger for the year ending in 1796, began with a payment to the schoolwardens for the preceding year, of a balance due to them of £5. 4s. 0d.

In 1809 and the three following years, credit is given in the accounts for sums received by the schoolwardens, from the chamberlains, to the amount of nearly £100. no part of which had been paid at the time of our inquiry.

It appeared to us, that as separate accounts of the school property have been regularly kept, and the balances carried forward for more than the last thirty years, it might be unreasonable that the corporation should be required to account for the balances which they appear to have received during the whole of the preceding period above mentioned, commencing at the distance of a century from the present time; but on the other hand it seemed fair, as between the corporation and the charity, to view the payments from the former to the latter, from 1809 to 1812, as having been made in consideration of the balances received previously to 1792, rather than as advances of money to be repaid out of the school estate.

As the income of the school had considerably increased in the latter part of the period to which we have alluded, ending in 1791, the amount of the sums paid to the chamberlains' account during the ten last years thereof, exceeded the sums subsequently advanced from it, and in order to approach nearly to a balance

between these accounts, it would not be necessary to open them to any great extent.

This subject having been brought under the consideration of the mayor, aldermen, and common council, at a common hall, holden 28th February, 1828, by a report from Mr. Wakefield, late schoolwarden, and Mr. Alderman Morley, then senior schoolwarden, who had been examined by us as to the state of this charity, it was ordered that the debt or balance of £100. (more or less) which, according to the accounts from the year 1795, appeared due from the school to the chamber, should be cancelled, and released by the corporation on the part of the chamber estate, and that on the part of the school estate, the corporation should discharge and release the chamber estate from all accounts and demands previously existing between the school and the chamber.

It was also at the same time ordered that the mayor, Mr. Alderman Oldknow, Mr. Wakefield, Mr. Hurst, the schoolwardens, Mr. Staveley, Mr. Dale, and the town clerk, should be a committee on the part of the corporation to consider on the propriety of making such alterations in the ordinances for the government of the free school, as would enable the scholars to pass regularly from the lower to the upper master; and to consider the rules and restrictions which should be laid down relative to the ordering of books and stationary for the use of the school, the resolutions to be adopted for effecting a more frequent examination of the scholars as to their advancement in learning, and the mode of further enlarging the benefits of the school, by admitting an increased number of scholars, to such an extent as the funds of the charity would justify, and that the said committee should report their recommendations on these several matters to the next, or a subsequent hall.

Since the time of our investigation a copy has been transmitted to us of the proceedings at a common hall, or meeting of the mayor and common council of the town of Nottingham, on 10th April, 1828, when the following new ordinances were established for this school, which appears to us to tend to the improvement and better government of the establishment.

“We, the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the town of Nottingham, in pursuance of the power and authority committed unto us by the deed of foundation of Agnes Mellors, widow, foundress of the free school of the said town, do (in addition to the regulations contained in the said deed of foundation, and the rules and regulations heretofore ordered) order and establish the following ordinances and constitutions for the future governance and continuance of the said free school, hereby repealing any con-

titutions, statutes and ordinances heretofore made by the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the said town of Nottingham, which may be in anywise contradictory of, or repugnant to, these present ordinances, or any of them.

“1st. We do ordain that every scholar admitted into the said school be taught grammar.

“2nd. That the scholars be divided by the head master into six (or more) classes, the first three (or more) thereof to be under the tuition of the head master, and the other three (or more) thereof to be under the tuition of the usher, and that these divisions be from time to time so made, as that the number of scholars under the master and under the usher, shall always be equal, or as nearly so as circumstances will admit.

“3rd. That the head master shall determine into which class each boy shall enter, on his admission to the school.

“4th. That the head master shall direct and appoint the different books and course of tuition for every class in the school.

“5th. That the head master shall, once at least in each half-year, examine all the scholars in the school, and direct either their continuance in the respective classes, or their removal to other classes, as he shall judge to be best suited to their respective advancements in learning.

“6th. That the following holidays (being those already ordained) be allowed: that is to say, two days at Easter, two days at Whitsuntide, two days at Goose Fair, the whole of Good Friday, the afternoon of every Saturday, one hour in the afternoon of every Wednesday, and two vacations of one calendar month each at Christmas and Midsummer, in every year, and that no other holidays be allowed, except by the head master, with the consent of the senior schoolwarden for the time being.

“7th. That the commencement of each half-yearly vacation shall (as to the whole school) be ordered and appointed by the head master.

“8th. That the head master and usher, alternately, (or otherwise as they may arrange between themselves) shall attend the scholars during the time they are under the tuition of the writing master.

“9th. That neither the head master, the usher, nor the writing master, shall receive any perquisite, gratuity, or allowance from any person in regard to the school, nor in anywise relating thereto beyond the salaries and allowances granted by the corporation.

“10th. That the gratuity from the corporation in favour of the writing master be henceforth £60 per annum, instead of £50 as heretofore.

“11th. That the head master shall, from time to time, make known what books and stationery will be required for the use of

the school, to the senior schoolwarden, whose order in writing for procuring the same shall be requisite, before any such books and stationary shall be bought on behalf of this corporation.

"12th. That the half yearly visitation of the school, and report of its state and condition, by the mayor, aldermen, and schoolwardens as heretofore ordained, or by such deputation as the common hall shall from time to time appoint, be duly and punctually made.

"Resolved, that the above ordinances commence and be acted upon from and after Midsummer next, and that copies thereof be transmitted to the head master, usher, and writing master."

A portion of the present balance in favour of this charity, may be beneficially applied in repairing and improving the interior of the school room, and it will probably be advantageous to reserve the residue as a fund for re-building such of the tenements on the property of the charity as are in so far a state of decay as to require it, but such part thereof as is not immediately appropriated to that purpose, may be placed out on some good security at interest; after such re-buildings and repairs as are necessary, have been completed, we apprehend that the surplus income may be applied by the corporation in enlarging the benefits of the charity," by the admission to the school of an increased number of scholars.

The school house, &c. was rebuilt of stone in 1830, a tablet in front bears the following inscription:—

"Free Grammar School, founded by Dame Agnes Mellors. In the fourth year of the reign of King Henry VIII. 1513. Rebuilt in the first of the reign of King William IV. A. D. 1830.

"Wilson Wilson, Esq. Mayor, Henry Leavers, Gent., William Soars, Alderman, Schoolwardens."

The Rev. W. Butler, M.A. is head master, Mr. Samuel Langworth, second master, Mr. Thomas Sparey, and Thos. Hewson, writing masters.

LIST OF MASTERS.

—	Rev. John Smith.
1626	" James Tibbalds.
1630	" Thomas Leek.
1641	" Joseph Balston.
1663	" Henry Pitts.
1664	" Samuel Birch.
1673	" Jeremiah Cudworth.
1690	" Gawen Knight.
1692	" Edward Griffith.

LIST OF USHERS.

1669	Rev. William Bradshaw.
1672	" John Vroyne.
1681	" John Littlefeare.
1686	" Samuel Birch.
1708	" John Lamb.
1709	" John Clarke.
1709	" John Peake.
1714	" George Bettinson.
1724	" John Henson.

LIST OF MASTERS.

1707	Rev. Richard Johnson. (a)
1718	“ William Smeaton.
1719	“ William Saunders.
1720	“ ——— Woamack.
1722	“ John Swaile.
1731	“ John Henson.
1758	“ Timothy Wylde.
1793	“ John Forrest.
1807	“ John Toplis, B.D.
1819	“ Robert Wood, D.D.
1833	“ William Butler, M.A.

LIST OF USHERS.

1732	Rev. George Wayte.
1747	“ Thomas Nixon.
1758	“ Francis Henson.
1766	“ Samuel Berdmore.
——	“ William Fell.
——	“ William Anderson.
1789	“ Leonard Chapman.
1790	“ Robert Wood, D.D.
1820	“ S. M ^r Lund.
1838	Mr. Samuel Langworth.

The names of the following gentlemen were submitted to the Lord Chancellor, by whom they were appointed trustees of this and the following charities, at the time of the Reform of Municipal Corporations in 1836, and have the management of the Grammar School, Sir Thomas White's, the Lambley, Lady Grantham's, and Bilby's charities.

T. Wakefield, esq.	Alderman Leaver,	Mr. Nunn,
Alderman Hart,	Mr. J. Swann,	Mr. Scorer,
Alderman Heard,	Alderman Vickers,	Mr. Roberts,
Alderman Roworth,	Mr. Boothby. jun.	Dr. J. C. Williams,
Alderman Wells,	Mr. Gedling, jun.	Mr. Mills.

Clerk, Mr. S. Moore, High-pavement; who is also registrar of births and deaths for St. Mary's Ward; for Castle Ward, and registrar of marriages.

From personal inspection of this establishment, it is no more than justice to say of its masters and managers that this school is conducted with an ability and an order not surpassed in any private establishment, and is one of the most efficient schools for its size we have seen. Several alterations and improvements have been

(a) The corporation found it necessary to bring an action against this man to remove him, for incapacity, but previous to its being brought into court, he obtained all the aldermen's signatures to a paper, expressive of his capability to teach a school, under pretence of obtaining another school, professing himself conscious that he must lose his situation as master of the free school; but he cunningly presented this paper in court, as evidence of his capability, and the corporation thereby lost the suit. In the course of the trial, one of the council who was employed by the corporation, said to Johnson, who was esteemed of unsound mind, "Mr. Johnson, I think I may say to you, as Festus said to Paul, 'Too much learning hath made thee mad!'" to which Johnson immediately replied, "Truly Sir, but if you should go mad, *no one will say the same of you.*" This brought such a peal of laughter upon the counsel, as caused him to sit down in peace.

recently introduced. The number of scholars have been increased from 60 to 100; and drawing, perhaps a more important branch of education than any other taught here, is now added, under the superintendence of Mr. Webster, of Derby, who now instructs a class of about 20 scholars, every Monday afternoon.

The school rooms are much too small for the number of scholars attending; there is no large room in which all the scholars might be assembled for hearing lectures, which is much to be regretted in an establishment so important as this is, a considerable enlargement of which may be anticipated at no distant period. There is a valuable library attached to the school, containing many standard works in history, mathematics, the classics, &c. which is increased from time to time. See Alderman Parker's charity.

BOOK IX.

CHAPTER I.

1525, June 18th, Henry revived the ancient title of Earl of Nottingham, in the person of Henry Fitzroy, a natural son of the king by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Blount, knight, the lady Talboise; he was, at the palace of Bridwell, created Duke of Richmond, Earl of Nottingham, and Duke of Somerset, all in one day, when no more than six years old, and though only a child, was constituted lieutenant-general of the king's forces, north of the Trent, and Warden of the Marshes of Scotland, and soon after, Admiral of England; the 22nd Henry VIII. made him Lieutenant of Ireland, Sir William Skeffington being constituted his deputy. He studied at Paris with Henry, Earl of Surrey, there was a great friendship between them on the score of their being educated together, which occasioned our Earl's intermarriage with Mary, daughter of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, and sister of the Earl of Surrey; but by her he had no issue. He was created knight of the garter, the 24th of Henry VIII., he went bravely attended to meet king Henry at Calais, at an intended interview between the English and French kings. He died the 28th of Henry VIII., 1536.

1513. This year was remarkable, on account of the imposition of a poll-tax, which had always been one of the most unpopular

means of replenishing the king's empty coffers ; and so high did the resentment of the Commons rise on this occasion, that they were nearly breaking out into open insurrection in these parts. The occasion of it was this ;—Henry had determined to make war upon France, on the most extensive scale, by which means he calculated to conquer the whole country, leading the army in person. It is almost needless to add, that Henry won no military glory, though the resources of the king of France were in a very exhausted state. Louis XII., to divert the attention of Henry, and weaken his forces on the continent, stirred up the king of Scotland to cross the borders and invade England, and thus find work for Henry nearer home.

Although undertaken against the advice of the majority of the Scottish nobility, the war was very popular with the people, who flocked in such numbers to the royal standard, that James was enabled on the 22nd of August, to cross the borders with one of the most formidable armies that ever invaded England. He besieged and took Norham castle, on the 29th ; then up the right bank of the Tweed, and took Wark castle, then Etall and Ford. The Earl of Surrey marched from York against him, by Newcastle and Alnwick, reinforcing his army as he went along. James chose his ground on Flodden hill, an offshoot of the Cheviot, steep on both flanks, and defended in front by the deep Till, a tributary of the Tweed. Here was fought one of the most sanguinary battles ever recorded in the history of either nation, in which the young gallant Scotch king, and all the flower of the nobility were slain.

“The English shafts in volleys hail’d,
In headlong charge their horse assail’d ;
Front, flank, and rear, the squadrons sweep,
To break the Scottish circle deep,
That fought around their king.
But yet though thick the shafts as snow,
Though charging knights like whirlwinds go,
Though billmen ply the ghastly blow,
Unbroken was the ring :
The stubborn still made good
Their dark impregnable wood,
Each stepping where his comrade stood
The instant that he fell.
No thought was there of dastard flight,
Link’d in the serried phalanx tight,
Groom fought like noble, squire like knight,
As fearlessly and well.”

1521. Henry set himself as the defender of the catholic church, and 14th May began a persecution against the protestant reformers, which continued to the end of his long reign, and was one of the most reckless and indiscriminate the church has ever had to endure.

1523. In February, Henry VIII. visited Nottingham privately, on (as is said) an affair of gallantry, and among the records of this town there is a note for £147. 13s. 4d., which was borrowed of the corporation, at that time, dated Feb. 14, and fourteenth of his reign, signed with the king's hand.

1524. Dr. Thoroton records the following curious form of a bequest of Alderman Willoughby :—

“In the name of God, Amen. The fourth day of the month September, in the year of our Lord God, 1524. I, Thomas Willoughby, of Nottingham, beinge in holle and perfect mind, doe make my testament and last will, in manner of these articles following :—

“1st. I bequeath my soul to Almighty God, and to our Saviour, St. Mary, and all the company of heaven, and my body to be buried within the parish church of St. Mary's, Nottingham, by Ladies' Chappel, nigh unto my seat, and my principal to be given after the laudable custom there used.

“Item. I will that myn executors shall give unto every priest of the said church being at my burial, 6d., and to every estranger being there, 4d., and either of the freers if they come holle to my burial, 3s. 4d.

“2nd. I will have 13 torches born light at my burial, and every torch bearer 2d., and all other charges about my burial to bee done by the discretion of myn executors.

“Item. I bequeath to the high altar for tythes and oblations forgotten, 10s.

“3rd. I bequeath £28. to be dispersed in manner following :—that is to say, that myn executors shall have the keeping thereof, and to give yearly to a priest to sing for my soule in St. Mary's church, of Nottingh, for the space of six years next after my decease, and every year £4 13s. 4d. to be given to the same priest. If it fortune my wife to marry and take an husband, then I will that the residue of this £28. unto the prior and convent of the abbey of Newsted, there to remain to find a priest as is afore-said, in the church of St. Mary, in Nottingh, and the said prior and convent to bee bounden to my executors by their covent seale for performeinge of the said priest's findinge.”

1534. Parliament created Henry into a *lay pope*, with full

power to define and punish heresies, and support whatever might be deemed the true belief, and the proper system of church government; the first fruits and tenths were annexed to the crown. Henry was excommunicated, and his subjects absolved from their allegiance by the pope the year following, 30th Aug. 1535. This was a year very remarkable in the history of Nottingham, as we shall now show.

Though the town is built upon a sandy rock, yet for want of the streets at this time being drained, soughed and paved, it was in a filthy state, which gave rise to the following Leonine distich of an ancient poet, which Deering's anonymous author thus translates :—

“ I cannot, without lye and shame,
Commend the town of Nottingham ;
The people and the fuel stink,
The place is sordid as a sink.”

The Dr's friend affects to be angry at this anonymous author, who he takes to be what he calls a *stall fed monk* ; that he had but little reason to be angry, is evident from the marshy condition of some of the streets, and of the southern approach to the town, related by Dr. Thoroton, which was little better than a bog so recently as 1641 ; the traveller, especially in winter, found the Trent lanes, and after he had passed the Leen bridge, the very foot of the town, called “ the Bridge end,” was deep and miry. At his first entrance into the narrow passage, which used to lead between two precipices, (Malin hill) to the upper part of the town, the traveller was, from a parcel of little rock houses, (if the wind was northerly) saluted with a volley of suffocating smoke, caused by the burning of gorse, and tanners' knobs ; every body knows the fragraney and cleanliness of tanners, fellmongers, and curriers, many of which were then dispersed all over the town ; the greatest thoroughfare was then lined on both sides with the roughest kind of black-smiths ; the Market-place, though spacious, was paved but on one side, and on the other, called the *sands*, it was very miry. That place near St. Peter's church, where the Monday market was afterward projected, was not paved, and part of it was so boggy that there was a bridge of planks laid across it, with a single rail, till of late years, over which people did not pass without danger in the night time, all St. Peter's church-yard side, was low and dirty, and from the rock of the church-yard, through Lister-gate to the Leen, was one continued swamp, and the ground was not raised or paved till the year 1760, when Mr. William Thorpe and Mr. Lilly were chamberlains.” Upon this Mr.

Throsby remarks, 1790, "all this is evident by what people remember to have observed within these 40 years," the reader may judge whether the author of the distich has done any more than deliver the naked truth. To me it is plain, that the improvement of the town, by mending roads, raising and paving streets, as well as beautifying it with sightly buildings, was a task left to later generations, who have now done it effectually, and no stranger who has taken the pains attentively to consider the situation and present buildings, the state of trade and manufacture, and the plenty of provisions brought to the market, that Nottingham possesses advantages equalled by few towns in the kingdom.

The statute book of 27th Henry VIII, 1535, contains a copy of a statute passed for re-edifying Nottingham, Gloucester, Northampton, and other towns; from the preamble of this bill it is easy to infer the deplorable state of the town, and still more deplorable condition of its inhabitants in this reign.

1535. "For so moche as dyverse and many houses, messuages and tenements of habitations, in the town of Nottingham, Shruysbury, Ludlow, Bridgeworth, Quynborow, Northampton and Gloucester, now are and long time have been in great ruyne, and decays, and especially in the pryncypal and chief stretes there beyng, in the which chief stretes, in tymes passed, have byn bewtyful dwellyng-houses there, well inhabited, whiche at this day moche part thereof is desolate and voyde grounde, with pyttes, cellars, and vaultes lying open and uncovered, very perillous for people to go by in the nyghte, without jeopardy of lyf, whiche decayes are to the great impoverishyng and hindrans of the same town; for the remedy whereof, it may please the kyng, our soveraigne lorde, by the assent of his lordes spirytualy and temporal and the commons in this present Parlyament assembled, and by the authorite of the same that may be enacted, &c."

The enacting part provides that if the owners of the vacant and decayed houses and grounds, do not re-edify the same within three years after the proclamation for that purpose, by the chief magistrates of the town, those vacant and decayed grounds and houses, shall fall to the lord of the manors, and if in three years more those lords do not re-edify, then they shall go to the bodies corporate of those towns respectively, and if they do not re-edify in three years more, the said grounds and houses shall revert to their first owners. And there is then a saving to all persons under age, under coverture, in prison, or beyond the sea, providing they re-edify within three years after the disability is removed.

The first tiled roof in this town was laid on a house on the Long-row, at the east corner of Sheep-lane; it was then the

property of Mr. Staunton, for many years this was an Inn, called the "Unicorn Inn," it is now the property of Captain Stretton; Mr. Deverill is tenant, and occupies it as a wholesale and retail boot and shoe warehouse.

The buildings were all of wood, till the comparatively modern period of 1615, when the first brick house was erected; this house also was on the "Long-row," and a public house as well, formerly called the "Green Dragon," it has since been re-built, and is now known by the name of the "Derby Arms." A few of the old wooden erections remain, the most remarkable of which is "King John's palace," in Bottle-lane. So rapid have been the improvements in the town since 1615, that only one house, with a thatched roof, now remains; it is a low building, having one room to the front, and a small kitchen at the back, the property of Mr. Severn, Middle-pavement, who prizes highly this venerable relique of antiquity, and keeps this neat patriarchal dwelling in excellent repair; this house stands on the north side of Barker-gate, opposite to the end of Bellar-gate; Mrs. Eliz. Johnson, widow of the late James Johnson, Lace-maker, inhabited it till recently, here they brought up a large family,—here she was born, and the Hutchinson's, of which family she was a member, resided in this house more than a century.

In no period of its history did Nottingham receive so rapid and important improvements as during the period of the *commonwealth*. Then, gentlemen are said to have vied with each other who should first re-build and most splendidly beautify their houses, or erect new ones in the most sumptuous style. The small windows, with stone frames fixed in simi-octangular projectments, (as still seen in the windows in the "George and Dragon" public house, bottom of Chapel-bar,) gave way to large sashes, placed in square and graceful fronts.

1536. Parliament, which after 1513 had not been assembled for eight years, had now sat for 15 years without dissolution. A bill was passed giving to the king and his heirs all *monastic establishments*, the revenues of which did not exceed £200. a year, with every thing belonging to them; 380 of the lesser houses fell within this category, and were suppressed, among which were those of the "Grey Friars," and "White Friars," in Nottingham. By this one step the king was enriched £32,000 a year, in addition to £100,000 in ready money, plate and jewels. This bill met with some opposition from the commons, but, sending for them, Henry told them he would either have the bill or their heads, and they passed it.

Commissioners were appointed to take possession of the sup-

pressed monasteries, and prepare for the suppression of the larger and richer ones, such as the priory of Lenton, Newstead, &c. which fell out after this manner. The superiors of the suppressed houses were promised small pensions for life, which few got, and others were irregularly paid. All the monks, not 24 years of age, were absolved from their vows, and without any means of sustenance, were turned upon the world, and the remainder, for the present, were divided among the larger establishments.

The poor nuns were turned adrift to beg or starve, having nothing given them but one gown each.

These things, apart from all religious considerations, were distasteful to the common people, to whom the monasteries were sources from whence relief was obtained in sickness or distress, which frequently happened to them, and as in those days there was no other provision for the poor, they justly considered themselves rather than the church, in this manner defrauded. If the change were necessary, it were far too *sudden* to be any thing but a severe privation to the poor; and the thousands of monks and nuns, who used to go about relieving the poor, were themselves now seen in the streets begging, which excited public commiseration on their behalf.

It was soon seen that England, that had long been tranquil and patient under many iniquities, was likely to become once more the scene of insurrection and *civil war*. In October, 20,000 of the commons of Lincolnshire took up arms and compelled certain lords to be their leaders; the king sent an army against them, under the Duke of Suffolk, but the insurrection was too formidable for attack, and he was glad to negotiate. "Six articles of grievances were exhibited, but the chief was the sudden suppression of the monasteries, by which the service of God was diminished, and the poorality were unrelieved, and, forcing them to pay the *fifteenth*, and 4d. for every beast, and 12d. for every twenty sheep, was a heavy charge, when they were already so poor, &c." Suffolk forwarded their petition to parliament, and gave them fair promises, which were all they got. Before they retired on the 30th October, a fierce rebellion broke out in this town and county, in which they were joined by the counties generally, north of the Trent. Of the men of Lincolnshire 15 were given up to satisfy the royal vengeance; meanwhile the insurrection spread as far as Durham, Northumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire, and nothing seemed wanting but a proper leader, to insure the overthrow of this despotic sovereign. Not having a proper commander they failed, the undisciplined host amenable to no authority, quarrelled as to the right mode of con-

ducting their campaign; and there was much contention among them, some of their upstart leaders were *bought*, the passes of Newark and Nottingham were secured, so they could not pass over the Trent; and in a little time without coming to action, this mighty host melted away, having been starved till they could almost have eaten their fingers, and soon one pair of light legs were found to be worth five pairs of hands.

These events, for a time, retarded the re-building of Nottingham. We hear no more of this insurrection this year, which was one of the most extensive that ever broke out. 1537, so early as January 23rd, bills and scrolls were stuck on the church doors, containing these words,—“Commons be true among yourselves, and stick one to another, for the gentlemen have deceived you, but if need be, ye shall lack no *captains*!” Early in February the commons again met in arms; most of their leaders had bargained even before hand, to *betray them* to the royal army, which was now close upon them, and after failing in three or four sieges of towns and castles, were disheartened, and distrusting each other, again were scattered. But the sad effects still continued to press heavily upon the poor fellows, numbers of whom were executed in June; neither was this the end, the king’s banner was unfolded on the castle,—martial law was proclaimed in Nottingham, and all the northern counties. “Our pleasure is, saith the king, that before you close up our said banner again, you shall cause such dreadful execution to be done upon a good number of the inhabitants of every town, village and hamlet, as have offended in this rebellion, as well by the hanging them up in trees, as by the quartering of them, and the setting up their heads and quarters in every town great and small, and all such other places, as they may be a fearful spectacle to all other that would practise any like matter, which we require you to do without pity or respect.”

Never since the conquest had there been such a massacre as this in Nottingham, and when it, and all the northern counties, had been converted into a shambles, and the pleasant banks of the Tweed, Tyne, Tees, Don, and Trent, were loathsome with the numbers of ghastly heads and reeking members of the late insurgents, a pardon was proclaimed, and the king felicitated himself on the wholesome vigour of his government. Nothing was more easy for Henry to prove than that all the monastic orders had been engaged in the late insurrection; and as many of the richest abbeys remained untouched, there was no longer any want of pretext for the suppression of the whole of them. In some cases, out of dread of martial law, or prosecution for high treason, the abbots surrendered, gave and granted abbeys unto the king, his

heirs and assigns, those who did not were treated with severity, and prisons were crowded with priors and monks, who died so rapidly in their places of confinement as to awaken a dreadful suspicion.

1539. Without waiting for a needless Act of Parliament, Henry seized many other religious houses, at which time the Priory of Lenton fell into his hands, and soon after, with the full consent of the lords and commons, finished the business by seizing all the abbeys in the kingdom, without exception; that of St. Augustin, at Newstead, was surrendered to the Commissioners, 1st July, 1539; the king laid bare the altars and stripped the shrines.

St. Thomas a Beckett was formerly cited to appear in court, to answer certain charges against him, as if living; thirty days were allowed him to prepare his defence, who had been dead 400 years, which, not doing, he was adjudged guilty of rebellion, treason and contumacy, and that the costly offerings with which many generations had enriched his shrine, should be forfeited to the crown, as the *personal* property of the traitor. Two immense coffers were filled with the gold and jewels taken from it, each of which was so heavy that it required eight strong men to lift it. The wealth brought into the royal coffers was immense, above £6,000,000 sterling, and yet, this year, the king demanded *compensation* from Parliament, for the *expenses* to which he had been put, for reforming the church!! and two-tenths, and two-fifteenths were actually voted to him by Parliament for this express purpose.

The troubled fountain of Reformation sent forth sweet water and bitter. Magnificent specimens of architecture were unroofed and defaced, statutes, and pictures of the first masters broken or burnt; mosaic pavements torn up; windows of painted glass smashed to shivers, church bells gambled for, and sold into Russia and other countries. Horses were tethered to the high altar, &c. But, worse than all other things, large and invaluable libraries were destroyed; tens of thousands of volumes were destroyed, more valuable than gold, some torn, and others shipped off to foreign countries, at only the price of grey paper!! The country was not prepared for the sudden suppression of the monasteries, they had been the hospitals of the sick, the dispensaries for the poor, caravansaries to the way-faring man, and in the absence of inns, the badness of the roads, and the thinness of the population, their value had been felt both by poor and rich; the knight's hospitallers,—that they might be able to let in and entertain the midnight wanderer when the gates of the town were locked, always pitched their houses, (as here) *without* the town walls, when all these were swept away, a chasm was made in the social happi-

ness of an otherwise very poor people, but not a penny of the money taken from the former establishments was applied to fill up, and yet all this time the king was hanging and burning heretics.

1542. The Philadelphians this year introduced themselves into this country, they were the followers of David George, who sometimes represented himself as Jesus Christ, and sometimes as the Holy Ghost. We have seen there was a congregation of this sect in Nottingham, in our account of Brewhouse-yard.

1543. This year Elizabeth Gellestrobe's Bede-houses were founded, consisting of five dwellings, to be inhabited by poor burgesses, who were to be appointed by the mayor of Nottingham, and his successors for ever. They are now in Back-lane, but used to occupy the site where Salem chapel, Barker-gate, now stands, The following is a copy of the Commissioner's Report of this charity :

"Gellestrobe's Bede-houses, 1543. 35 Henry VIII., 1543.—Elizabeth Gellestrobe by her will, bearing date 12th April, 1543, gave to the mayor and burgesses of Nottingham, three messuages, situate in Barker-gate, then in the occupation of William Smith, to the use of three bede-houses in the said town of Nottingham, and she also gave to the said mayor and burgesses, one garden in Fair Maiden-lane, of the yearly value of £3. to the joint use of such as should inhabit the three houses. And after appointing three persons to dwell in the three houses for their respective lives, she directed that after their deaths, the persons that should dwell in any of them should be appointed by the mayor of Nottingham, and his successors for ever.

The almshouse in Barker-gate, given by Mrs. Gellestrobe, contained five small dwellings, which were inhabited by poor burgesses of Nottingham placed there, as vacancies occurred, by the bridgemasters of the corporation, who paid 10s. a year on St. Thomas' day, out of the rents of the bridge estates, amongst the inhabitants of that alms house. In 1812, this almshouse was found to be in so ruinous a state, that it was thought advisable to pull it down, and in 1817, the site thereof, with a small garden adjoining, the quantity of the whole being 500 square yards, was leased by the corporation to William Butcher, and others, for a term of 999 years, at a pepper corn rent, in consideration of a sum of £225. being at the rate of 9s. per square yard ; which is stated by Mr. Edward Staveley, to have been a fair price The land was purchased for the purpose of building a dissenting chapel thereon, which has since been erected. In 1818, it was ordered by the common hall, that the money received for this

lease should be put out to interest by the bridgemasters, on security, to accumulate till an opportunity should arise for applying the money for the purposes of the general charity, or as near thereto as circumstances would admit, and that the bridgemasters should keep a separate account of that fund, and the interest thereof, and the amount of the accumulations. Notwithstanding this order, the sum of £225 was carried to the account of the chamberlains of the corporation; but in 1825 a statement was made out of the interest due on this sum from 1818, and the whole of the principal and interest, amounting together to a sum of £317 7s. 6d; part thereof was laid out in the purchase of two shares, one of £200, and the other of £100, in the Nottingham Flood-road, bearing interest at four per cent, and the remaining £17 7s. 6d., was placed to the bridgemasters' account, which is considered answerable for the same. It is proposed that the whole fund, with the interest accruing thereon, shall be applied in the erection of a small almshouse, in lieu of that which was pulled down, and it is expected that the corporation will grant a piece of land as a site for such building.

Nothing is known of the origin of the annual allowance of 10s. to the almspeople, which was regularly paid by the bridgemasters till the almshouse was pulled down, but it appears to have been considered a charge on some part of the bridge estate. It will be observed that Mrs. Gellestrophe, by her will, gave a garden in Fair Maiden-lane, of the yearly value of 3s., to the joint use of the inhabitants of her almshouse, and it might have been supposed that the annual sum of 10s. was paid in respect of that garden; but we are informed that no part of the lands, of which the bridgemasters receive the rents, are situate in Fair Maiden-lane. The small garden which adjoins it, and was leased with the almshouse in 1817, was at no great distance from that lane, but not bounded by it.

By Mrs. Gellestrophe's will the appointment of the almspeople was given to the mayor for the time being, and not to the bridgemasters, who do not appear to have had any claim to the patronage which they thus exercised.

The inhabitants of the almshouse at the time it was resolved to pull it down, were removed into the almshouse built in respect of the Lambley charity hereinafter mentioned; the ruinous state of the old almshouse appears to have arisen from the want of funds for the repairs of it.

The corporation had no authority to dispose of the site thereof; but if the above-mentioned fund is laid out in erecting a new alms

house to be substituted for the old one, the objects of the charity will be benefited by the arrangement. The attention of the corporation ought to be turned to the subject without further delay, and we apprehend that the annual sum of 10s. which was paid by the bridge estate, to the inhabitants of the old almshouse, ought to be continued to the poor persons to be placed in the new one.

The money which in 1825, amounted to £317, and had been invested with the purchase of two shares in the Flood-road, amounted to £405 18s. 6d. in 1832; with this sum the corporation have erected five very neat almshouses in Back-lane, in which five poor burgesses are accommodated, but there is no gratuity or emolument belonging to these almshouses, except the 10s. usually paid out of the bridge estate, to which the mayor, for the time being, has usually put as much money to it, out of his own pocket, as annually purchased them each a load of coals. It would require no great sum to endow each of these five almshouses so as to make the poor inmates comfortable for life; and part of the money arising from the enclosure of the West-croft and Burton Lees, could not be more equitably appropriated.

CHAPTER II.

1546. We have deferred our remarks on the tanning business till this period, because at this time an agreement was entered into between the corporation and the tanners, to which we shall again refer. The deed is dated 18th Feb. 1546, and is the oldest document now remaining that refers to any part of these ancient, and once numerous and wealthy traders in this town.

The accidental encounter of Robin Hood and the tanner of Nottingham, furnishes evidence that as early as the 12th century the tanning business was carried on here; indeed, when we recollect the extreme poverty in which the commons were steeped in ancient times, whose laborious and unceasing toil was so scantily rewarded, that it was with the utmost difficulty a labouring man could procure enough of the coarsest food, to satisfy the cravings of nature for himself and family. Under such circumstances, no wonder their clothing was mean, and of the most enduring description, hats, doublets, breeches, and hose were all of *leather*,

and also their shoes when they had any, This would make the tanning business as important formerly, as the manufacture of woollen cloths is now. The great quantity of oak grown in the neighbourhood, the bark of which is so necessary in the process of tanning, and the importance and antiquity of the town itself, would present strong inducements to men of this craft to commence operations in Nottingham. To these considerations may be added, the necessities of the people so far favor the hypothesis that before the conquest tanning was one of the most important businesses carried on in the town.

The tan yards at one time extended along the south bank of the Leen from the bridge, to Sussex-street, Broad and Narrow-marsh, Greyfriar's-gate, and up as high as Peter-gate; there were not fewer than 47 tanners here, and some of them had large establishments in 1664.

We know there was a "Guild of tanners" in this town, but are not certain whether they were incorporated by Royal Charter, or not. The Deed of 1546 was an agreement of the corporation, on the one part, and the company of the master tanners on the other, whereby "The mayor and burgesses obliged themselves to William Sharpington, James Mason, John Renell, John Gregorie, and Thomas Sibthorpe, tanners, to pay to them, and their successors, tanners of Nottingham, for ever, an annuity of forty shillings." We do not know what consideration was given to the former for binding themselves to the payment of this annuity. Mr. Blackner's supposition, that it was given to provide an annual dinner for the tanners, as an inducement for them to constitute themselves a *company*, that thereby their business might be kept in the town, is exceedingly improbable, for the stipend was too small to induce any number of men to sacrifice their interest to obtain a share of it, for it was not a shilling per annum to each master; besides, it could not be necessary to induce them to form a company then, when one had existed ages before, and did then, possessing numbers and wealth, as is witnessed by their being the owners of a large "Guild Hall," in Narrow-marsh, which at one time was the most magnificent building in the town; neither is it likely the corporation, however well disposed towards the tanners, would *bind* themselves to give money every year without having in return what was considered an equivalent.

This patriarchal erection was situated on part of the land belonging at one time to the old Saxon hospital of St. Leonard, which stood, as we have before stated, on the south-west corner of Narrow-marsh. The Tanner's hall, besides a large kitchen, or cooking-house, had a spacious dwelling for the keeper and his

wife, and other officers, which was south of the principal part of the building, and consisted of two spacious halls, 54ft. by 30ft. one over the other, and were probably used, the lower one as a dining room, and the other as a ball room.

The summer assizes for both town and county were held here, when a pestilence was raging in the town, called the "sweating sickness," 1551, 6th of Edward VI. This pestilence according to Hollingshed, began in April, at Shrewsbury, and from thence continued to spread over the whole country, reaching Nottingham early in July, and terminated in the north, in September. (a)

This pestilence, which spread through every other part of the town, never showed itself in Narrow-marsh, nor the parts of the town where the tanners, &c. had their establishments, which may obviously account for the assizes having been held at this time in the Tanner's Hall. Mr. Blackner supposes, p. 208, the building in question was a general storehouse for their (tanners) goods, and was a place of general sale, but in this he was mistaken, for both Thoroton and Deering expressly tell us, their place of sale was over the new shambles, as seen in Speed's map.

The following extracts are taken from an old manuscript book once in the possession of a Mr. Henshaw, and are valuable in as much as they contain some of the more important regulations of a company once numerous and wealthy, but in Nottingham now extinct:

1646. "Mr. John James, alderman, was chosen master of the tanners's trade, John Townrow and Thomas Truman, wardens for the year, Monday after St. Andrew's day. "We the company of tanners being met according to custom, do order, that all apprentices that are not free-born, shall pay to the wardens of the trade for their *recording*, five shillings, and for their upsets, ten shillings and sixpence. And we do also order, that such as are free-born of the trade, shall pay for their recording, two shillings, and for their upsets, six shillings and eight-pence."

(a) Strype says most part [of England was free from it by the-end of August. It was most vehement in July, and then was so terrible, that people being in the best health, were suddenly taken and died in twenty-four hours, and twelve or less, for lack of skill, in guiding them in their sweat. And it is to be noted, that this mortality fell chiefly, or rather upon men, and those of the best age, as between thirty and forty years. The Chronicle adds a strange fact if true, "This disease at that time followed Englishmen and none other nation; for in Antwerp and other countries, our Englishmen being there, among divers other nations, only they were sick thereof, and none other persons, the consideration of which thing made the nation much afraid thereof, who for the time began to repent and give alms, and to remember God from whom the plague might well seem to be sent among us. But as the disease in time ceased, so our devotion in a short time decayed."—Eccles. Mem. iii. 50.

Alderman James served the office of mayor this year, which shows that the tanners were then in high repute, or the chief magistrate would not have condescended to become their master. At this time, Alderman James was performing a still more conspicuous part, he was the principal opponent among the magistrates to Charles the First, whose power was now nearly at an end.

"1664. December 5th. It is this day ordered by the master and wardens, and company of tanners, that if any person of the said company, duly elected by the said company and chosen master for one year, according to the annual custom, shall at any time hereafter refuse to accept and execute the said master's office as usual, then every such person, or persons, shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty shillings; to be disposed of at the discretion of the said company for their use." Subscribed by forty-seven master tanners. In pursuance of the above order, William Fillingham paid the stipulated fine in 1716.

"1668. September 1st. Upon a meeting of the company of tanners at the master's house of the trade, Thomas Hardmeat, it was agreed and concluded upon that the particular persons, tanners, whose names are under-written, shall buy such proportion of hides affixed to their names, under-written for a month, next ensuing, under the penalty of forfeiting sixpence for every hide neglected so to be bought, to be paid to the wardens of the trade for the present year, and, it is intended, that these hides shall be bought of the butchers of Nottingham. And it is ordered by the company under-written, that no tanner, nor journeyman, nor apprentice, shall buy any hide, *kep*, (a) or calf skin, above the price of nine-pence, nor tan them at any rate for them, nor the sell-mongers, under the penalty of such hide or skin so bought or tanned, to be paid to the wardens for promoting of the feast. It is further agreed, that he that brings in a hide to the *hill*, (b) shall have the privilege of buying it; or, if any other buy it, he shall pay the first chapman one shilling."

These resolutions were signed by twenty-five masters, and the number of hides to be bought was affixed to each name, indeed, it appears, that none but masters were considered as belonging to the company.

"It is agreed and concluded upon by the tanners above-mentioned, that he that buys any hide, or hides of the butchers at their *houses*,

(a) *Kep*, means the skin of a calf that dies in its second year.

(b) Beast Market Hill is here intended, where hides used to be exhibited for sale. Another account in this old manuscript speaks of business being done near the top of the corn market.

or slaughter-houses in the week-day, (if it can be proved by any two persons of the same trade) shall forfeit two shillings and six-pence for every hide so bought, to the wardens of the trade for the year."

It appears pretty evident, that some difference had existed between the tanners and butchers respecting the mode of conducting the sale of hides, &c. and that the above resolutions among the former were the consequence, or the cause of a reconciliation. But it is not easy to conceive why the tanners enjoined that they should give only nine-pence for a hide, &c. while they awarded a shilling to a person who might have a hide or skin bought out of his hands.

In 1672, it was agreed by the company, that any person who bought a hide within six miles of Nottingham, except in the open market, should forfeit five shillings for every hide so bought.

1744. This year the corporation first refused to pay to the company of tanners the ancient annuity, though the custom had been established 198 years, they did not sit down quietly with the wrong, and legal proceedings were threatened against the corporation, but the matter was compromised for the present by paying the tanners one half the former amount, which was 20s.

From this time the company received only twenty shillings a year from the corporation, nor is the circumstance afterwards noticed in their book. Indeed their number appears to have been rapidly on the decline, which naturally lessened their consequence, for they had risen from 36 to 47, between the years 1641 and 1664; yet at the end of four succeeding years, it was reduced to 25. From this time to 1701, the declension had been but small, as in that year there were 21 masters, while in 1750, only three remained, and during the last 34 years, or thereabouts, there has been but one. Therefore this company must now be considered at an end, since it is impossible for one master to form a company, yet the three or four journeymen along with a few fellmongers of the same class continued till very lately to keep up the annual feast with the money paid by the corporation. And it is not a little singular, that in 1812, when Mr. Thomas Roberts, the present and only master tanner in the town, applied for the annual stipend, the corporation, unsolicited gave him the old allowance of forty shillings, and continued to pay that sum, notwithstanding only twenty shillings had been paid during so many years, and it is now divided by Mr. Roberts among his journeymen, without attending to the old custom of holding a feast. The tanners kept up the old custom of electing a master till the year 1808, when the late Mr. Henshaw, then out of the business, thinking himself

the only legitimate remnant of the trade, and considering it a degradation to be elected to the office by fellmongers, not only refused to attend the annual feast, at which time the officers used to be chosen, but withheld the book, that no sham master might be recorded. Thus the very shadow, as well as the substance of the company vanished.

The tanners were made giddy and overbearing by prosperity. In 1661, they began to shackle the trade by combining³ to prevent each other from taking apprentices, except on extravagant conditions, a system which is sure in the end to injure the business, it is erroneously intended to protect.

The tanners likewise, by combining to keep down the price of hides, skins, and bark, drove the owners thereof to seek other markets, and thus completed the ruin of their trade in this town.

1769. William Henshaw and William Haigh were chosen wardens, since which time none have been elected to that office, the latter of whom was the last that paid a fee, as an upset, which was in 1766. In 1739 Ralph Peet paid the last fee that was paid for recording an apprentice. It was customary likewise till 1779, for the company to have a *sealer*, whose duty it was to examine all tanned goods, and declare them fit or unfit for the market. And as he was likely to be a bar to their rapacity, rather than a guarantee to their imaginary benefit, which seems to have centred in a short-sighted policy, it is a wonder they employed one so long. Thomas Radforth was the last person who held this office. This subject naturally leads to an inquiry into the practice now in use, of examining and marking every hide, skin, or pelt, by public *sealers* or *inspectors*, before they are sold to the tanners or fellmongers.

In 1604, the 2nd of James I. an Act was passed to regulate the conduct of butchers, tanners, curriers, fellmongers and shoemakers, as far as the public interest was concerned in the use of hides, skins, and pelts, and to prevent *horse leather* being used by shoemakers; but by the granting of a patent for converting horse leather into boot legs, (known by the name of *cordovan*,) one essential part of the act became perverted, and the remainder was suffered, by common consent, to be at rest. In process of time however, an evil sprung up which called aloud for public interference; the butchers, by their careless conduct, rendered the hides &c. of far less value than they ought to be, they not only flayed the carcasses down to the hoof, and thereby added too much of the shank to the hide, but they frequently gashed the hides, &c. so much in the act of flaying, as to render them of comparatively little value, which, besides casting loss upon the shoe-makers, (they buying their

ware by weight,) was a serious loss to society ; in consequence of which, the shoe-makers, aided by the curriers and saddler, petitioned parliament in 1800, for a redress of grievances, and obtained an act to that effect ; but that being found deficient, they again petitioned in 1801, when another act was obtained, which answered their expectations.

This act enjoins the chief magistrate, or head officer of any city, town, or corporation, borough, &c. to point out a proper place, or places, wherein shall be examined and inspected, on proper days, all the raw hides or skins of bulls, cows, heifers, steers, stirks, calves, hogs or pigs, sheep, lambs, horses, mares, and geldings killed, slaughtered, or flayed within such city, &c. and all such hides, &c. which are brought to be disposed of at such place or places. The act also provides that shoe-makers, and others engaged in leather businesses, shall send a list of the names of persons, from among whom they wish the public inspectors to be chosen, to the chief magistrate ; and the latter is enjoined to select such inspector or inspectors from such list, to whom he afterwards administers the following oath :—"I, A. B. do swear, that I will faithfully and diligently execute the office of inspector of hides and skins, according to the true intent and meaning of an act, passed in the 40th year, &c. entitled, &c. without fear or affection, prejudice or malice, to any person whomsoever ; so help me God."

The inspectors here are Mr. —————, a shoemaker, and John Bailey, a fellmonger, and the place directed by the magistrates for the examination of hides, &c. is at a small distance above the fish-stalls, on the south side of the market-place. They are compelled to have two stamps each, viz. one with the letter S, denoting *sound*, and the other with the letter D, denoting *damaged*. When they have examined the hides, &c. they stamp them near the tail with that stamp which, in their opinion, the quality of the articles require, and if the articles be damaged, the law authorises them to levy the following penalties upon the owners.

For gashing, or otherwise injuring, in the act of flaying the hide of an ox, bull, cow, heifer, or stirk, or for flaying the carcase of such animals more than two inches below the knee, five shillings ; for the skin of a calf, or the hide of a horse, two shillings and sixpence, and for the skin of a sheep, lamb, or hog, sixpence. The magistrates and inspectors have the power of mitigating these penalties as they may consider circumstances to require. For their trouble, the inspectors are entitled to one penny for the hide of an ox, bull, cow, heifer, stirk, horse, mare, and gelding, for every calf and hog skin, a halfpenny, and for every sheep and lamb skin, a farthing.

CURRIERS AND FELLMONGERS.—There is little doubt these may boast an antiquity in this town, equal to that of the tanners, but their numbers do not appear ever to have been great. In 1641 there were nine master fellmongers, and six master curriers; in 1739 there were only two of the former and four of the latter. And at the present time there are six curriers and four fellmongers, with one of the latter at Lenton, who may be classed with his fellows in this town.

SHOE-MAKERS.—The tablet of memory gives the incorporation of the cordwainers' company in the year 1410, while the "Picture of London" for 1803, gives the date a century later, an error in the press has probably occasioned the difference. As the influence attached to incorporated companies was very considerable, and continued so till within the last century, and as we know the Nottingham company of cordwainers is of long standing, we may therefore infer, that the master shoe-makers, were not long ere they followed the example of their metropolitan brethren, particularly as the corporation of Nottingham, for a small annual stipend, were ready to second their views. Accordingly a company was formed here, the principal conditions in whose union were to prohibit any journeyman from being employed that had not served an apprenticeship to a master belonging to some company, and to prevent any master from setting up in the town, or keeping a stall in the market that did not belong to the Nottingham company. To give to this combination the appearance of legal authority, the company paid the corporation twenty shillings a year, in consideration of which that body sanctioned them in the maintenance of their exclusive privileges. And thus things continued till about the year 1747, when a master shoe-maker of the name of Hancock refused to enter the company, a trial of law was the consequence, the company was cast, and consequently lost all authority.

Another conflict between clashing interests now ensued, the corporation still demanded their annual tribute, which the shoe-makers refused to pay, because the former had lost the power of protecting them. The officers of the company used to consist of four masters, two stewards, and two wardens, the latter always paying the corporation their fee, but after Hancock had cast the company, no more wardens were elected, that the corporation might not have any one to fix their claim upon. A member of the company of the name of Hart, had some property seized upon for the tribute, but the corporation yielded without the question being brought into court, and thus this dispute had an end.

The company is still in existence, though it consists of only five

members, four of whom are elected masters, and the other a steward, and they hold their annual feast on the 5th of November, or old St. Crispin's day. When in their time of prosperity they bought a plot of ground, containing about one acre, near Kennill Hill, which the members of the company still possess, and which is called Shoemaker's Close. (See Blackner, p. 208, 212.)

CHAPTER III.

1547. Henry VIII. died of a fever and an ulcerated leg at his palace of Westminster, 28th of January, in the 56th year of his age, after a most eventful reign of 37 years, nine months, and six days, and was succeeded by his amiable son Edward VI. who was crowned 20th February, having entered his tenth year; the late king had appointed, till his son should attain his 18th year, a counsel of government, of which his maternal uncle, Earl of Hertford (afterwards Duke of Somerset) was appointed the head. During this reign the Protestant Reformation went slowly forward, and several attempts were ineffectually made still farther to reform the church, and one of the best plans of Henry VIII. was not carried out into effect. (a)

1547. This year, Henry, Earl of Rutland, was appointed constable of Nottingham Castle, and Chief Justice of Sherwood Forest, his honours were continued to him during that, and the three subsequent reigns, and in the 1st of Elizabeth he was elevated to the dignity of Lord Lieutenant of the counties of Nottingham and Rutland. In the early part of the reign of the illustrious queen just named, the Castle of Nottingham underwent some repairs, which are detailed in one of the Harleian manuscripts preserved in the British Museum, No. 368, p. 130, &c.

November 20th. Parliament assembled, John Pastell and Nicholas Powtrell, for the town, Michael Stanhope, Knt. and John

(a) The plan of Henry seems to have been that of erecting the principal mitred abbeys into bishoprics, and attaching to each cathedral establishment in addition to the usual officers, readers in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, to which in some of the larger establishments were to be added, readers in civil law and physic, a school-master, usher, and scholars, varying in number from 20 to 60, beside 20 students in divinity, for whom exhibitions were to be provided at Oxford and Cambridge.

Markham, for the county. A bill was passed for making over to the crown all the chantries, colleges, and free chapels throughout the kingdom. The condition of the poor inhabitants of this and other towns was wretched to an extreme, and this parliament passed a rigorous act against them, designated by the young king, "an extreme law," the object of which was to remove the still extending nuisance of mendicity, or as it was entitled "for the punishment of vagabonds, and the relief of the poor and impotent persons". (a) All the provision that was made for the latter object, was merely by a clause directing that impotent, maimed, and aged persons who could not be taken as vagabonds, should have houses provided for them and be otherwise relieved in the places where they were born, or had chiefly resided for the last three years, by the willing and charitable disposition of the parishioners, but in the part of it directed against mendicity, the statute has all the ferocity of a law passed in desperation, and fearfully attests by the barbarous severity of its enactments, the height to which the evil had arisen. It was ordered, that any person found living "idly or loiteringly" for the space of three days, should, on being brought before a justice, be marked as a vagabond with a hot iron on the breast, and adjudged to be the slave for two years, of the person informing against him, who, it is added, "shall take the same slave, and give him bread, water, or small drink, and refuse meat, and cause him to work by chaining, beating, or otherwise, in such work and labour as he shall put him to, be it ever so vile." If in the course of this term the slave absented himself for fourteen days, he was to be marked with a hot iron on the forehead, or the ball of the cheek, and adjudged to be a slave to his said master for ever, if he run away a second time, he was to suffer death as a felon; masters were empowered "to sell, bequeath, let out for hire, or give the service of their slaves to any person whomsoever, upon such condition, and for such term of years, as the said persons be adjudged to them for slaves after the like sort and manner, as they may do of any other their moveable goods or chattels." A master was likewise authorised to put a ring of iron about the neck, arm, or leg of his slave, "for a more certain knowledge and surety of the keeping of them." By another clause it was ordered, that although there should be no man to demand the services of such idle persons, the justices of the peace should still inquire after them, and, after branding them, convey them to the places of their birth, there to be nourished and kept in chains or otherwise, either at the common works in amending highways, or in servitude to private persons.

(a) Stat. Edw. VI. c 3.

Finally. All persons that chose were authorised to seize the children of beggars, and to retain them as apprentices, the boys till they were twenty-four, and the girls till they were twenty years of age, and if they ran away before the end of their term, the master was permitted, upon recovering them, to punish them in chains or otherwise, and to use them as slaves till the time of their apprenticeship should have expired. This law can be characterized as nothing else than the formal re-establishment of *Slavery in England*; but it would prove no mere matter of form, from the extent to which, owing to a concurrence of causes, beggary and vagrancy had now spread its despotic character, it would be actually and severely felt by no inconsiderable portion of the people. Indeed it probably helped, along with other elements of popular exasperation, to produce the result that ensued not long after this, in many parts of the kingdom, where mendicity was converted into open and general rebellion.

1548. The sufferings of the commons were past endurance, and this summer witnessed a tragedy of the most extensive popular tumult and confusion, such as had not been known since the rebellion of Jack Cade. The government was headed at this time by the Duke of Somerset, one of the most beloved and popular noblemen that ever lived, and was always called the *Good Duke*. Both king and government were very popular, yet the people were suffering, even the industrious part of them, and neither king nor government could help them. Popular fury was at this time directed against the gentry for converting so much land from tillage, and also for enclosing common land. The good Somerset issued a proclamation, that all the newly enclosed lands should be thrown open, but this rather aggravated than cured the evil. This tumult was, the landed gentry against a nation of beggars; many of whom had once been well off in the now demolished monasteries; ultimately, however, they were put down, and 4000 persons were slain by the sword, or fell by the hands of the public executioner.

1551. The Trent Bridge, which till this time had been supported out of the funds of the corporation, except a small bequest, May 22nd, 1501, from Robert Poole and others, who gave a house and land in trust, for its repair. Also a house and land by Elizabeth Gellestrobe, 12th April, 1543, and also land and gardens from Jacob Mason and John Gregory, April 14th, 1544. The principal grant is 21st February, this year, by Edward VI.; the following is a copy of the English translation of it:—

“Edward the Sixth, by the grace of God, of England, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and in the land of the

the church of England and Ireland Supreme Head. To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Our beloved father, of excellent memory, Henry VIII., lately King of England, whose soul may God bless, in consideration of the great burthens and expenses daily arising to his beloved the Mayor and Burgesses of his town of Nottingham, in and about amending, sustaining, and repairing of their bridges upon the river Trent, has been minded and determined to give, grant, and confirm to the aforesaid Mayor and Burgesses of the town of Nottingham, and their successors, for ever, the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and other things expressed and specified below, which determination and concession would have been executed and fulfilled in the lifetime of our said father, if the death and demise of our said father had not prevented them. Know ye, therefore, that we attentively contemplating, affecting and considering the premises, and being willing entirely to fulfil and perform to the aforesaid Mayor and Burgesses of our town of Nottingham, the aforesaid promise and determination of our said father to them, and with the intention that the said Mayor and Burgesses may be the better able to support and sustain the burthens of the repairs of the aforesaid bridges, of our special favour and certain knowledge, and of our own accord, have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant to the Mayor and Burgesses of the town Nottingham, towards the repairing and maintaining of the aforesaid bridges, all that lately our chantry of the blessed Virgin Mary, within the parish of Saint Mary, in the said town of Nottingham, with all the rights and appurtenances, and one chamber in the aforesaid town of Nottingham, lately belonging to the aforesaid chantry, now or late in the tenure or occupation of Thomas Palmer, late incumbent of the same late chantry; and also all our messuages, houses, buildings, barns, stables, dove-cotes, gardens, orchards, garden lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, pastures, rents, reversions, services and hereditaments whatsoever, with all their appurtenances, in the town and fields of the town of Nottingham aforesaid, to the said late chantry belonging or appertaining, or lately existing as parcel of the possession thereof; and also that our late hospital of Saint John, without the walls of our aforesaid town of Nottingham, within the limits, precincts and circuit of the jurisdiction and liberties of the said town, with its rights and appurtenances, and our one house called Saint John's, and all our lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, woods, coppices, rents, reversions, services, and other commodities, profits, and hereditaments whatsoever, situate, lying and being within the limits, precincts and circuit of the jurisdiction and liberties of the aforesaid town of

Nottingham, to the said hospital, before that time in any manner belonging or appertaining, either as parcel of the possessions or reversions of the same late hospital, before this time being, had, known, accepted, used or reputed; and all and every kind of our woods, underwoods and trees, whatsoever and wheresoever growing, or being upon the premises, and all reversion and reversions whatsoever, to all and singular the aforesaid premises or any parcel thereof; and all and every the rents annual and profits reserved, upon all and every the demise or grants in any manner made of the said premises, or any parcel thereof, as fully, freely and entirely, and in as ample manner and form as other choristers, chaplains, ministers, governors or incumbents of the said chapel and hospital, or either of them, having or possessing, or being of the same or any other land, or other premises, or any parcel had held or enjoyed the same, or did have, hold, or enjoy the same, or any parcel thereof, or ought to hold and enjoy the same; and as fully, freely and entirely, and in as ample manner and form as all and singular the premises came, or of right ought to have come into our hands, or into the hands of our beloved father Henry the Eighth, late King of England, by virtue or under pretext of any Act of Parliament, or in any other matter, or by any other right or title as they now are or to be in our hands, which messuages, lands, tenements, and all other the premises, with their appurtenances, now amount to the clear annual value of £40. 15s. 4d. To have, hold and enjoy the aforesaid messuages, lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, pastures, woods, underwoods, rents, reversions, services, and all and singular other the aforesaid premises, with their appurtenances, to the Mayor and Burgesses of the aforesaid town of Nottingham, and their successors, for ever. To the proper use and behoof of them the said Mayor and Burgesses, and their successors, for ever, to hold of us, our heirs and successors, as of our Castle of Nottingham, by fealty, in free soccage, in discharge of all rents, services and demands whatsoever; and of our further favour we give and grant by these presents, to the aforesaid Mayor and Burgesses of the town of Nottingham, the issues, rents, reversions, and all the profits of all and singular the premises above mentioned and specified, with the appurtenances, from the time of the different dissolutions of the aforesaid chantry and hospital, arising or growing on account thereof; to hold to the same Mayor and Burgesess, of our gift, without any recompence, in any manner to be rendered, paid or done to us, our heirs or successors, from out of the same, and that without any fine or fee, great or small, to us, our hanaper or receiver, to our use to be rendered, paid or done on account thereof, so that that express

mention of the true annual and other value and certainty of the premises, or any part thereof, or of the other gifts or grants by us or any of our progenitors, to the aforesaid Mayor and Burgesses of Nottingham, their predecessors and successors, before this time made *in presentibus minime fact existit*, or any other statute, act, ordinance, provision or restriction, made, published, ordained or provided, or any other cause, matter or thing whatsoever to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness ourself, at Westminster, the 1st of February, in the 5th year of our reign.

By the King himself, and of the date aforesaid, by
Authority of Parliament.

(L. S.) STANDISH.

The annual rental of the Bridge estate is now about £1,400. The land belonging to it is 265 acres, of which 148 acres are let or allotted at trifling rents, in what are called Burgess-parts, as hereafter stated, and which are 142 in number.

1552. The parliament re-assembled, the two principal acts passed were one for enforcing the reading of the English book of Common Prayer, and the other for relieving the indigent poor, in which the churchwardens were empowered to collect contributions for that purpose, and the bishop was directed to proceed against such persons as refused to contribute; this was an inipient *poor law*.

CHAPTER IV.

One of the most extensive benefactions in which Nottingham is interested, was left this year by Sir Thomas White, an eminent merchant in the city of London, who belonged to the company of Merchant Tailors, he was Lord Mayor of London the following year, 1553.

In 1542. 36th Henry VIII., Sir Thomas placed £1,400 in the hands of the mayor and corporation of the city of Coventry, to be laid out in the purchase of an estate, the rent whereof to be applied for ever to charitable purposes, and the corporation on the 19th of July, in the same year, bought as much of the dissolved priory lands at that place of Henry the Eighth as cost them

£1,378 10s 6d, which a few years after was valued at £70 a-year. And on the 6th of July, 1551, an indenture was executed between the mayor, &c. on the one part, and the masters and wardens of the Merchant Tailor's Company in London, on the other part, which stated in what manner the rent of the estate should be appropriated. During the remaining part of Sir Thomas' life, the corporation of Coventry were to appropriate the whole proceeds of the estate to the re-edifying the city in some degree, which was then in a very decayed state, and during the next thirty-one years after his death, which happened in 1566, they were to dispose of £40 a-year by way of loan out of such proceeds, to certain young men of good name and thrift, during various periods of from one to nine years who had served apprenticeships in the city. The indenture goes on to state, that the mayor shall, in the second year next ensuing, the term of thirty-one years aforesaid, deliver, or cause to be delivered the sum of £40 to the corporation of Northampton, to be by them immediately delivered, by equal portions, to four young men, inhabitants of the said town, to have the occupation of the same for the term of nine years on finding proper security for the repayment of the same. The third year, Leicester, the fourth year, Nottingham, the fifth year, Warwick were to receive the same sums, to be disposed of in like manner; then the same to be disposed of to the said five cities and towns alternately for ever. The indenture further states, that the money shall be delivered without charge, and enjoyed during the time without interest, that the four towns shall give security to the corporation of Coventry for the punctual delivery of the money, and that the money so lent shall be repaid within one month after the nine years are expired, or within one month after the death of any person to whom it has been lent.

The corporation of the city of Coventry are the trustees of the above estates, and have the sole management thereof. The deed of foundation which was made between the mayor, bailiffs, and commonality of that city, and the masters and wardens of the Merchant Tailors of the city of London, bears date 6th July, 1552.

This charity was brought under the consideration of the Court of Chancery, on an information filed in 1695, by the Attorney-general, at the relation of the Merchant Tailors' company, against the corporation of the city of Coventry, and the decree of that Court thereon became the subject of an appeal to the House of Lords.

In the regulations made for the government of the charity, in the course of the proceedings which took place in the above

mentioned cause, and in another cause between the same parties, the several corporations of Coventry, Northampton, Leicester, Nottingham, and Warwick, are entitled to receive in rotation four-sevenths of the clear annual amount of the rents of the estates, (the remaining three-sevenths being appropriated to certain charitable payments in the city of Coventry and other charges) to be applied in free loans, from nine years to nine years, to young men, inhabitants of those towns respectively. In our 14th Report, p. 269, we stated the result of our investigation of the portion of this charity applicable to the town of Northampton, giving a short account of the proceedings in the above-mentioned causes, and in our 17th Report, p. 514, will be found the particulars of the branch of it applicable to the town of Warwick.

By an order of the Court of Chancery, made in the above-mentioned causes on 27th February, 1710, it was directed that of the sum of £405 4s. 2d. being at that time the portion of the rents applicable to loans, £400 should be lent to eight men of the city of Coventry, and the four towns above-mentioned in rotation, for nine years, the sum of £50 to each, that the remaining £5 4s. 2d. should be kept in hand to make good all contingencies that might happen to the said charity; and that when the same should amount to a full sum, it should be put out on like security.

In consequence of applications to the Court of Chancery, made respectively in 1805 and 1820, the corporations of Northampton and Warwick were empowered to raise the amount of the sums to be lent by them from £50 to £100 each, but no application for such authority has yet been made by the corporation of Nottingham, and the amount of the loans made by them are still limited to £50 each.

In 1797 a committee of the corporation of Nottingham was appointed, consisting of Mr. Robert Summers, Mr. Samuel Worthington, Mr. John Davison, Mr. Thomas Rawson, and Mr. Henry Hollins, with such other members of the hall as chose to attend, to investigate the state of Sir Thomas White's loan money.

At a common hall holden in January, 1800, a report of this committee, dated 1st Dec. 1799, was read, in which it had been found that the investigation could not be so judiciously conducted by numbers, as by a few members of the committee; Mr. John Davison and Mr. Thomas Rawson, had undertaken, with the assistance of Mr. Coldham, the town clerk, to accomplish the direction of the hall, and had made out a statement annexed to the report (No. 1.) from the mayor's year books, the account-books and other documents; such statement containing an ac-

count of various receipts of money from the corporation of Coventry, of the expenses attending such receipts; of various law expenses at the beginning of the eighteenth century, and of the losses which had arisen by the failure of the sureties and principals to whom monies had been allotted; that the balance was found to be £9763 8s. 1½d. and that the then existing bonds, being 178 of £50 each, made only £8900, which, with £200, unallotted, made £9100, and consequently that there was a deficiency of £663 8s. 1½d. to be accounted for; that to discover how this deficiency arose had been an arduous task, but that it had been in a great measure overcome. That in the first place it would appear by a paper (No. 2.) that there had been from time to time, on the receipt of the money from Coventry, sums unappropriated, which had remained in the hands of the Corporation, by which they had become indebted to the charity in the sum of £181 7s. 4¼d. That secondly, it appeared on an examination of the lease book, that from 1732 to 1753, the corporation had received as they became due 43 bonds of £10 each, and one of £30, making together £460, and had not appropriated that sum to the purposes of the charity, but had applied it to various occasions of their own, and that this fact was further elicited by entries in the mayor's book in 1737 and 1744, given in paper No. 4. That the sum of £641 7s. 4¼d, being nearly the amount of the whole deficiency, was thus accounted for. That no money appeared to be entered as received from Coventry in 1713, the year in which, according to the rotation, money ought to have been received, and that the committee had examined the printed statement of Sir Thomas White's charities, from whence they were convinced that from 1710 to 1715, the sum of £405 4s. 2d. must have been received by each of the towns entitled to the charity; that they had applied to the town clerk of Coventry, for a statement of monies paid to the corporation of Nottingham from 1700 to 1720, on account of this charity, but were informed that the books, papers, and documents were in so confused a state at that period, that the corporation of Coventry could not give a satisfactory answer; that the committee ascertained, by applications to the corporations of Northampton and Leicester, that the former had received £405 4s. 2d. in 1711, and the latter the same amount in 1712, and the committee therefore, had no doubt that the corporation of Nottingham had received £405 4s. 2d. in 1713, and had charged them with the same accordingly.

The committee further stated, that in their judgment the method theretofore pursued had been defective; as not calculated to prevent abuse or correct error, and they, therefore, recommended the

following, or something like the following system, to be adopted for the management of the loan money :

First. That a committee of three persons should be annually chosen by the members of the hall out of themselves, to be called the bond committee, and to have the management of the loan money, subject to the direction and control of the hall ; and that in case of death, resignation, or removal, others should be immediately chosen, so that there should always be a committee of three persons.

Secondly. That the bond committee should meet every month or oftener, if occasion should require.

Thirdly. That the bond committee should yearly, in the first week in January, examine that the bonds in possession corresponded with the entries in the lease and bond books, and cause a report of their number, value, and amount to be entered in the mayor's book, on the first hall-day after such examination.

Fourthly. That a book should be provided, to be entitled the bond book of Sir Thomas White's loan money, and that the bonds to be all numbered from one progressively should be entered therein.

Fifthly. That when any bond should be taken for new money, received from Coventry, the number should be continued progressively from the highest number of the former bonds.

Sixthly. That an iron chest, or some place of safety, should be provided for the security of the bonds.

Seventhly. That the entry of the bonds in the lease books should be continued, and that any alterations of the bonds as to change in securities, repayments, &c., should be minuted in the mayor's book.

Eightly. That the conditions on which the loan-money was lent as mentioned in the bonds, should be strictly adhered to ; many inconveniences and much injustice having arisen from partialities, and from the extension of the time allowed for the repayment of the bonds, and Sir Thomas White's intentions having been defeated by the allotment of money to persons who had no means of making use of it themselves.

Ninthly. The committee also recommend, that a clerk should be appointed to attend the bond committee, with a salary not exceeding five guineas per annum.

Finally. That that report, with the accounts and papers referred to, and such resolutions as might be adopted by the hall, should be entered in the mayor's book and the bond book.

The following is an abstract of the papers referred to in the report of this committee.

No. 1.

The Corporation of Nottingham to Sir Thomas White's Charity.

Dr.			Cr.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1691	Value in hand, as appeared by an entry in the hall-book...	680 0 0	1701	Paid to Mr. Carter, the counsellor.....	7 0 0
1696	Rec. from Coventry.	40 0 0	1711	Amount of bond given by the corporation of Nottingham ...	333 17 0
1706	Ditto	40 0 0	1724	Paid Mr. Norris for law expenses of receiving money in 1713, 1718, 1724, and 1729	59 2 10
1707	Rec. from R. Sherwin	49 16 6			36 0 0
1708	Rec. from Coventry.	60 0 0	1734	Expenses of journey to Coventry to receive the money...	9 17 4½
1713	Ditto	405 4 2	1739	Ditto	11 16 0
	No entry appears of the receipt of this money, but the report explains the grounds on which it was charged		1744	Ditto	11 11 5
1718	Rec. from Coventry.	456 11 3	1749	Ditto	11 13 9
1724	Ditto, due Lady-day, 1723	459 2 10	1754	Ditto	13 5 2
1726	Rec. by Ald. Trigge.	212 15 6	1759	Ditto	9 11 10
1729	Rec. from Coventry.	458 0 0	1764	Ditto	12 3 9
1734	Ditto	469 17 4½	1769	Ditto	18 7 6
1739	Ditto	511 16 0	1774	Ditto	18 7 6
1744	Ditto	453 4 10	1779	Ditto	21 2 4
1749	Ditto	474 18 1	1784	Ditto	24 12 9
1750	Ditto, on account of a timber sale	58 11 10½	1789	Ditto	24 12 9
1754	Rec. from Coventry.	506 18 4	1794	Ditto	25 9 5
1759	Ditto	474 5 2	1799	Ditto	27 13 4
1764	Ditto	449 16 2		Loss of bonds from 1727 to 1793.....	265 1 2
1769	Ditto	497 8 9		178 bonds in hand of £50 each	8900 0 0
1774	Ditto	702 10 1½		Amount of two bonds received in 1793 and 1798 by Mr. Coldham	100 0 0
1779	Ditto	629 19 11		Cash in Mr. Dunn's hands to be allotted	100 0 0
1784	Ditto	635 0 0		Balance deficient ...	1663 8 1½
1789	Ditto	654 1 0			
1794	Ditto	655 9 5			
1799	Ditto	674 6 9			
<u>£10,704 14 0</u>			<u>£10,704 14 0</u>		

No. 2.

Balance of money received from Coventry unappropriated from 1728 to 1793	£203 8 6½
Advanced by the corporation more than the receipt in 1753, 1763, and 1799, sums amounting to	£22 1 2
Amount unappropriated	£181 7 4½

No. 3.

Bonds not marked in the lease-book as being allotted, but taken as they became due by the corporation for their own use from 1732 to 1744	£460 0 0
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No. 4.

Copies of two entries in the mayor's book of 1737 and 1744, the former relating to a sum of £50, and the latter to a sum of £100, taken by the corporation from Sir Thomas White's fund, *for which the corporation ought to be accountable.*

On the consideration by the common hall of the above-mentioned report, and of the papers accompanying it, it was resolved, that the system recommended by the committee, as detailed in the ten regulations subjoined to their report, should be adopted by the hall, for the future conduct of the corporation with regard to the loan money, and the management of the trust; and the mayor for the time being, Mr. Thomas Rawson and Mr. John Davison were appointed the bond committee for the ensuing year, and Mr. George Coldham the town clerk, was appointed clerk to the committee, with the salary recommended in the report.

It was also resolved, that Mr. Alderman Worthington, Mr. Summers, and Mr. Hollins, with such other members of the corporation as should choose to attend, should be a committee to investigate from the time of the trusts, first, devolving on the corporation to that period, what sums had been expended, or charges incurred by them on account of the said trust, which ought to be charged to the debt thereof, over and above the sums placed to the credit of the corporation in the above account, marked No. 1, and to report concerning the same.

On the 2nd of March, 1801, the bond committee reported to the common hall that on further investigation they had found that the above statement of Messrs. John Davison and Thomas Rawson, showing a balance due from the corporation to the charity of £663 8s. 1½d. was not quite correct, and the committee requested that an account annexed to their report, making the balance due to the charity to be £713 6s. 7½d. might be adopted in lieu of the former statement.

The variations in the account annexed to the last-mentioned report from the previous statement were as follows :

To the debtor side there was added a sum of £260, being the amount of a bond received in 1707 from the corporation of Coventry, in consequence of an agreement made at Lutterworth by a deputation from the corporations of the several towns interested in this charity, making the total amount of receipts £10,964 14s. An explanation was also added of the sum of £212 15s. 6d. mentioned in the former statement to have been received by Alderman Trigge in 1726, as being received for costs in the Coventry cause.

To the creditor side of the account was added a payment in 1707 of £194 1s. 6d. to Mr. Robert Sherwin for charges in law,

and a further payment to him in the same year of £20, and the bond for £333 17s. inserted in the former account as having been paid in 1711, is stated to have been given to Mr. Sherwin. The loss by bonds is also stated to have been only £261 1s. 2d. being £4 less than £265 1s. 2d., the amount mentioned in the former account. The result therefore was as follows :

	Receipts.				Sums Acct. for.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Amount of a former account	10704	14	0		10041	5	10½
Advanced as above	260	0	0	Advanced as above	214	1	6
				Deduct as above...	10255	7	4½
					4	0	0
				Balance	10251	7	4½
					713	6	7½
	<u>£10,964 14 0</u>				<u>£10,964 14 0</u>		

In April 1802, Mr. Hollins and Mr. Summers, as the surviving members of the second committee of inquiry appointed in 1800, (Mr. Alderman Worthington being now dead) reported that after considerable search into the hall books and various documents, they were enabled to present to the hall the several accounts annexed to their report marked from No. 1 to No. 10, showing a material variation from the account exhibited by Messrs. Rawson and Davison.

After some observations on the former report, the committee stated, that they had in their general statement, No. 10, debited the corporation with the balance drawn in the former account, being £713 6s. 7½., and had confined themselves to sums to be set off against that balance.

The following is a summary of the accounts annexed to this report, on each of which some explanatory remarks were made by the committee.

Dr.	£. s. d.	Cr.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Amount due to the charity by the statement of Messrs. Rawson and Davison,...	713 6 7½	No. 1. Estimated expenses incurred by the corporation in the execution of the trust from 1608 to 1691		
Balance due to the corporation..	192 10 7	Expense of preparing bonds to the corporation of Coventry, and letters of attorney to some person to go to Coventry, sixteen times at a guinea	16 16 0	
		Sixteen journies at two guineas each	33 12 0	
		Charges of the town clerk for keeping an account and enforcing payment of the bonds, attending meetings, &c. during 83 yrs., at 10s. 6d. per an.	4 2 0	94 10 0
		No. 2. Estimate of losses sustained, one in 1668 as appeared by the hall book..	3 0 0	
		Probable amount of other losses estimated at one bond of £10 in forty years.....	20 0 0	23 0 0
		No. 3. Estimated expenses of four journies, from 1691 to 1713, at £9 each.....		36 0 0
		No. 4. Errors in the debit side of the account of Messrs. Rawson and Davison		
		Amount of a sum considered to be incorrectly charged against the corporation, as received by Alderman Trigge, for costs in the Coventry cause, as the sum must have been previously paid by the Corporation to the Solicitors, in the causes, and as it was in 1721, ordered that this sum should be received by the chamberlains to the use of the corporation.....	212 15 6	
Carried forward	£905 17 2½	Carried forward	£153 10 0	

Dr.	£.	s.	d.	Cr.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	905	17	2½	Error in entry of the money received in 1734, stated to be £469 17s. 4½d whereas it appeared by order of Hall, on 1733, to be only £459 3s. 3d... ..	Brought ford	153	10	0		
				No. 5.	10	14	1½	223	9	7½
				Error on the credit side of the same statement. ...						
				Expenses in 1738, for which credit was given, being £11 16s. whereas the original account showed it to be £16.				4	4	0
				No. 6.						
				Sums expended in the prosecutions of the law suits, from 1692 to 1724, for which credit was not given in the former statement (the particulars of which are given in this statement)				160	19	4
				No. 7.						
				Sums expended by the corporation on account of this trust, in journies taken by the corporation or their law agents on business relating to the trust to Lutterworth, Leicester, Coventry, &c. from 1697 to 1724, (particulars stated)				76	12	3
				No. 8.						
				Estimate of sums paid to the town clerk for business done relating to the trust, from 1631 to 1797.						
				For the first 40 years, at £1 1s. per annum.....	42	0	0			
				For the next 40 years, at £1 11s. 6d. per annum	63	0	0			
				For the last 26 years, at £2 2s. per annum	54	12	0	159	12	0

Carried forward £905 17 4½

Carried forward £778 7 2½

Dr.	£	s	d.	Cr.	£	s	d.	£	s	d.
Brought forward	905	17	2½	No. 9.				778	7	2½
				Estimate of expense incurred in meetings of common halls and committees, from 1691 to 1797.....						
				Average amount during the first forty years at 10s. 6d. per annum	21	0	0			
				Ditto during the next twenty years at £1 1s. per annum	21	0	0			
				Ditto during the next twenty years at £1 11s 6d per annum	31	10	0			
				Ditto during the last twenty-six years at £2 2s per annum	54	0	0	127	10	0
	£905	17	2½					£905	17	2½

It is stated in the report of this committee that the accounts, No. 8 and 9, were wholly derived from estimation. No. 8 in consequence of the town clerk always having acted as clerk to those who had the superintendence of the trust, and No. 9 as it had been always customary to distribute the bonds at a full meeting of every member of the hall, which meeting was held previous to the common hall that allotted them, at which meeting it had been usual to provide a supper and refreshments at the expense of the corporation, which ought, in the opinion of the committee, to be charged to the account of the charity, and that such expense had amounted to at least £3 for each meeting, that the meetings had always been annual, and that there had been sometimes more than one within the year, and that on these premises they had made the moderate estimate of expenses stated in No. 9.

The common hall having considered the above report of Messrs. Hollins and Summers, resolved that it appeared to them that a balance of £192 10s. 7d. was justly due from the trust to the corporation, which balance they agreed to forego, on condition that the trust fund should be held chargeable with all expenses incurred from the first institution of the committee of inquiry to that time, and particularly the expenses incurred by the two above-mentioned committees and the corporation, in the allotment of the bonds, and in calling in or requiring fresh securities on account of outstanding bonds, over and above the expenses attending the bond-

committee from its first appointment, as sanctioned by former orders of the hall on that subject; and that in future the trust should be held responsible for all similar expenses to be incurred from that time.

It may be doubted whether the corporation were entitled to take credit for the estimated charges contained in the paper No. 9, being for refreshments provided at meetings of the corporation relating to the trust, which charges we conceive to have been unauthorized. But taking all the circumstances of the charity into consideration, it appears to us that the final arrangement resulting from the inquiries of the two committees, viz., that no balance should be paid either by the corporation to the charity, or by the charity to the corporation, was a fair mode of settling the accounts up to the time when the resolutions recommended by the first committee for the future management of the charity were adopted.

Since the adoption in 1800, by the common hall, of the before-mentioned regulations for the management of this charity, some alterations have taken place in the construction of the bond committee.

In 1809 two of the aldermen were added to it, and the committee were empowered to invite, from time to time, any gentlemen of the hall to assist in the performance of their duty.

In 1819 it was ordered, that in consequence of a defect of attendance of the members of the bond committee, the committee therefore appointed, should be dissolved, and a new committee was appointed, consisting of the mayor and aldermen for the time being, and three other members of the corporation named in the order, any three of whom should be competent to act.

In 1822 an order was made for the addition of the names of two other members of the corporation to the bond committee, and two more were added by a similar order in 1823.

An order was also made by the common hall in 1811, on the recommendation of the annual committee, for increasing the town clerk's salary for keeping the books of Sir Thomas White's charity, and attending the bond committee, to £15 15s. per annum, independent of his charges for business.

Since the time up to which the before-mentioned accounts were made out, the following sums have been received on account of this charity by the corporation of Nottingham from that of Coventry:

	£	s.	d.
1804.....	730	13	3
1809.....	671	10	0
1814.....	949	8	4
1819.....	1131	10	0
1824.....	1142	10	6
	<hr/>		
	£4625	12	1

On the receipt of each sum a bond is given to the corporation of Coventry by the corporation of the town which receives it, for the due application thereof, founded on the order of the Court of Chancery of 27th February, 1710, before alluded to, according to the before-mentioned rotation. Out of the sums thus received, payments are made for the expense of the bond thus given, and for fees to the town clerk and other officers of the corporation of Coventry.

On the last receipt by the corporation of Nottingham in 1824, these payments amounted to £13 2s. 6d.; in 1804, their amount was only £4 9s.; we are not enabled to state the cause of the large increase in this item of expenditure.

In every fifth year it has been customary for a deputation of the corporation of Nottingham, appointed by the common hall, consisting of the mayor and the two chamberlains for the time being, the town clerk, and two members of the common council, to go to Coventry for the purpose of receiving the portion of the rents to which this town is entitled. The amount of the expenses of receiving the money from 1713 to 1799 inclusive, have been already stated in the account annexed to the report of the first committee of inquiry relating to this charity: the expenses since that time have been as follows: in 1804, £40 4s. 6d.; in 1809, £45 17s 6d.; in 1814, £55 3s. 6d.; in 1819, £62 16s.; and in 1825, £72 3s. 6d., including the payments for the bond and fees at Coventry, the chaise hire and other disbursements of the deputations in travelling, and a dinner for the mayor and aldermen of that city, and the members of the deputation, the cost of which on the last receipt of money in 1825, was nearly £20.

There is also an annual expenditure incurred in the management of the branch of this charity applicable to Nottingham, consisting of bills paid to the town clerk, expenses of the meetings of bond committee, payments to the mayor's sergeant for collecting the bonds and loans, and serving notices, and bills for printing and stationery, and for advertising the times at which applications are to be made for loans.

The following statement will show the amount of these several items of expenditure from 1799 to 1827, the last account entered, comprising the whole of the year 1826, and being brought down to May, 1827:

	Town Clerk's Bills.			Expenses of Committees,			Major's Sergeant for collecting Loans and serving Notices.			Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.		
	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.
1799)	156	6	11	28	14	9				2	11	0
to }												
1804)												
1805	15	8	2	3	17	0				1	1	0
1806	22	9	0	15	18	1						
1807	24	11	0	3	4	0				1	15	0
1808	23	5	8	4	15	6	0	15	0	1	1	0
1809	27	15	0	5	8	0	1	8	6	0	16	0
1810	22	3	8	9	17	0	0	16	0	3	1	6
1811	34	14	6	17	6	6	1	17	6	4	1	0
1812	25	15	0	9	14	0	2	12	6	4	16	6
1813	24	14	0	6	7	11	3	15	0	3	11	0
1814	30	5	0	7	12	6	1	17	6	2	5	0
1815	36	18	9	10	5	9	2	0	0	2	19	9
1816	41	3	0	9	5	6	2	7	6	3	1	0
1817	42	10	0	10	10	6	5	0	0	8	4	6
1818	29	1	10	10	7	6	3	13	6	4	3	0
1819	31	6	0	12	17	9	5	1	0	3	14	6
1820	45	0	0	8	19	6	5	6	0	4	3	6
1821	44	3	8	7	11	8	2	8	6	3	14	0
1822	30	15	0	9	18	9	2	15	6	5	7	0
1823	13	14	0	31	4	6	3	16	0	3	15	6
1824	41	8	8	28	4	10	3	13	6	3	12	0
1825	37	3	0	3	15	0	4	8	6	2	15	6
1826	44	4	10	16	3	2	4	16	0	5	1	0
	£862	16	8	£271	19	8	£58	8	0	£75	10	3

During the above-mentioned period there has also been some incidental disbursements, viz. in 1804, a sum of £12 12s. paid for an iron safe provided for the security of the bonds; in 1807, £18 paid for the expenses of a special deputation to Coventry, to view the estates of the charity, and £6 6s. paid to a surveyor; in 1810, £21 2s. 9d. paid for maps of those estates; and in 1822, a bill of £33 paid for twelve dozen of wine for the use of the bond committee.

On comparing the former with the latter part of the above state-

ment it will be observed, that there has been a great increase in the expenses attending the management of the charity. From 1805 to 1809 inclusive, a period of five years, the total amount of these expenses was £153 7s. 11d., during a period of the same extent from 1822 to 1826 inclusive, their amount was £314 12s. 11d. without comprising in either of those periods the charges incurred in the journeys to Coventry, and in receiving the money there.

The sums paid to the town clerk include his annual salary of £15 15s. as fixed by the order of the common hall in 1811, and his charges for numerous inquiries made, and letters written, as to the repayment of the sums on loan, the solvency of the borrowers and their sureties, and other business relating to the trust.

No provision appears to have been made either by the foundation deed, or by the orders of the Court of Chancery, for the payment of any expense to be incurred by the corporations, who receive portions of the rents from the corporation of Coventry, in distributing or collecting the loans, but the large number of persons answerable, either as principals or sureties, for the repayment of the loans held by inhabitants of the extensive town of Nottingham under the charity, must necessarily call for frequent inquiries, and the number of these may be expected to increase with each addition to the fund applicable to loans. The employment of some person with a competent remuneration to make these inquiries, seems to be conducive to the welfare of this branch of the charity.

The payments made to the mayor's sergeant consist of 2s. 6d. for collecting each loan, and £1 1s. per annum for serving notices, &c. An allowance for these services and the reasonable costs of stationery, printing, and advertising, may be considered necessary payments. It is proper also to notice, that interest (at the present time of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) is paid by Messrs. Hart, Fellows & Co., the bankers, in whose hands the balance of the charity money are placed in readiness to be put out on loans when applied for, on the amount of such balances. During the period of the last five years comprised in the above statement, the income arising from this source has amounted in the whole to £239 2s., being more than sufficient to discharge the payments to the town clerk and the mayor's sergeant, and the bills for advertising, &c., for those years, which amounted in the whole to £225 6s. Previous to 1806 the balances in hand appear to have been small, but from that time the interest has been annually brought to account.

The charges for the expenses of the committees consist of refreshments provided at their meetings, which are holden frequently in the course of the year, and an allowance of 5s. to the mayor's

sergeant for his attendance at each meeting, in addition to the before-mentioned allowances made to him.

It will be seen from the foregoing statement, that the amount of the expenses for the years 1823 and 1824, greatly exceeded those of other years. In the account for 1823, they amounted to £31 4s. 6d. the items consisting of a dinner in January, the charge for which was £8 11s. 4d., and refreshments at nine other meetings, usually consisting of tea and fruit, or supper for eight or nine persons. In the account for 1824, the expenses amounted to £28 4s. 10d., consisting of a dinner in January, the charge for which was £13 13s. 8d., another dinner in September, which cost £9 0s. 11d., and refreshments at five other meetings, at one of which only there was a supper. In the accounts for 1825 and 1826 there are charges for suppers, but none for dinners.

We apprehend that the expenses thus incurred at the committee meetings, including the bill for wine paid in 1822, were unauthorized and that they ought to be discontinued in future. The second committee of inquiry, in their report made in 1802, stated it to be their opinion that the expenses of suppers and refreshments, which it had previously been usual to provide at the meeting, for distributing the bonds at the expense of the corporation ought to be charged to the account of the charity, and that opinion was adopted by the common hall, and has been since acted upon, but the previous practice shows, that the corporation did not until the report of that committee was made, consider themselves entitled to charge the fund of the charity with any expenses of this description.

We also conceive that the expenses of the journey to Coventry every fifth year, which have of late years gradually increased to a considerable amount, may be very much reduced without any disadvantage to the charity. At a remote period it might possibly have been thought proper, for the purpose of providing a secure conveyance of the money to Nottingham, that a deputation of six persons should be sent to receive it; but at the present time, the facility of communication and remittance through the country renders this proceeding unnecessary, and we conceive that a more economical mode of receiving the money ought to be adopted. The cost also of the entertainment given at Coventry, at the expense of the charity, as before-mentioned, may well be spared.

The money is allotted in sums of £50 each, to persons in trade within the town of Nottingham, each of whom enters into a bond, with two sureties, for repayment of the loan at the end of nine years, or within one month after the principal should die, or cease to dwell in the town. A declaration, according to a printed form,

is required from each person offering himself as a security, that he is not to receive any part of the loan for his own use. The expense of preparing the bond is paid by the borrower.

Much attention appears to be given by the bond committee to the management of the charity, and very few losses have occurred by bad securities since the statement made in the report of the first committee of inquiry, of the amount of the losses which had happened before that time. One sum of £50, which ought to have been repaid in 1819, was altogether lost by the insolvency of both principal and surety. In the accounts for 1821, a sum of £15 is charged as paid, to make up a loss of that amount on a bond on which no more than £35 could be recovered. In a third instance only £25 had been received at the time of our investigation, and it was doubtful whether the residue of the £50 would be obtained, and in a fourth, there was a similar doubt as to the repayment of a loan of £50 which became due in 1826.

In pursuance of the order of the common hall made in 1800, the bonds are annually prepared by the committee, with the bond book and register, and a report thereon is made to the common hall.

The accounts are kept by the mayor for the time being, as treasurer, and are examined by the committee, and on their approval are allowed by the common hall.

The last report and allowance of accounts was made at a common hall on the 9th of August, 1827, when the number of bonds for £50 each was 233, the total amount thereof being £11,650, but of this sum there had been received from the borrowers £1180 in full of some bonds, and in part of others. The sums thereof as at that time due on outstanding bonds were £10,470, and the above-mentioned sum of £1180, formed part of a balance of £2,296 5s. (the residue being money as yet unallotted in loans) placed to the credit of the charity at the bank of Messrs. Hart, Fellows, and Co., by whom interest at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is allowed on the balances from time to time, which has been already mentioned.*

The following sums have been received since 1824 :—

1829.....	£1231	6s.	10d.
1834.....	1110	5s.	4d.
1839.....	1170	0s.	0d.†

The trustees of this charity are the same as the Grammar School.

* See Commissioners' Report, p. 402, 412.

† The money was remitted by post without the expense of a deputation going to Coventry to fetch it, as had been the custom in time past.

1553. Edward VI. died of a consumption at Greenwich, in the eighteenth year of his age, and eighth of his reign, leaving by his will his cousin Lady Jane Grey, heir to his throne, but after very little opposition, Mary, eldest daughter of Henry VIII., and half sister to Edward VI., succeeded to it, and was crowned in Westminster, 1st Oct. aged 37 years. She was popularly received, and for a time her measures were mild, but afterwards severe. The most illustrious victim who suffered under her reign, was her cousin, the amiable, but unfortunate Lady Jane Grey, from a similar fate Elizabeth herself narrowly escaped, having been twice committed a prisoner to the tower.

1554. July 23rd. Mary was married at Winchester, to Philip, Prince of Spain, eldest son of the Emperor Charles V. Mary was a sincere Roman Catholic, and of course re-established that form of religion in the country, and would, there can be little doubt, have succeeded in the final overthrow of the Protestants, had the zeal of her government carried out their measures with less rigour, but taking too high an aim, and seeking by torture and death, to root out the name of Protestants from the land, excited the liveliest and most extensive sympathy among all classes, toward them, so that indirectly and meaning the opposite, Mary did more effectually promote the interests of Protestants than any of her ancestors had done.

1557. This year Nottingham was again visited with pestilence, occasioned by an extreme dearth, and there was a dreadful famine through all the land, and many died of hunger that escaped the plague.

1558. Dr. Plot records a violent tempest which happened here, in which "all the houses of the little hamlet of Sneinton and those of Gedling, with both their churches were blown down, and the water and mud from the Trent was carried a quarter of a mile, and cast against some trees with such amazing force that they were torn up by the roots. A child, and five or six men were killed, and the hailstones which fell measured fifteen inches round.* This year Richard Barnes, the last suffragan bishop, was installed, the bishopric having then existed twenty-four years. Many suffragan bishops were consecrated after the dissolution of the larger monasteries by Henry VIII., about A.D. 1534, but they were nearly all discontinued in the reign of Mary, who again established the Roman Catholic religion, which, on the accession of

* Stow says, this storm occurred the 7th of July, and that it was accompanied with a tremendous hail, some of the stones of which, were fifteen inches in circumference.

her sister Elizabeth, again gave place to the Protestant faith, not however till many sacrifices had been made, and much blood spilled on both sides.

Grafton and other historians particularly mention this storm, for it is remarkable as being the year in which Calais and its dependences were lost to the English crown, after having been appendages from the time of Edward III., 211 years. When it was too late, some troops and ships were collected at Dover for its relief, "but such terrible tempests then arose and continued without abatement for four or five days together, that the like had not been seen before in remembrance of man, wherefore, some said the same was done by necromancy, and that the devil was raised up, and become French, the truth whereof is known to God." Such of the queen's ships as tried the passage, were so shaken and torn with violence of weather, that they were forced to return with great danger, and with the loss of all their tackle and furniture. If this tempestuous weather had not chanced, it was thought that they might have attempted to recover Calais, and to give some succour to Guisnes and Ham.

Nov. 17. Queen Mary died of a dropsy at Westminster, aged 43 years and nine months, having reigned five years, four months, and eleven days, during which short time, 288 individuals were burned, including five bishops, twenty-one clergymen, fifty-five women, and four children.

The chief part perhaps of the barbarities resulted from the intolerant spirit of the times, and rather than being charged upon religion was the effect of the want of it. Crime kept pace with the awful rigours of this sad reign, in which, independently of those of a religious nature, capital punishment vastly increased capital crime. On more than one occasion, men of rank became highwaymen, and the condition of the people in Nottingham, at this time, may be inferred from Oxford, where fifty-two persons were condemned and executed at one assize.

1558. Elizabeth succeeded her sister as queen, and was very popular. In a short time, the Protestants were again in the ascendancy, the English Book of Common Prayer was restored, the system of burning heretics was discontinued, and the reformation went gradually onward in England, but much more extensive ecclesiastical reforms were effected in Scotland, chiefly by the supply of English money and men, among the principal gentlemen who assisted in the siege of the Catholic party in Leith, which town was surrendered to the Protestants in consequence of the treaty of Edinborough, July 6th, 1560, were Sir Francis Leake,

and Sir Gervase Clifton. In Scotland the Presbyterian form of Church Government was from this time established.

1571. April 2nd. A parliament was summoned at Westminster, Thomas Mariours, Knight, and John Bateman, Gent., were returned for the town, Henry Pierepont, Esq. and Edward Stanhope, Esq., for the Shire, at which time some severe measures were passed against Catholics, and especially Puritans, whom the queen could never endure. In fact the queen was much inclined to the former, for she prayed to the Virgin Mary, and used a crucifix with candles always burning before it, to the day of her death; could not bear married priests, but treated their wives as concubines, and their children as bastards, nor did she pay more difference to the Archbishop of Canterbury himself, for on one occasion after he had sumptuously entertained her at Lambeth Palace, the queen took leave of Mistress Parker in the following gross manner :

“ Madam, I may not call you, Mistress, I am loath to call you, but however, I thank you for your good cheer.” The House of Commons which had for a long time been the willing slave of the sovereign’s caprice, began now to assume a little independency, a remarkable incident in illustration at this time occurred. Seven bills were introduced in Parliament for the reform of certain ecclesiastical abuses. Elizabeth was furious, and commanded Strickland, the mover, to absent himself from the house, (no new thing) and await the orders of the privy council, but Strickland’s friends who were beginning to feel their strength, moved that he should be called to the bar of the house, and there made to state the reason of his absence, and as this reason was no secret to them, they proceeded to declare that the privileges of parliament had been violated in his person, that, if such a measure was submitted to, it would form a dangerous precedent, that the queen herself could neither make nor break the laws. This house, said they, which has the determining the right to the crown itself is certainly competent to treat of religious ceremonies and church discipline. The ministers were astonished at this bold language, and after a consultation apart, the speaker proposed that the debate should be suspended. The house rose, but on the very next morning, Strickland re-appeared in his place, and was received with cheers ! Elizabeth’s caution had prevailed over her anger, but she felt as if her royal prerogative had been touched, and her antipathy to the Puritan party increased. In a political sense, this was a great revival, and the base servility of parliaments would hardly have been cured but for the religious enthusiasm. The case of Strickland was the first of many victories obtained over the despotic

principle, the first great achievement of a class of men, who, in their evil and in their good, worked out the cause of constitutional liberty to a degree which very few of them, even at a later period foresaw.

At the end of this session, not all Elizabeth's prudence could restrain her wrath, and she commanded Lord Keeper Bacon to inform the commons, that their conduct had been strange, unbecoming, and undutiful.^(a)

1572. Saturday, Aug. 23rd., at a concerted signal (the tolling of the church bell) commenced the massacre of the Protestants in Paris, which continued that night and the two following days, in which time 5500 were slain.

1584. A new parliament assembled, Richard Perkyns, Esq., R. Bateman, Gent., were returned for the Town. Thomas Manners, Knt., and Robert Constable, Knt., for the Shire. The queen was in great want of money, and the commons voted liberally, and at the same time passed fresh penal statutes against the Catholics.

1587. 8th February. The beautiful, but unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots, was executed in the great hall, at Fotheringay Castle, after an unjust captivity in England of 20 years, in the 43rd year of her age.

CHAPTER V.

1589, Is a year that will be famous to the end of time, as being the period when the stocking frame was invented, which presented an achievement in mechanical enterprize, whose influence was destined to effect a greater improvement in the physical and social conditions of the inhabitants of this country, and the world at large, than any other by which it had been preceded.

The honour of the invention belongs to a clergyman, the Rev. Wm. Lee, St. John's College, Cambridge. He was born at Woodbrough, a village in Notts, about seven miles from the town of Nottingham. He was heir to a pretty freehold estate, of whom the traditional story says, That he was deeply in love with a young

(a) This growing independence of the Commons, who held the purse strings of the nation, gave birth to those schemes for corrupting the constituency, especially the Burgesses, which was acted on so extensively in this and the following reigns.

townswoman of his, to whom he paid his addresses, but she whenever he went to visit her seemed always more mindful of her knitting than the addresses of her admirer, this slight created such an aversion in Mr. Lee, against knitting by hand, that he determined to contrive a machine that should turn out work enough to render the common knitting a gainless employment. Accordingly he set about it, and having an excellent mechanical head, brought his design to bear. We have seen another and more probable account than this, which is, that Mr. Lee was a poor curate, and having a large family, his wife was obliged to knit for hire, in which himself also engaged, as well as the elder branches of the family. From hence not caprice, but necessity was the mother of this invention.

After he had worked awhile he taught his brother, and several relations to work under him. Having for some years practised this new art under great discouragements at Calverton, about five miles from Nottingham, he resolved, if possible, to obtain for it the patronage of the queen, and for this purpose took up his last new frame to London, and through the kind mediation of Richard Parkyns, Esq., M.P., for the Town, with Lord Burghley, obtained an introduction at Court, and either himself or his brother James worked upon it before the queen. Mr. Lee being a poor man, offered to sell his discovery to the government, but failed, and both him and his invention were discouraged and despised.

He returned with his machine to Calverton, ruined in property and almost heart broken. His friend Parkyns sympathised with him under his misfortune, and entertaining a good opinion of it himself, warmly recommended Mr. Lee's invention to the French Ambassador, in London. L'Aubespine, who himself became favourably impressed, who forthwith communicated the subject to his sovereign, the enlightened Henry IV., who soon after invited Mr. Lee over to France, with promise of great rewards, privileges, and honours. Mr. Lee gladly embraced this fair opportunity, and gathering his machinery together, went himself and family to the city of Roan in Normandy, having with him nine workmen, and as many frames. Here he laid the foundation of his establishment, and wrought with his machinery, not only to the satisfaction, but to the applause of the French King.

This important branch of trade had departed this country, and as it would appear for ever, when suddenly his patron sovereign was murdered before Mr. Lee had had time to consolidate his establishment. His debts were large, his resources suddenly cut off, his unfinished machinery was sold at the caprice of his unfeeling creditors; thus stript of every thing he had, went to Paris, where

obtaining no relief, his spirits sunk within him, and he died of a broken heart, an unpitied stranger in a foreign land.

“ Full many a gem of purest ray serene,
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear ;
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness in the desert air.”

Being left to themselves, seven of the workmen that went with him returned, bringing each a frame, which it is probable the good wages they had received of Mr. Lee enabled them to buy, at the time Lee's effects were sold. Of the workmen, one Aston, who had been a miller at Thoroton, but afterwards apprentice to the late Mr. Lee, did not accompany his master, but remained in England, when he went abroad. Aston was industrious and ingenious, built himself a frame with some improvements to Mr. Lee's principle; he appears to have been more successful than his unfortunate master, and from this time the trade obtained a firm establishment in England. In fifty years the trade had so extended, and the mode of constructing the machinery so improved, that feeling their importance, and thinking it necessary for the better regulation of the trade, and for preventing, if possible, its being carried abroad, a general petition was got up during the commonwealth, and presented to the Lord Protector, Oliver Cromwell, praying to be constituted a body corporate, and though failing to accomplish the object sought after, the petition is written with so much strength of argument and consummate ability, that we feel justified in giving it insertion.

“To his Highness the Lord Protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, &c.

“The humble representation of the promoters and inventors of the art and mystery, or trade of frame-work knitting, or making of silk stockings, or other work in a frame or engine, petitioners to your highness, that they may be united and incorporated by charter under the great Seal of England, whereby their just right to the invention may be preserved from foreigners, the trade advanced, abuses therein suppressed, the benefit of the commonwealth by importation and exportation increased, and hundreds of poor families comfortably relieved by their several employments about the same, who will otherwise be exposed to ruin, having no other calling to depend on.

“May it please your Highness,

“Among all the civil ways of improvement of a commonwealth, (next to agriculture) merchandize and manufactory (where and

whensoever orderly regulated) in all ages and times, have been and are most securely beneficial and prosperous during their cherishment and retention. But they are apt to become volant, as soon as slighted or disordered, into neighbouring^(a) places and regions, always hospitable to so welcome guests as bring with them, not only their own entertainment, but also profitable advantages to their protectors, leaving behind them unto the place of their former residence, an over-late and remediless repentance of such improvidence, and most commonly an irrevocable consumption; the experience whereof has anciently and generally made it a principal maxim in state to encourage, by all favourable means requisite, the erectors and practisers of trading, and has notified for one of the greatest errors in state government, the discountenancing and disordering thereof.

“When in succession of time, from the antiquity of all records, the great variety and multitude of incorporations, overspreading the face of all eminent parts of the civilly governed world, flourishing under the favour and protection of the several princes and estates thereof, each province striving to exceed its neighbours in numerosity of them, and enlargement of all convenient privileges and powers grantable unto them, and reaping innumerable benefits at the cheap rate of countenance, encouragement, and protection of the industrious labours of the natives, who in retribution unto the state for license and privilege to earn their own subsistences, do disburthen the commonwealth (by employment or maintenance) of many poor, keep themselves in closer order and less circumference than others in ready ability for public service, pay all public charges and impositions, draw commerce into their country with profit unto the state by importation and exportation, and furnish their own and all other’s necessities with useful commodities. So (and many ways much more) profitable is encouraged and well-governed industry, which if discouraged and denied order in the practise, prosecution, and exercise thereof, it sometimes has, and ever will, most certainly become a disadvantage, weakening, and impoverishment to the commonwealth, and an advancement, strength, and enrichment of the neighbours, who are, or may prove enemies.

“In prevention whereof, all nations who live not in absolute slavery to their sovereigns, but enjoy a propriety in their estates and goods, by claiming also a right of propriety in the fruits of

(a) Many places have had their vicissitudes of prosperity and decay, occasioned by excess or receding of trade, as witness (among many others) Gaunt in Flanders, and those towns from whence the English staple has removed.

their own endeavours, (which was never yet denied, but to the great prejudice of the contradictors) have provided and do allow, that as they severally and successively arrive to any assured profit, they are included within their own territories, and appropriated unto the particular deservers, which grants, in perpetuity of the regulations of affairs in trade, merely as matters of power, or the immediate ministers thereof; unless for justice against infringers and invaders of such establishments as have been to that purpose obtained. And it has been (and remaineth) a great part of the felicity of England, that by the grave advice and appropriation of the state, with indulgent presidents and provisions of this kind, to the great encouragement and comfort both of present and future industries.

“Whereby the petitioners are emboldened (now at length) to offer to your Highness’s consideration and grave judgment, the fulness of capacity they humbly conceive themselves to have been in, to receive the like grant of favour, trust, and protection, which many other companies have (upon fewer and less weighty inducements) obtained; and whereof there is apparent necessity, their trade being no longer manageable by them, nor securable unto the profit of this commonwealth, without it.

“Which trade is properly styled frame-work knitting, because it is direct and absolute knitwork in the stitches thereof, nothing different therein from the common way of knitting, (not much more anciently for public use practised in this nation than this) but only in the number of needles, at an instant working in this, more than in the other by a hundred for one, set in an engine, or frame composed of above 2000 pieces of smiths, joiners, and turners’ work, after so artificial and exact a manner, that by the judgment of all beholders, it far excels in the ingenuity, curiosity and subtilty of the invention and contexture, all other frames or instruments of manufacture in use in any known part of the world. And for the skill requisite to the use and management thereof, it well deserves (without usurpation as some others impertinently have) the title of mystery and art, by reason of the great difficulty of learning and length of time necessary, to attain a dexterous habit of right, true, and exquisite workmanship therein, which has preserved it hitherto (from the hands of foreigners) peculiar to the English nation, from whence it has extraction, growth, and breeding unto that perfection it is now arrived at. Not only able to serve your Highness’s dominions with the commodities it mercantably works, but also the neighbouring countries round about, where it has gained so good repute, that the vent thereof is now more foreign than domestic; and has drawn covetous eyes

upon it, to undermine it here, and to transport it beyond the seas. Of whose sinister workings to that pernicious end, these petitioners (as most interested) standing in the nearest scent, think themselves, in the common duty of well affected persons to your Highness and their country, besides their own case of necessity, bound to make address unto the wisdom, protection, and care of your Highness, as their predecessors in former times have done to the rulers of this nation, speedily to restrain and suppress all attempts to bring so great a detriment and inconveniency upon the commonwealth.

“ Now so it is, and may it please your Highness,

“ That the trade of framework-knitting was never known or practised either here in England, or in any other place in the world, before it was (about 50 years past) invented and found out by one William Lee, of Calverton, in the county of Nottingham, gentleman, who by himself and such of his kindred and countrymen, as he took unto him for servants, practised the same many years, somewhat imperfectly in comparison of the exactness it is since brought into by the endeavours of some of these petitioners. Yet even in the infancy thereof it gathered sufficient estimation of a business of so extraordinary a national profit and advantage, as to be invited over to France, upon allurements of great rewards, privileges, and honours, not long before the suddain murder of the French king, Henry IV.; unsuccessfully accepted by the said Mr. Lee, (at that time wanting due encouragement at home) and transporting himself with nine workmen, his servants, with some frames, unto Roan, there wrought to so great applause of the French, that the trade was in all likelihood to have been settled in that country for ever, had not the decrease of the said king disappointed Mr. Lee of his expected grant of privilege; and the succeeding troubles of that kingdom delayed his renewed suit to that purpose, into discontentment and death at Paris, leaving his workmen at Roan, to provide for themselves, seven of which returned back to England, with their frames, and here practised and improved their trade, under whom (or the master workmen since risen under them) most of these petitioners had their breeding; and served their apprenticeships. Of the other two which remained in France, only one is yet surviving; but so far short of the perfection of his trade, as it is used here, that of him, or what can be done by him, or his means, these petitioners are in no apprehension or fear, nor have not been, since then, endangered in foreign countries, by any that have served out their full time of apprenticeship here.

“ But near about that time a Venetian ambassador gave £500 for

a remnant of time of one Henry Mead, thence an apprentice to this trade, and conveyed him with his frame from London to Venice, where, although his work and the manner of it was for a while admired, and endeavoured to be imitated, yet as soon as necessary reparation of his frame and instruments happened, for want of artificers experienced in such work there, and of ability in him to direct them, the work prospered not in his managing, so that (his bought time of service being expired) affection to his native country brought him home again into England. After his departure, the Venetians grew disheartened, and impatient of making vain trials, they sent his disordered frame, and some of their own imitation to be sold in London at very low valuation.

“And within a few years afterwards, the trade was greatly endangered by one Abraham Jones, who having by underhand courses and insinuations (and not by servitude as an apprentice) gotten both the mystery and skilful practice thereof, did (contrary to the articles with the rest of the company that had taken some jealous notice of him) pass himself with some more, into Amsterdam, and there taking some Dutch unto him as servants, erected frames and wrought for the space of two or three years, until the infection of the plague seized on him and his whole family, and carried them all to the grave. His frames also (as things unprofitable to them that could not find out their right use without an able teacher) were sent to London for sale at slight rates.

“These preservations and escapes of this trade from transplantation into foreign countries, these petitioners do with thankfulness acknowledge, and ascribe to have been brought to pass by the divine providence, limiting his bounties and administration whether he has been pleased to direct them. For it may well seem marvellous in human judgment how otherwise this trade should remain, notwithstanding all the covetous and envious attempts to the contrary, practiced for the space of 40 years past, an art peculiar to only this our nation; and to the nimble spirits of the French, the fertile wits of the Italian, and the industrious inclination of the Dutch, a concealed mystery unto this day.

“Yet a continued negligence in presumption thereon, would ill be-
seem the receivers of so many damageless warnings, and may soon prove of hard consequence unto these petitioners, who without intermission are environed with the like or greater dangers. For there are by other means than the way of apprenticeship so many intruders crept into this trade, that ill work and ill ware is every where offered to sale, and the ignonimy and disparagement thereof,

commonly imputed to the whole manufactory, not without much loss, hinderance, and interruption of the true and allowable artisans, and tending to their utter impoverishment, who in continual workmanship produce the best, finest, and most approvedly merchantable, and useful wares ever sold and bought in the memory of men, otherwise the petitioners could not have driven their trade, through so many oppositions and difficulties, up unto the height it is now brought, and into fair expectation and open way of large increase, if intrusion were barred, and transportation and teaching of the mystery unto foreigners restrained, and none of this our nation, either artisan, apprentice, or intruder be permitted so mischievously to seek for gain.

“As one here in London, makes his profession and custom to do, exposing himself a teacher in this art and trade for any considerable parcel of money, unto all manner of people without distinction, whether native or not, hitherto uncontrollable, nor to inveigle and corrupt apprentices from their masters, to discover and teach unto them the whole trade, (and having gotten it) pretend upon scruple of conscience in matters of religion or some other occasion, to depart your Highness’s dominion, and set it up in practice in a foreign country, as one not long since has done, whom these petitioners are labouring all they may to reduce, and are not hopeless to find prevalent means to recover him back again time enough, if they receive encouragement in this their humble suit, wherein they further show.

“That although this manufacture may be wrought in any other materials than are usually made up, (or can possibly be made up) into the form of knit-work, yet has it chosen to be practised in silk, the best and richest of all others in use and wearing, and most crediting the artisans, and of greatest advantage unto this state and commonwealth, yielding several payments to the use of the state before it passes out of the hands of the traders therein, and increasing merchandize by both the ways of importation and exportation of the self same material imported raw at cheap rates, exported ready wrought to the utmost extent of value; so that the distance of those valuations is totally clear gain to this commonwealth, and esteemed upwards of six parts in seven of the whole quantity of this material in the highest value thereof wrought up by this manufacture, which has vindicated that old proverbial aspersion. “The stranger buys of the Englishman, the case of the fox for a groat, and sells him the *tail* again for a *shilling*,” and may now invert and retort upon them. “The Englishman buys silk of the stranger for twenty marks, and sells him the same again for one hundred pounds.”

“That this trade encourages and sets on work other artificers also, as smiths, joiners, and turners, for the making, repairing, and erecting of frames and other necessary instruments thereunto belonging, and has bred up many excellent workmen among them for further public service.

“That the artisans of this trade, do moreover employ a multitude of hands besides their own about the preparation and finishing the materials and ware they work, on which do completely subsist and thrive, the winders, throwers, sizers, seamers and trimmers thereof, and also the needle-makers totally depend thereon.

“That although these petitioners seem in the eyes of the world to be at present under a cloud, and every moment ready to be undone by intruders and foreigners, so that many people fear and forbear to bind their children apprentices unto a trade of such instant hazard and irregularity, until a settlement thereof under a corporation, to the great retarding an increase of able artisans, who are therefore but few in number in comparison of the knitters the way common to other nations, yet do they subsist by their labours in a more substantial and serviceable degree to the commonwealth, disburthening it of many poor of both sexes. Whereas that common tedious way multiplies needy persons here, rather because the people of other nations outwork those of this therein, than by any hinderance they receive from the best artisans of this manufactory, that bend their endeavours all they can to the foreign vent in general, as well as in their own particulars most profitable to this nation, leaving the home sale in great part to the common knitters uninterrupted, unless by the intruders into this art, whose multiplications (if not resurained) will be equally as pernicious and destructive unto them as unto the petitioners; who only (and not the common knitters) have showed unto this commonwealth that it is able abundantly to serve itself and *ultra* with all commodities of knit-work, as stockings, calceoons, waistcoats, and many other things, without the help or rather inconveniency it formerly had of importation of the same, in quantities ready wrought from foreign parts.

“That this trade is in no kind impertinent or damageable to the commonwealth, nor driven in trifling, base, and unnecessary stuff or ware, seeing all the world, where habits are worn, is in general and permanent use thereof. But to the contrary, it works on the principle of stuffs, and makes commodious and decent ware for the cover of the whole body of men, perpetually changeable in the fashion, endeavouring, as much as in the artisan lies, to found an unexhaustible mine within this nation, already prepared to become (if it shall please your Highness to establish it) henceforth

the place of sole resort, as to a special mart of the rich and staple commodities, wrought by this manufacture, for the general service of all the great, honourable, and better sort of inhabitants of the whole communicable world. That the petitioners have made a large and competent probation of the work of this manufacture in itself, and merit thereof to the commonwealth, (for the proportion of its growth) far exceeding any other that trades with foreigners in their own materials, extracting from them (to the use of this commonwealth, and the maintenance of the people of this land, at foreign charge); upwards of fourscore in every hundred *declared* of the whole value now, or that may be hereafter, upon a regular way of trading, dealt in and defraying out of the other parcel of the hundred, being less than twenty current, all customs, imposts, and freights, both homewards and outwards; and also reserving the remainder of the twenty, to the manage of the merchant for as much unwrought material. Which eighty in quick passages, and returns of home trade, (by the way twice accounted for unto the officers of excise) suddenly and insensibly diffuses and disperses itself, through very many hands, either totally maintaining, or otherwise adding to the subsistences of many other severally (in part) before enumerated trades and professions, besides this manufacture, the prime wheel gathering only thereby an ordinary ability, to make the rest move, viz.; merchants, owners of ships, hosiers, dyers, winders, throwsters, sizers, seamers, trimmers, wire drawers, needlemakers, smith, joiners, turners, with many other assistants, all having their sufficient contents and enablements to live out of the clear product of the foreign vent, raised and furnished by the labours of the petitioners and their servants, who have voluntarily among themselves kept order in their trading, according to the duty of probationers (hitherto) without making any request unto the state for particular countenance and protection, until they found themselves now risen into a number not incapable of incorporation, and their trade into foreign parts of so great and growing increase, (were the momentary dangers of ruin for want of regulating power diverted) that it may well be esteemed the most improveable way of benefit and advantage of this kind, apparent to this presentage, and (within some late hundreds of years past) offered unto this nation, and presented unto the state, as this now is unto your Highness, for an inclosure within the boundary of its native soil, where it may receive its proper husbandry.

“That if these petitioners had no other inducements to offer, but what every other trade which is (common also to foreigners) in fear to be overwrought, and out sold by them, has hitherto pre-

sented, as motives and means to obtain charters and privileges, and consequent provisions by statute, upon reasons drawn from conveniences accruing from civil education of some youth of the land, employment of idle persons, serving this commonwealth with commodities better wrought here than those transported hither from beyond the seas, and maintaining many of our people at home with the same money which foreigners did get from hence for the maintenance of theirs. Yet might the petitioners, in confidence of the right of subjects, sue for power subordinately (according to the laws and constitution of this land) to regulate their own endeavours in a company and fraternity among themselves. But these petitioners stand not in the same sole capacity that the pin makers and others did at the time of their incorporation; for these have, additionally thereunto, an higher merit towards the commonwealth, whose interest in all the forementioned extraordinary advantages and benefits, and in the further uses of them is annexed unto the prosperity of this manufacture, and wholly depending thereon. Insomuch that the petitioners, in their humble suit, do plead unto your highness, a general cause of the commonwealth in gross, for an inestimable concernment to all posterity, and crave in their own, to be but barely preserved, as their lawful endeavours have qualified them, the temporary instruments and servitors to that public use. Which they may reasonably hope, shall not now (first of all sorts of men ever petitioning semblable favour) begin to be refused unto them, who have not been wanting to the Commonwealth, in the main service thereof, during its late extremities of danger, but have all been faithful to their country in every thing according to their utmost abilities, and have many of them undergone much loss of worldly goods, and peril of life, by and against the common enemy, and some of them continue in military office to this day."

"And seeing the mistress of knowledge, experience has taught that the sole proprietary of a generally desired commodity, has a master key to command the lock of trading, which whosoever can prudently manage, has no small mastery over the wealth of the universe, and seeing that this art of framework knitting here in England, (as printing formerly, in Germany, outwrought all the manual writers in the world) is likewise able to outwork all the common knitters among all nations, and make the commodity without divulging of the mystery, generally desirable, and entertained, as that other was here, with grace and privilege of importation, by provision of statute, 1st of Richard III., cap. 9. And seeing this is much more capable of secreting than that, by reason of the

great difficulty to attain this with long practice, and the facility of the other to be conceived at first sight. This arising in an entire dominion, and that other in a region full of divided principalities. This is endued with a quality retentive, to continue for many ages, if not ever (although the other could not so in Germany) a peculiar in propriety unto this nation of England. Therefore it is fit to be owned as a native, by the hand of your Highness, established in the rank, and as the nonpareil of handicrafts, to be taken into your possession, inclusively within your power of command and special protection, who is herein not slightly concerned, because intrusted to husband the commonwealth, and is the balance of reason to distinguish between the allegations and aims of good and bad patriots. Some striving to scatter abroad (about all the earth) that harvest; whereof others desire the storing in a magazine, and some urging the same exploded clamours against the use of engines in trading, which the file and hammer workers of a single pin did heretofore, to divert or retard the privileging the company of pin makers, in opposition to those that now sue and refer themselves to be considered according to discretion at home, for what they might write their own conditions every where abroad, if piety to their native country has strongly restrained not them, as they implore the coercive power of your Highness, to restrain their ill willers from unravelling the entrails of the commonwealth, and giving or yielding opportunity unto strangers to gather them up, and make that common to all the world, which is naturally particular in sole propriety to this nation, and prepared for the management of your Highness in such manner, as in your Highness's wisdom and great favour shall be thought expedient for the best advantage of this commonwealth, ever in thriving condition, and flourishing by exportation of commodities, as well artificially as naturally appropriated unto this island not unknown to your Highness, to have suffered some late decay, in the main support of its foreign trading, which may receive a great supply and increase by means of good encouragement of this manufacture only in present necessity of the like protection and privileges that have been granted, confirmed, and are enjoyed by many others, though of foreign invention and use, and never in possibility of becoming, as this is solely from hence impartable unto all other nations.

“All which is humbly submitted to your Highness' pleasure, with great hopes that you will graciously patronize and cherish the honest endeavours of such as aim at the public good, as well as their own private interest.

And your Petitioners shall ever pray.

CHAPTER VI.

THE manufacture of this important branch of business was little encouraged in this town for many years of its early history, for Dr. Deering informs us, there were but two stocking frames in Nottingham in 1641, nor did it much increase in the next century. Frame-work knitters, 50, frame smiths, 14, needle makers, 12, setters up, 8, sinker makers, 5, in all 89, this was the state of the trade in this town in 1739. At this period there were no wholesale buyers and manufacturers called hosiers, every frame-work knitter worked his own frame and disposed of the goods in the best manner he was able, and under these disadvantages, the utmost he could obtain was a precarious subsistence for himself and family.

London was for a considerable time the nursery of this manufacture, and the hose made were principally silk of the same colour as the dress with which they were worn, and were called *fashion work*. In time, this custom gave way to more sobriety in this respect, when there were fewer colours, larger orders were given, and as they could be obtained at lower prices in the country, and of equal quality, thither the manufactory was again transferred and ceased in town 1664. Charles II. granted a charter of Incorporation to them by the name of "The Worshipful Company of Frame-work Knitters" to be governed by a master, warden, and assistants, who are directed to be chosen annually, on 24th June. These officers had power vested in them by virtue of the charter to make "Bye Laws" from time to time, for the government of the trade, as in their estimation, its interests might require, which Bye Laws, if signed by the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and the Lord Chief Justice of Common Pleas, were to be valid if not in opposition to the statute law of the land, or when they ran counter to other interests of the country the latter question being left to a verdict of jury. The company in London by a stretch of authority established commissioners in Nottingham and several principal towns, where the trade was exercised, there they held court, at which they obliged the country manufacturers to bind or make free, &c., exercising a vexatious and irresponsible control over the whole trade, drawing considerable sums of money from it. But this system was too bad to continue, and was soon brought to a close by the Nottingham

traders, who resisted the domination of the London company, stood a trial with, and cast them, since which time the trade has been free.

1734. We learn from an old printed document, entitled "the case of the frame-work knitters," a dispute arose between the manufacturers in Nottingham and the company in London, which occasioned the law suit, the merits of the question were not fully tried, the company were nonsuited for want of legal form in the Bye Laws produced on trial, which appeared to have been confirmed by the Chancellor and the judges, but could not be proved to be the act of the company, which was the reason the court did not try the merits. The result of the dispute was, that the artists in the country were for having the Bye Laws amended, and till that was done, would not comply therewith, nor could the company obtain any deputy to undertake the unpleasant duty of enforcing them.

1745. An attempt was now made to revive the old power of the London Company, by promulgating a new code of Bye Laws, which were sanctioned by the high authorities of the realm.

The company endeavoured to enforce certain payments from the country workmen for certain benefits they were hereafter to receive, but it would not do. The patience of the company was exhausted finding neither threats nor promises would avail, they commenced actions at law against two workmen, at Godalmin in 1751 for not paying quarterage. But the trade took upon itself the protection of the poor men, and in return threatened the company that if they dared to proceed in the action against the men, they would apply to parliament for an act to unshackle the trade from the company's trammels, and break up their body. The company took the hint and the matter dropped, and after a few more ineffectual attempts, at what was called protecting and regulating the trade, but which really meant extracting money from the charter, was permitted to expire.

1805. An extensive association was formed among the frame-work knitters of the counties of Derby, Leicester, and Nottingham, where the trade is principally carried on, the object of which was to obtain money to prosecute John Payne of Burbage, in Leicestershire, for following the business, and teaching others without his having served an apprenticeship. Payne was powerfully supported by the Leicester hosiers, &c. After much litigation and expense, the question was brought to a final issue at Westminster in February 1809, when, though it was admitted, the charter was as good in law as other charters of a like description, it was forbidden to be put in force, any further than as relates to the internal

government of the company, such as choosing masters, wardens, &c., and for the purpose of *spending the money*, which the members of the company may think well to contribute, providing such money be not applied to purposes contrary to the law of the land."

1788. An act was passed 28th Geo. III., which constituted it felony to brake or wilfully damage a stocking frame, and it likewise directs that the holder of a frame shall deliver it up to the owner, after the customary notice of fourteen days has been given.

1811. An act was passed which made it death to break or wilfully injure a stocking frame, or lace frame, or any machine thereto appended, but this was shortly superseded by another, which placed them and other kinds of machinery under the same protection, and the punishment reduced to transportation, as it had been under the act of 1788.

The stocking frame is the parent of the point net, warp, bobbin, and all the variety of lace machines, and every other machine producing a web of any kind. It is admitted the stocking frame has been the subject of many improvements, but the unrewarded and uncheered, yet not to be repressed genius of a Lee, which gave to this patriarchal machine existence, form, and motion, rose silent and unassisted, like the virgin snowdrop on the bosom of a dreary waste, giving promise of what achievements were to follow after, when as yet was slumbering in the repose of ages, the giant energies of the mechanical world.

The invention of the stocking frame not only forms a distinct, but also the most important era that British history has ever had to record. But for this it is not for us to conjecture what or whether any of the many mechanical triumphs which have so enriched this country would have been known.

Dr. Deering informs us that down to 1751 few essential articles of improvement had been appended to the stocking frame, but the last 80 years have in this respect made ample amends, and improvements have been invented and applied by the mechanics, principally of Nottingham. To do justice to the memory of every one who has invented improvements in the stocking frame, would be most interesting and gratifying, but here we meet with this difficulty; fertile mechanical genius in this department has not been confined to one individual in an age, but many constellations of them, stretching from distant ages, to the present time, so that numerous as they have been, every improvement has been subject to many individuals' claims. Still we shall endeavour to grapple with the difficulties of this subject, and give to each, though ever so poor a man, due honour.

1756. One of the early improvements was the addition of the "Tuck Presser," by which were formed "Tuck Ribs." This was a simple appendage, but the diversified patterns which it enabled workmen to produce, were very numerous. The name of the individual who introduced the tuck presser is lost, it has been ascribed to an Irishman in Dublin, and also a French refugee.

1758. Ribbed stockings from an early date were made by hand needles, by reversing the stitches, but no such thing as an imitation of the ribbed stockings, on a frame till this time had been realized.

The practise of making "Turned Clocks" in plain stockings first suggested the plan of making what has since been called "Derby Ribs," indeed many plain stockings were actually converted into ribs by the tedious process of letting down alternate stitches, and turning them upon the rough side of the stocking long before the rib machine was known, for a man named Thomas Wright, of Ilkeston, in 1730, made a pair of ribs in this way, and sold them to a pedlar for *half a guinea*, equal to one pound eleven shillings and sixpence of our money!

But who invented the rib machine? John Bowman, a poor man of Dale Abbey, in Derbyshire, laid claim to it, and he might have done this or something like it. But the late Wm. Strutt, Esq., of Derby, informed Mr. Blackner it was Jedediah Strutt, his father, who invented the Derby rib machine in 1758. About that time he settled in Derby for the purpose of carrying on the manufacture of ribbed stockings in conjunction with Mr. Woollett, who was then a hosier there, and the partnership continued till his father's death in 1797. A great part of the time during which the patent was in force, Mr. Samuel Need, of Nottingham, was a partner under the firm of Need, Strutt, and Woollett. The patent right was tried twice in Westminster Hall, first, with the hosiers of Derby, and afterwards with those of Nottingham, from which time it was quietly enjoyed to the end of the term 1759.

This was one of the capital improvements to which the stocking frame has been subjected, and from the immense profits of this invention, was laid the foundation of the princely fortunes of the family of the Strutts, whose ancestor was a poor, but industrious mechanic, than which they can never have a more distinguished honour.

1763. The *royal rib* was invented, this was a fancy stocking, made off a common rib frame. The workman by using a thread of blue with one of white alternately, and by pressing the stitches over on the machine needles only, every other course, produced a stocking with a clear blue rib on a white ground. This can only be done on a frame calculated to make the one and one ribs.

1763. The *oilet hole work* was an improvement chiefly effected by a union of the tuck and Derby rib machine. A George Betts of Mansfield, claimed the honour of this invention, and perhaps truly, but a John Morris of Short Hill, Nottingham, obtained a patent for it at this time, but it was attended with no profit.

1765, witnessed an *oilet hole* frame so greatly superior to the other, that this quickly superseded that, and was invented by Arthur Else, and also became the property of Mr. Morris in the following way:—Mr. Else was a man of bright mechanical genius, who invented a machine for making oilet holes on quite a different principle, and very much superior to Bett's machine, which Mr. Morris now had secured to him by patent. Mr. Morris being made acquainted with the success attendant on Mr. Else's plan, entered against him a process of law, and gained a verdict in his favour, and after he had cast the unfortunate Else, laid aside Bett's machines, and adopted those solely made on the principle of the unfortunate Else, who was thereby irretrievably ruined, and he died a pauper soon after, whose unrewarded brilliant genius had given birth to one of the most useful discoveries of the age.

1767. David Ross discovered a plan of making *velvet* on a stocking frame, but being poor could not turn his skill to any account, and he revealed his secret to a gentleman named Darella, and this year a patent was taken and sealed for making a fabric of the richest description of velvet, an art in which we are and always have been very inferior to our neighbours on the continent. The first manner in which it was made was after a plain, a slack course, in an unpressed state brought to, and left at the needle heads, and then by means of a tuck presser, the grooves of which were uncovered for the purpose, every second needle was pressed down, and while they remained in this position, a wire was passed between them, this was brought forward, and the presser permitted to rise a stiff course, followed alternately with the slack one all through, after 15 or 20 courses had been wrought, a sharp instrument was used to cut out the wires.

Another method used in making velvet, was by the tuck presser alone without any wires, by leaving the slack courses at the needle heads, and a stiff course upon it, then the loops were cut by *shaving*, after the manner of the Manchester velveteens. Velvet making on the stocking frame was laid aside for lack of skill in knowing how to *fasten the pile*, and this, that might be the best part of manufacture, is yet kept in abeyance, though it offers an unexhaustible mine of wealth to those who may discover the art only of fastening the pile!!!

1768. A patent was obtained by John Crane and Thomas

Porter, for making *brocade* upon the stocking frame. This was a fabric of surpassing beauty, in which were seen all the tints of the full blown carnation, blended with the colours of the rainbow; to produce these pleasing varieties of pattern and colour, great skill was required in the mechanical and working department.

This kind of manufacture, for want of more completely adapted machinery, was permitted to decline and expire.

1770. This was succeeded by a less costly fabric, called *inlaid* or *shot brocade*. This was made on a twilled machine with a tickler to every alternate needle. Beautiful fabrics were made of this kind, but it, like the velvet, &c., has for some time been laid aside, till future ages shall be astonished with its revival, perhaps under colour of a new invention.

Twilled work we have in part anticipated; the inventor of this kind of cloth making is not known, but by its means many families have attained to opulence in this and other towns. In making waistcoat pieces, a twilling thread and an inlay thread were used. Twilled stockings were made in the same way as waistcoat pieces, except no inlaid thread was used, and by varying patterns and colours, articles of exquisite beauty were produced. There is now scarcely a twilled frame in being.

1776. March 16th, a patent was granted to Horton, Marsh & Co. for making *knotted* work on the stocking frame. The excellencies of this frame were based upon poor Else's invention, of which, in many respects, it was a copy. By turning a rack one way a given number of courses, and then the same number in a contrary direction a ribbed fabric was produced, which for lustre sets comparison at defiance.

So great was the demand for this article in 1797, that 1000 silk knotted frames could only yield a scanty supply for the demand. The foreign trade was injured by the breaking out of the Spanish war, and by introducing the military fashions from Germany, this part of the home trade, suffered a grievous decline, so that of the 1000 in 1797 there were scarcely 50 remained in this kind of employment in 1804. The trade revived soon after, but it is little in comparison with the excellency of the article which is unquestionably the best that ever was made.

Mansfield is the town where this branch of business is now principally carried forward. Besides silk, the primary article manufactured on this kind of frame, many hose have been made both of cotton and worsted, but in Leicestershire they manufacture this kind of article in large webs, cutting up stockings out of them, which wear but indifferently, yet they sell at a low rate,

and have long since had a monopoly of that department of the trade.

The original invention was succeeded by three attempts to produce imitations of knotted work, by means of the twilling frame, with additional apparatus. The first, invented by Ash, was called *wire-work*, from a wire being introduced between the loops and stitches, after the latter had been gathered by the ticklers in the same manner as the inlay thread was cast in the twilled waistcoat pieces. But as the wire came so repeatedly in contact with the needles, great inconveniences resulted from this plan; this invited improvement, which was effected by the ingenious Samuel Hague, who invented *stumps*, so called from the change he introduced of casting short points in the leads over each needle, and extended about the eighth of an inch over the needles' beards.

This plan was in a short time succeeded by one called a *mesh machine*, the united invention of William Green, a setter-up, and the before-mentioned Mr. Hague; hence the goods wrought thereby bore the name of *mesh work*.

From the *wire*, *stump*, and *mesh* stockings possessing more elasticity than the twilled ones, they obtained the general appellation of elastics; and it ought to be observed, that knots, twills, and all their imitations are made sideways, consequently the frames must be from twenty-eight to thirty-four inches wide.

1838. "A new and important manufacture has arisen in the hosiery trade, in making lace caps from the hosiery or stocking frame, by the aid of the jack tickler machine. This machine has been latterly applied to the making laces in breadths, and with such brilliant success as to astonish even the oldest workmen. We have been favoured with a sight of one of these laces, which was of the most exquisite beauty of texture and design. A French gentleman, lace buyer, to whom it was shown, was so delighted with this splendid production of British art, that he actually pressed it to his bosom in an ecstasy of delight; so much are the French charmed with real beauty, arising from their being generally educated in drawing designs."

Mr. Wilkinson of Hucknall Torkard, who originally introduced the jack machine into the cotton manufacture, is now actively engaged in effecting some improvements. It is to be hoped the English may be able to unite the *jacquard* to the tickler stocking frame, and thus complete these beautiful tickler laces. To those manufacturers who deal in cheap and slop nets, these tickler laces will be of no advantage, as the price, from the slow method of making them will necessarily come in high, as they have from

three to nine shiftings in a course, and are made on from 42 to 48 gauge frames, consequently the market will not be speedily glutted with this species of newly invented manufacture, which bids fair to supersede the French and German tricot."—*Nottingham Journal*.

The patent for the mechanism for manufacturing stockings, known as Whitworth's knitting machine, was sealed 10th of November, 1835. It is stated in the specification to be a combination of mechanism for manufacturing cotton, worsted, silk, and other fibrous materials, in what is commonly called or known as the *knitting stitch*; the operations producing distinct loops upon short needles or points, resembling the fabric made by knitting needles when worked by the hand.

We now come to an invention of much more importance to this town and to the country at large, Mather's patent. "We have been favoured with a sight of this patent stocking frame, and wrought in it. We cannot do better than quote the observations of an intelligent, unbiassed correspondent, who designates the machine as a 'beautiful display of exquisite ingenuity; the patentee having far outstripped all who have gone before him, and will hereafter be found deservedly occupying a conspicuous place in the ranks of inventors. He has not strayed from the original principle, but finished what *Lee* began.' Mather's patent stocking frame will be found to stand unrivalled for ages to come, bidding defiance to future attempts.

"The neat and compact manner in which the several parts of the frame are brought together is admirable and striking. The beauty of arrangement and correctness of judgment that has been exercised is easily discovered. There is nothing but what has its office to perform, and that so well calculated for its work, that it is evident the inventor has scrutinized every step, not suffering any possible method by which a result might be obtained, to escape him. So correct have been his calculations, that no part of the apparatus could be dispensed with. Its beauty is worthy of comment: there is nothing to obstruct the sight or the action of the workman, and the frame is free from disagreeable incumbrance; there is no crowding, and the work it produces no one will attempt to excel. It is a master piece of ingenuity. The operation of pressing cannot be surpassed for expedition and safety: a mispress is impossible. The thread laying is performed with the greatest dexterity and precision; and in the opinion of this observant writer, 'Whatever attempts may now be in progress, they must yield the palm to Mather.' Our limits will not allow any remarks upon some clever contemporary inventions, also attracting public interest for their ingenuity and results. We cannot refrain from observing, in con-

clusion, that *we* look forward to brighter times for Nottingham. The enterprise of our capitalists, and the talent of our mechanics, if unimpeded, remember, by senseless prejudice and culpable, purblind self-interest, will yet raise to reputation and wealth this time-honoured town."—*Nottingham Review*. 1839.

Mr. Mather has succeeded, and is having worked at this time two rotary stocking frames, with double tier and parallel motion according to the principles of his patent. The first makes four, and the second (lately finished) makes six hose at the same time. "It is worthy of remark," observes Mr. J. Hopcraft, of Sneinton, "that although the stocking frame is the parent of many other machines, its own principle of operation remains unchanged. Plain hose are made now in the same manner as by Lee in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

CHAPTER VII.

1590. CHARLES LORD HOWARD, of Effingham, son of William Howard, head of the eldest collateral branch of the Howards, was during his father's life, one of the persons commanded by Elizabeth, in the 13th of her reign, to conduct the Lady Anne, of Austria, daughter to the Emperor Maximilian, from Zealand to Spain, and three years afterwards was installed knight of the garter. He was likewise lord chamberlain to the queen, which situation his father had previously held. In the 28th Eliz. he succeeded the Earl of Lincoln, as Lord High Admiral of England, and is stated to have been the idol of the sailors, which, coupled with his known valour, was of the utmost importance to his country in 1588, when he defeated the professedly invincible Spanish Armada. For this and other services performed against the Spaniards, he was created Earl of Nottingham, and he caused a representation, in tapestry or needlework, of the engagement with the Armada, to be wrought and hung up in the House of Lords. In the preamble of the patent by which he was created Earl of Nottingham, it was represented that this dignity was conferred upon him, partly on account of his services in taking Cadiz in 1596, which very much enraged the Earl of Essex, who conceived the merit all his own, and he offered to assert his claim against the Earl of Nottingham, or any of his kindred, in single combat. Preparative to the coronation of James I. this nobleman

was lord high steward, whose duty it is to precede the king on such occasions with a drawn sword. To his first wife, this nobleman married Catherine, daughter of Henry (Carey) Lord Hunsdon, by whom he had two sons, William and Charles, the former dying in his father's life time, but not before he had married Anne, daughter, and sole heiress to Lord St. John, of Bletsoe, by whom he left one daughter, who was married to John, Lord Mordaunt, in Bedfordshire, afterwards Earl of Peterborough. His second wife was Margaret, daughter of James Stewart, Earl of Murray, in Scotland, she being naturalized by act of parliament in the first of James I., by her he had two sons, James, who died young, and Charles, afterwards knighted by James I. He died in 1625, at the advanced age of 88.

Charles, his second son by his first wife, seems to have inherited little of his father's greatness, except his titles and hereditary estates, therefore we will pass him over with observing that this branch of the Howards, became extinct in 1681, the barony descending to Francis Howard, of Great Buckham, in Surrey.

1597. Introduces the story of William Somers, the imposter, he had been servant boy to a Mr. Brackenbury of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, in which town also lived John Darrell, a young gentleman of good family who was studying for the law, but he turned preacher and afterwards exorcist. The boy Somers while residing with Mr. B. affected to be troubled with fits, on account of which, he was discharged from his service, and he came to Nottingham, where his mother was residing with her second husband, Robert Cowper, who bound his step-son, Somers, apprentice to one Thomas Porter, one of the town musicians. The boy did not maintain a steady character, and when his apprenticeship was expired, pursued an infamous career of imposition, pretending to be under the spell of an evil spirit, which he attributed to an old woman residing in the town, who he said was angry with him, because some time ago he would not give her a *hat band he had found*. A sister of Mr. Darrell, who was then a clergyman at Mansfield, called to see Somers in one of his convulsive agonies, she said her brother had cast devils out of nine possessed persons, and there was no doubt of his curing the youth if applied to for that purpose. From this time, when in his fits, Somers would often cry out *Darrell, Darrell*, therefore Mr. Aldridge, Vicar of St. Mary's, wrote to Mr. Darrell, desiring his assistance in this matter. When he came he said there was no doubt the young boy was possessed with a devil, that he would be worse before he could be better, for that he was then suffering for all the sins of Nottingham, and there must be a fast in the town, held specially for the youth's recovery.

The 7th of November was accordingly appointed, and Somers was brought into the assembly on the shoulders of seven men, kicking and struggling in dreadful agony. When Mr. Darrell had distinctly described 14 signs which the youth must pass through, a swelling ran from his head to his legs, he muttered strange expressions, his tongue swelled, he endeavoured to cast himself in the fire, his joints became stiff, in short he exhibited the signs just described, and then the possessed was delivered. Mr. Darrell clothed the young man, and placed him under the care of his father-in-law, Mr. Aldridge. Mr. Darrell was the next week appointed assistant minister with Mr. Aldridge of St. Mary's church; Somers afterwards again became possessed, and pointed out thirteen poor women, who, he said, had bewitched him, and they were all committed to goal. His half sister, Mary Cowper, declared herself bewitched, and pointed out Alice Freeman, sister of Alderman Freeman, as the guilty party. Somers was removed to the work-house, and there confessed the whole imposition, and said that Mr. Darrell had been the sole contriver of it. But as Mr. Darrell, who might be an enthusiast, made no attempt at gain from the imposture, if he really had any hand in it, which is not very certain, the extravagancies of those times may palliate this frailty of human nature, let us cover his transgression, if it were one, with the mantle of charity; "Who art thou that judgest another man's servant? to his own master he must either stand or fall."

By indenture bearing date 30th June, 1598, as appears from an old copy thereof produced to us by the Rector of the parish of St. Peter, Robert Manners granted to Richard Mores, Richard Hurst, and William Small, of the parish of St. Mary, Richard Ogle, Richard Tomlinson, and Ander Jackson of the parish of St. Peter, and William Munday, William Willson, and Robert Phipps, of the parish of St. Nicholas, and their heirs, a yearly rentage of £5, to be issuing out of a messuage, or tenement in Wilford, late in the occupation of Richard Roe, and the lands thereto belonging, to commence after the deaths of the said Roger Manners and of John Patten and James Lowther, to whom the said Roger Manners had, for their great need, conveyed the like for their several lives out of the same premises, and the said Roger Manners directed that the said rent charge should be distributed amongst the poor, aged, and impotent persons, and such other poor people inhabiting in Nottingham, as should have most need thereof, by the discretion and appointment of the parsons, vicars, or curates, and churchwardens of all the three parishes in Nottingham for the time being, and that when all the trustees but three or two should die, the

survivors should convey the said rent charge to other nine or twelve inhabitants of Nottingham to be indifferently chosen out of the said parishes.

A copy was also produced to us from the documents of the parish of St. Nicholas, of an indenture bearing date 14th Dec., 1737, between Richard Calverly, of Wilford, and Elizabeth, his wife, and Abel Smith, of the first part, Sir Robert Clifton, Bart., of the second part, and John Woods, Rector of Wilford, and Benjamin Deverel of the third part; whereby after reciting that the said Sir Robert Clifton had by lease and release of 26th and 27th Sept. then last, purchased to him and his heirs, of the said Richard and Elizabeth Calverly and others, a farm house in Wilford, and a close called Home Close, containing about four acres, and two closes called Hill Closes, being together four acres, and reciting that the said premises with others in Wilford, remaining in possession of the said Richard Calverly, were subject to the payment of £5 yearly, granted by Roger Manners to Richard Mores and others, of Nottingham, for the relief of the poor there, which continued a charge and incumbrance on all the said premises; the said Richard and Elizabeth Calverly, conveyed to the said John Woods, and Benjamin Deverell, and his heirs, a close called the Nether Trent Close, containing, by estimation, eight acres in the liberties of Wilford, being part of the lands charged with the said payment on trust, for indemnifying the said Sir Robert Clifton, against the said payment.

The above-mentioned annual sum of £5. is now paid by Mr. James Cox, as the owner of two closes, containing about eight acres, situate in the parish of Wilford, on the south bank of the river Trent, between the Trent bridge and Wilford ferry. Of this sum one moiety is received by the churchwardens of St. Mary, one-fourth by those of St. Nicholas, and the remaining fourth by those of St. Peter. The application of these portions has been stated in the respective accounts, of the charities of each of the three parishes. The above-mentioned old book, containing an account of the charities of St. Mary's parish, presents a short statement of the above-mentioned deed of Roger Manners, dated in 1598, and also of a prior deed of 30th June, 1562, purporting to be a grant from Sir Thomas Manners, of a rent charge of £5, out of a messuage or tenement at Wilford, for the same purposes as the rent charge of the same amount given by Roger Manners, but we have not been able to find any other evidence of Sir Thomas Manners' donation, nor any trace of more than one annual sum of £5. having been received. The lands which were considered liable to Roger Manners' annuity in 1737, had been at that time,

supposed to be subject to another charge of the same amount, it is probable, that an indemnity would have been given against the latter as well as the former to the purchaser of a part of those lands. (a)

1603. 24th March. Elizabeth, "Queen of a hundred kings," died at Richmond, in the 45th year of her reign, and 70th of her age. She was buried at Westminster Abbey.

CHAPTER VIII.

It may not be uninteresting to review the progress of events affecting the social condition of the people during the sixteenth century, as the dynasty of the Tudors became extinct with this illustrious queen. It was the misfortune of Mr. Lee, that his invention was not encouraged by the court of Elizabeth, when manufacture and commerce in general were largely advanced. The fall of Antwerp, which was taken and sacked by the Spanish commander, the Duke of Parma, in 1585, turned the tide of commerce into other channels, and Antwerp became deserted, which had been the great emporium of European industry and wealth.

The manufacture of woollen cloth which flourished here in the reign of King John, had long before this time become extinct. Iron, leather, and malt, were the chief trades at this time pursued in Nottingham. We may just glance at the general state and condition of the people during this epoch of our national history.

THE HOUSES of the yeomanry, &c., were low, made of wood and wattle, not always having a chimney, and very few conveniences in them. They slept upon straw, covered only with a sheet and coarse coverlet, or perhaps a flock mattress and a bolster of chaff, but oftener a log of wood. Their servants slept upon straw, and had not always a coverlet to throw over them. All dined off wooden trenchers, and took their pottage with a wooden spoon. Substantial yeomen did not possess more than four or five pieces of pewter plate. A farmer was rich in ready money, that had at one time 6s. Only gentry could afford to eat wheaten bread the year through, even when it was at the lowest price. Servants and the poorer classes ate bread made of barley or rye, oats, peas, beans,

(a) See Commissioners' Report, p. 451.

&c., even tares and lentiles often constituted their best fare. Hence the proverb of olden times, "Hunger sets his first foot in the horse's manger."

WIVES.—The services exacted from wives were very unequal and oppressive. She must card the wool, spin the yarn, make the clothes, and measure the corn. The poultry, swine, cows, &c., were under her charge, and so was the cultivation of the garden. Fitzherbert asserts it is the wife's duty to winnow all manner of corn, to make malt, to wash, make hay, shear corn, and in time of need, in addition to all the cares of her house and family, to help her husband to fill the dung cart, drive the plough, load hay, corn, and such other things, to go to market, and sell butter or pigs, fowls, or corn; but when men so tyrannized over their wives, nothing could supply a more convincing evidence of the low degradation of public morals.

PRICE OF LAND. Bishop Latimer's father rented a farm in the early part of Henry VII reign, for which he paid £4. per annum, and supplied a horse and man for the king's service when called upon; he had as much land under tillage as kept six men, thirty cows, and one hundred sheep. The rotation of crops at this time was wheat or rye, oats or barley, in spring, and then fallow; clover was introduced from the Netherlands into this country in the time of queen Elizabeth, but its advantages to the farmer were slight compared with the introduction afterward of the turnip.

PRICE OF WHEAT. During this period the price of wheat was exceedingly fluctuating. 1485 it was sold for 3s. 4d. per quarter, 1491, for 14s. 8d. 1497, 20s.; the year after, only 4s., and in 1498, 3s. 4d.; 1500, 18s. 8d.; 1512, 4s. 4d.; 1530, 4s. 4d.; 1544 it rose to £1. 5s. 4d.; 1586, £2. 13s.; 1587, £5. 4s. but fell in 1589, to 17s.; 1596 rose to £2. 2s.; and in 1599, was £1 7s.; in the latter part of this century the price was seldom below 20s. per quarter.

But as the consumption of wheat was generally confined to the rich, we may glance at the price of common articles of food. In 1500, two rabbits, 2½d.; a dozen pigeons, 4d. a hundred eggs, 6d. a chicken, 1d.; a goose, 3d.; a wether, unclipped, 1s. 1d.; a lamb, 6d.; an ox, 11s. 8d.; an heifer, 9s.; 1561, a capon, from 8d. to 1s. 3d.; a large fat hen, 7d.; dozen pigeons 10d.; a goose, 8d.; eggs, in summer, 1s. 2d. per 100, and 1s. 8d. in winter; butter, 3d. per lb.; a fat cow, £3.; a milch cow, £1. 13s. 4d.; fat goose, 1s. 2d.; a turkey, 1s. 4d.; 1590, six pigeons, 6d.; a pound of butter, 4d.; 1597, a stone of beef, 1s. 11d.; a dozen pigeons, 4s. 3d.; eleven eggs, 4d.; four chickens, 2s. 8d.; a calf,

6s.; cheese, 2½d. per lb.; a pound of sugar, 4d.; a fat bullock £5. 19s. 6d.; a fat sheep, 14s. 6d.

Of other articles the prices were in 1525, a pair of hose, 2s. 4d. a pair of shoes, 1s. 4d.; 1558, a sack of coals, 10d.; 1570, a quire of writing paper, 3d.; 1578, a pound of candles, 3½d.; 1589, a shirt, 20d.; soap, 8d. per lb.; gunpowder, 16d. per lb. and a pair of silk stockings, £1. 18s, four shillings and eight pence more than the price of a prime milch cow !!!

WAGES. The extreme fluctuation in the price of provisions were not provided for by correspondent prices of labour. 1496, Sta. 11. Henry VII. c. 22, parliament passed an act for regulating the price of labour, endeavouring to depress them nearly as low as in 1444; notwithstanding the increased price of provisions, and a similar attempt was again made in 1514. From Sir F. Eden's tables it appears that in 1500 the wages of a day mason was 4d. with 2d. for diet; 1575, a master mason was paid 1s. per day, and a tiler the same, a plumber the same, a dauber (house painter) the same, and 8d. was paid to the common labourer. 1590, the wages of a ditcher were 4d. per day, a hedger the same, a thresher and gardener 6d. each, but no food; 1601, a common labourer had 10d.; a master mason, or a tiler, 14d. each per day.

IN-DOOR SERVANTS. 1511. The Earl of Northumberland paid a serving boy 13s. 4d. per annum; a minstrel, £4.; to a chaplain graduate, £3. 16s. 8d.; to one not graduate £2.; to the principal priest of the chapel, £5.; to a female rocker in the nursery, 20s. 1544. Wages of man-of-war's men, 6s. 8d. per month; salary of domestic chaplain, £5.; wages nearly doubled themselves in the sixteenth century, but so did also provisions. In Stafford's Dialogues, published in 1581, all the speakers agree in the rise that had taken place in their time. "I am fain," says the Capper, "to give my journeymen 2d. a day more than I was used to give, and yet they cannot sufficiently live thereon. Such of us," says the knight, "as do abide in the country still with £200 a year, cannot keep that house that we might have done with 200 marks, but sixteen years past; cannot you," addressing the farmer, "remember neighbour, that within these thirty years, I could, in this town, buy the best pig or goose I could lay my hands on for 4d. which now costs 1s.; a good capon, for 3d. or 4d.; a chicken for 1d. it now costeth me double and treble that money; it is so likewise in greater ware, as beef and mutton. I have seen a cap sold for 1s. 1d. as good as I now can get for 2s. 6d. of cloth, you heard the price is risen; now a pair of shoes cost 12d. yet in my time I have had better for 6d. Now I can never get a horse shod under 10d. or 12d. where I have also seen the price 6d."

GARDEN. 1524. The hop plant was introduced into this country from the Netherlands, from whence also were imported about the same time, salad, cabbages, the pale gooseberry, apricot and musk melon. The artichoke was cultivated here about that time; currants were introduced from Zante, in 1555, the cherry in 1540, and several varieties of plumbs from Italy, by Thos. Cromwell, 1510. The delights of the garden were heightened by the introduction of the gilliflower, the carnation, and the rose of providence, by the Flemings, who settled in Norfolk, 1567. The musk rose and the damask, were first grown here about this period.

Before the use of pins, the dresses of females were fastened by ribbons, laces, clasps, hooks and eyes, and skewers of brass, silver or gold, which were a large kind of pin without head. 1543.—An act of Parliament was passed to avoid the slight and false making of pins. 34th Henry VIII. c. 7, it is enacted that only such are to be sold as are double headed, soldered fast to the pin, well finished, the shank well shaven, the point well round-filed, and sharpened; needles were first made in England by a native of India, 1545; the art was lost at his death, but recovered by Christopher Greening; in 1560, he was settled with his three children, Elizabeth, John and Thomas, by Mr. Damer, ancestor of the present Earl of Dorset, at Long Crendon, in Bucks, where a needle manufactory has been carried on from that time to the present day. 1548, was introduced a mode of tanning leather, by which the process was rendered more expeditious, effecting in from 4 to 6 weeks, what had previously taken up 15 months, but the article was by no means so good in quality.

DRUNKENNESS has been a characteristic and debasing sin of our nation in every age, and so it remains. In the time of Elizabeth there were four kinds of ale, single ale, double beer, double double beer, and dagger ale. The chief article of vulgar debauch, was a kind of *huff cap*, which was also called *mad dog*, *dragons' milk*, &c. There were also parish church ales, easter ales, and whitsun ales. The clergy brewed a quantity of mighty huff-cap ale, which in brimming flagons, was set for sale at these holidays in the churchyard; for this, large prices were given according as men had ability or inclination, and the profits of the sale were appropriated to benevolent purposes.

SMOKING then was not that short, hurried whiffing now practised, but a slow and solemn process. The smoker carried his tobacco with him in a huge box, in which were a ladle, tongs, and priming iron, all made either of silver or gold, and when operation commenced, slowly puffed the smoke through his mouth and nostrils.

ENGLISH WEDDING. This was a most joyous festival, all the friends and kindred of the parties assembled to make merry ; among the higher ranks the bridegroom presented the company with scarfs, gloves, and garters, of the favourite colour of the wedded pair, and received in return, gifts of plate, &c. The weddings of the lower classes were not less joyous, a gay procession was generally formed, the bride in her best dress and ornaments led to church, between two boys wearing bride laces and rosemary tied about their silken sleeves, and before her was carried a fair bride cup of silver, filled with wine, in which was a large bunch of rosemary, gilded and hung around with silken ribbons of all colours ; next came the musicians, and then a troop of maidens, some bearing great bride cakes, and others garlands of wheat finely gilded, the bridegroom and his companions following in the rear. Thus they marched to and from church, amidst the shouts and benedictions of the spectators. When a year and a day had passed over, the happy couple, if they could swear they had never repented their union, sleeping nor waking, might then demand the flitch of bacon from the priory, which was given them with great solemnity, accompanied with songs and acclamations.

SPORTS. Horse racing, which was destined to supersede the barbarous bull-baitings, cock-fightings, &c. commenced in good earnest now, which has issued in the production of the English race horse, the finest and fleetest horse in the world. Before this, English horses were grass-fed, weak short winded, sorry hacks, utterly unfitted for military purposes, these were imported from France and Flanders. Plough-monday was a great holiday, and Christmas eve, for bringing home the *yule log* ; so was May-day, when the May-pole was garnished with ribbons and flowers, around which, the young people feasted and danced. There was the *milk-maids' dance*, when they borrowed all the plate they could, and raised a pyramid of tankards and salvers on their pails, and then placing the whole structure on their heads, danced from door to door, receiving small gratuities from each of their customers.

But what was the condition of the mass of the people ? Henry VII. humbled the barons, Henry VIII. gave sovereignty to the law, by breaking up every usual custom that previous ages had held sacred, and by the encouragement held out to trade, were accumulated masses of wealth, in the places of former indigence, and from hence we date the commencement in this and other towns, of the *middle class of society* ; corporate towns like Nottingham derived but little advantage from the charters, which gave exclusive privileges of trading there to their respective inhabitants, for they kept out their brother Englishmen from settling among

them, not resident and free of their guilds, and actually prevented an influx of capital into such places; hence many of them dwindled into insignificance, as has done Gatton and Old Sarum; but for this, it is not improbable had every monopoly been done away at this time, Nottingham might now have had a multitude, commerce, and wealth, equal to the non-corporate towns of Birmingham or Manchester.

The extension of trade and manufacture were the cause of all the phenomena that now worked the social improvement of England. Feudalism had now become weak from natural decay, or from the violence that was directed against it from another quarter, the *new force* that was eventually to take its place, and was now growing up to an establishment of this power. Such were the influences at work when the land was suddenly swept by the hurricane of the *Reformation*. That great event we are solely considering in its economical bearings and consequences. It impelled all things with a greater force than ever towards that new position in the direction of which all things were tending. The *temporal* peerage had by the diminution of its numbers and its possessions become comparatively powerless. The yet stronger and more ancient *spiritual* peerage, as with a bolt of thunder, was now struck to lower insignificance than the other, and to a more complete dependence on the crown, which by this event rose to a higher elevation than ever. But the circumstances that were nurturing the popular strength derived new force in various ways, from this great revolution.

The mere removal of a vast despotic authority naturally opposed to all innovations, and linked in its sympathies and its interests with the maintenance of every thing established and ancient, was favourable to the expansion of speculation and enterprize of all kinds. The overthrow of an institution so venerable as the church which had hitherto held down the whole national mind, and habits of thought and action, with so firm a grasp, was like the bursting asunder and passing away of old customary bonds and enclosures, and throwing open to all men the clear broad field of a new era. Beside the universal excitement it thus defused, and the constraint and benumbment from which it released the spirit and energies of the people, the abolition of the old hierarchy operated in a more palpable way to benefit the cause of national industry, which is that of the popular strength, by the large number of additional hands it set to work in productive and profitable labour. It is calculated, that about 50,000 persons had been wont to live an idle and useless life in the monastic institutions of England, and by their dissolution, and the abrogation of clerical celibacy, together

about 150,000 persons of both sexes heretofore withdrawn from marriage, were added to the force, by which the population is kept up. In the state of England in that age such an addition to the effective stock of its population was a direct augmentation of the public wealth.

That mendicity which sprung up from the abolition of villanage became at this time more formidable than ever. And though in part, this was owing to the sudden dissolution of the monasteries, a large portion of the revenues of which used to be expended in giving alms to, and feeding the poor of their own demesne, yet the rich came in for no very small portion of advantage from them, who, in their frequent journeyings quartered themselves, and numerous retainers, in the larger establishments, and not content with this, often extorted from the Abbot large sums, called provision money, at their departure.—*See Eden's State of the Poor*, p. 95.

And though great numbers of poor were relieved in the monasteries, in the direct sanction they gave to mendicity, created and diffused more poverty than they relieved. In feeding beggars they fed beggary, and spread the infection and disease of the idle life of the cloister far beyond the monastic walls. Therefore their suppression left a vast mass of poverty unprovided for, but which would not have had an existence had they never been.

There was such vagrant mendicity in England before the reformation even in the sixteenth century, that parliament endeavoured to grapple with the evil in the reign of Henry IV., and after the civil wars, were again made the subject of legislative enactment in the reign of that most catholic prince, Henry VII., 1495. This repealed the act of 1388, and directed that vagabonds be set in the stocks. With regard to beggars not able to work, it was enacted that they should abide in the hundred where they last dwelt, or were best known, without begging out of the hundred, Stat. Henry VII. c. 2. By this act no man was allowed to beg out of his hundred, except he was a clerk of one university or the other, or a student of them, having a begging licence from his Chancellor. Still the swarms of stout vagabond beggars continued to increase, and a severe addition was made to the vagrant law, 1535, ordering they be whipped, and if yet persisting in defiance of law and taken, be again whipped, and have the upper gristle of the right ear clean cut off, but this severity, instead of suppressing, rather increased their numbers by heightening their wrath, and they went about in armed droves as ruffians, committing thefts and all manner of depredations.

It is only necessary to add, that beggary was proof against

even the severest measures enacted against it, so as to render all property and even life itself insecure, and threatening an entire destruction of the whole commonwealth, until the conciliatory enactment of 43rd Queen Elizabeth, c. 2, which remained the foundation of the whole system of our poor laws down to the recent change, 1834. This great fact brought out of the terrific and inexpressible character of the pauperism of the 16th century, concurs with the general tenor of other recorded facts that bear upon the question, in drawing us to the conclusion, that this was in England the age of the advancement of the middle classes, much more than of the *labouring population*. It may be doubted if the spread of manufacture, which decidedly elevated the former, did more for the latter than enable them to maintain themselves in the actual (not relative) position they had previously held, if it did even so much as that, and yet poor men in our day are ever praising the *good old times*. But where is that *good* to be found?

Wages, as far as can be ascertained, seem to have given hardly so great a command over the necessities of life as would maintain existence. Their deep poverty fed a rolling and continually widening torrent of pauperism and crime.

The vast amount of disorder and lawlessness which prevailed in our now comparatively happy homes, from the beginning of 1500 to 1600, may be judged of from the facts stated by Harrison's *Description of England*, p. 186, that Henry VIII. in the course of his reign, hanged of robbers, thieves, and vagabonds, no fewer than 72,000, and in the latter part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, a year seldom passed in which three or four hundred criminals were not sent to the gallows. But this was by no means the sum total of the penal work done by the law, for Strype has preserved a statement of a Justice of the Peace in the County of Somerset, who says that forty persons were executed in that county alone, at one assize, 35 burnt in the hand, 37 whipped, 183 others apprehended for robberies, thefts, and other felonies, were again let loose upon society, most of them desperate characters, yet, after all, the number of felonies perpetrated in that county that year, 1475, had been five times as many as those brought to justice. The aggregate of the crime in this county, with its then comparatively few inhabitants, were 1670 felonies in the year 1596, and it was similar in other counties at this time. The magistrates were overawed by threats, and the confederated strength of ruffians. It will be seen that the "*merry England*" of good queen Bess, was in those times a terrible place for the poor to inhabit.

BOOK X.

CHAPTER I.

1603. As soon as Elizabeth had breathed her last, James Stewart, king of Scotland, was proclaimed king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, &c., and though eager to take possession of his new dominion, he was so poor as not to be able to commence his journey till secretary Cecil sent him down money for the purpose. He asked for the crown jewels to be sent down for his wife, but the council did not comply. On 6th of April he set out for Berwick, and made a slow progress towards London, where he arrived May 7th, being met by the Lord Mayor of the city, and Aldermen in their scarlet robes, at Stamford Hill.

The notions of this king of the royal dignity were sufficiently exalted, and his first penal act was at Newark, in this county, through which town he passed on his way to London; a gentlemanly looking man was found cutting a purse, and he directed a warrant for his immediate execution, and dispensing with all forms of law, the unhappy culprit was at that place *hanged!!!* Never were public hopes raised higher on the accession of any king, and never, perhaps, were those hopes more completely disappointed by his subsequent reign. He was crowned at Westminster, 25th July following, and was the most splendid coronation that has yet taken place in England.

Wm. Gregory, by his will, bearing date Dec. 7, 1613, and proved at York, in 1617, gave to John Gregory, his brother, eleven little tenements with the appurtenances, called "The White Rents," situate in Hounds'-gate end, within the town of Nottingham, for his life, and after his death, he gave the same to the mayor and burgesses of that town, and their successors, to the intent that the same might remain for ever, almshouses for poor aged people to dwell in free, without any rents to be paid for the same; the said poor people to be placed therein by the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the said town for ever, provided that the tenants then inhabiting should enjoy them during their lives, at the

rents they were at, and that, as any of them should die, poor people should be placed in them by the discretion aforesaid. He also gave to the mayor and burgesses, and their successors, a yearly rent-charge of 40s. for ever, to be issuing out of his close of pasture ground, called Boycroft, lying at the Wood-lane end, in the way to St. Ann's Well, within the said town of Nottingham, and to be yearly bestowed by the said mayor, aldermen and common council, in repairing the said tenements, called the "White Rents," and in fuel, or other charitable relief, for and amongst the poor aged people that should dwell in the said almshouses.

By indenture bearing date 4th September, 1732, between the mayor and burgesses of Nottingham, of the first part, Charles Taylor and John Farnhill, churchwardens of the parish of St. Mary, Nottingham, and Joseph Rawson and Samuel Wyer, overseers thereof, of the second part; Thomas Partridge, and Thomas Collin, churchwardens of the parish of St. Peter, Nottingham, and William Parnham, and William Goodwin, overseers thereof, of the third part; Arthur Rickards and Thomas James, churchwardens of the parish of St. Nicholas, Nottingham, and Henry Pearson, and Benjamin Mather, overseers thereof, of the fourth part; reciting that the before-mentioned eleven small houses in Hounds'-gate, and a garden on the south side thereof, and the said yearly rent charge of £40. had been given in 1613, by the will of the said William Gregory, to the mayor and burgesses of the said town, for the benefit of poor aged people thereof, to dwell in rent free, and reciting that some disputes having arisen among the aforesaid parishes, touching the placing of poor people of the respective parishes, in the said houses, for avoiding thereof, the mayor and burgesses in common council assembled on the 8th of August, 1727, had thought fit to allot to each parish a part of the said houses and garden, to hold the same in severalty, viz:—To the parish of St. Nicholas, the upper part, then occupied by nine persons; to the parish of St. Mary, the middle part, then occupied by eight persons; and to the parish of St. Peter, the lower part thereof, then used as a workhouse for that parish. It was witnessed that in pursuance of the said allotment, and in order that the said parish of St. Mary might have their share of the said houses, together with a third part of the garden in severalty, the said mayor and burgesses demised the middle part of the said houses, and the ground whereon the same were standing, containing in length, from east to west, 17 yards, and a third part of the said garden, being the middle part thereof, containing in length, 14 yards, and in breadth, 6 yards from St. Peter's workhouse garden wall, and from the said workhouse passage wall 18

yards, together with the yearly sum of 13s. 4d., being a third part of the said yearly sum of 40s. to the said parties of the second part, and their successors, churchwardens and overseers of the said parish of St. Mary, in trust, for the use and benefit of the said parish, for 999 years, at a pepper-corn rent, and the parties of the third and fourth parts, on behalf of their respective parishes, ratified the said demise, provided that the said yearly sum of 13s. 4d. should be reserved to the churchwardens and overseers of each of the parishes of St. Peter and St. Nicholas, and their successors, in as ample a manner as the like sum should be held by the churchwardens and overseers of the said parish of St. Mary, and their successors.

By two similar indentures, of the same date respectively, as that above abstracted, the mayor and burgesses demised to the churchwardens and overseers of the parishes of St. Peter and St. Nicholas, respectively, the upper part and the lower part of the said houses, with a third part of the garden, and a third part of the rent charge of 40s. to each parish, for like terms of 999 years, at pepper-corn rents, in trust for the use and benefit of those parishes respectively.

At a common hall, held on 21st March, 1785, a committee of the corporation was appointed to meet a committee of the three parishes of Nottingham, to take into consideration the proposals from those parishes, touching the sale of the White Rents, on the corporation giving them ground in lieu thereof, on which, if given, new houses were intended to be built, for the habitation of poor aged persons, according to the directions of Mr. Gregory's will.

At a subsequent common hall, holden 31st October, 1786, the rector of the parish of St. Nicholas presented a report, signed by him, by order of a committee, purporting that the buildings in Hounds'-gate, called the White Rents, having been long deemed a nuisance, and the inhabitants of Nottingham having frequently expressed their desire that the inhabitants therein might be accommodated with rooms in a less public and valuable part of the town, by the sale of the said White Rents, whereon great improvements would in all probability be made, and purporting that the rectors of the parishes of St. Peter and St. Nicholas, together with the churchwardens of the three parishes, solicited the favour of a small quantity of waste land belonging to the corporation, within their respective parishes, on which to build new rooms for the said paupers, in case such improvements should be carried into execution, and it being requested on behalf of the parish of St. Nicholas, that the corporation would give to that parish a piece of ground near the Leen, to build places for the paupers of that

parish ; and on behalf of the parish of St. Mary, that they would give to that parish a piece of ground near St. Ann's street, for that parish to build places for the poor thereon ; and in case the workhouse of St. Peter's should be sold, that they would give to that parish another piece of ground near the same street, for that parish to build places for the poor thereon ; the corporation signified their readiness to comply with the request, provided that the parish of St. Mary should give up to the corporation a house near the house of correction.

On 21st November, 1786, it was resolved at a vestry meeting of the parish of St. Peter, that the portion of the White Rents held by that parish as a workhouse, should be sold, and a new workhouse should be built on a piece of land to be given by the corporation, and the same was sold accordingly.

The portions of the White Rents appropriated to the parishes of St. Mary and St. Nicholas were also sold, and in each of the three parishes a building was erected in lieu of the portion of the White Rents belonging to each, on a parcel of land given for that purpose by the corporation.

The building thus substituted in the parish of St. Mary, is situate in York street, near St. Ann's street, and consists of twelve small tenements, now called the "White Rents," and inhabited by paupers placed there from time to time by the churchwardens and overseers.

The substituted building in the parish of St. Nicholas is situate near the river Leen, and consists of eight tenements, with a small garden in front thereof, also called the "White Rents," and inhabited by poor widows and others, most of whom receive parish relief, placed there by the parish officers.

In the parish of St. Peter, a new workhouse was erected, which is situate in the Broad Marsh, and is used for the reception of paupers of that parish.

It may be collected from the above-mentioned leases, granted in 1732, by the corporation to the churchwardens and overseers of the several parishes, of the old buildings, called the White Rents, had already become the residence of paupers, instead of being as the donor intended, almshouses, under the patronage of the corporation. This departure from his intention probably arose from there being no fund for the support of his almshouses, except the annual rent charge of 40s.

The close called Boycroft, subject to that rent charge, was, at the time of our investigation, the property of Mr. William Stretton, who has died since that time. We have not been able to ascertain with accuracy to what period the annual sum of 40s. was paid,

according to the arrangement made by the corporation in 1732, in equal portions to each of the three parishes, but we are informed that applications were some years ago made by the churchwardens of St. Mary's parish, to Mr. William Stretton, who was then in possession of the close, (it having been purchased by his father,) for the yearly payment of 13s. 4d. which he declined, on the ground of the tenements called the White Rents, in Hound's gate, for the support of which the charge was created, being no longer in existence. It appears, however, that Mr. Stretton has, for many years past, made an annual donation of beef amongst the poor persons of Nottingham to a much larger amount than 40s., which he considered to be partly made in respect of the charge on the close called Boycroft. We apprehend that although the original White Rents no longer exist, the owner of that close is not discharged from the annual payment of 40s. but that it ought to be applied to some purpose, as nearly similar to the object for which it was originally given, as circumstances will permit; and that the above-mentioned mode of distributing the amount in beef is objectionable, as being mixed with a private donation, and as the charity might thus eventually be forgotten and lost. It appears to us, therefore, that the best course may be, that it should be in conformity with the leases of 1732, paid in annual portions of 13s. 4d. to the churchwardens of each parish, and should be by them applied, not in the repairs of the houses substituted for the White Rents, which would be merely an aid to the parochial funds, but in a donation to one or more poor persons in each parish not receiving parochial relief. Having communicated this suggestion to Mr. William Stretton, he expressed his readiness to comply with it.

On the front of these almshouses in York street, is a stone, bearing the following inscription:—

These Alms Houses Built in lieu of the White Rents,
Late in Hound's Gate, A. D. 1788.

RICHARD FEATHERSTONE, } Churchwardens.
WILLIAM KELK, }

WILLIAM ABNET, } Overseers.
JOHN COLEMAN, }

CHAPTER II.

1604. James did not assemble a parliament till 19th of March, indeed he had expressed his great contempt of parliaments, while in Scotland; John Hollis and Percival Willoughby were elected for the county, and two aldermen were elected for the town. Richard Hart and Anker Jackson. In the proclamation for calling this parliament, he put forth his lofty notions of his prerogative, dictating to the country what kind of representatives they were to send to parliament. The Tudor dynasty had interfered in elections, but it was with some address. James was ostentatious over it, and ordered that if any returns of members were made contrary to his instructions, the same should be rejected as unlawful and insufficient, and the cities or towns be fined for electing them, and any person, citizen, or knight, &c., elected contrary to the true meaning of his proclamation, should be fined and imprisoned. The electors were to avoid all persons noted in religion for their superstitious blindness one way, or for their turbulent humour other ways, that is, they were neither to be Catholics nor Puritans, but in opposition to this, the parliament swarmed with Puritans. Sir Francis Goodwin, a Puritan, was chosen for Bucks, in preference to the court candidate, Sir John Fortiscue, a privy counsellor, and the return was sent back to the sheriff, as being contrary to proclamation, and on a second election Sir John was elected. But when the commons met, they objected to these proceedings, and after a full hearing of the case, voted Sir Francis duly elected and returned, and ought to take his seat, and not Sir John.

The lords, by Sir Edward Coke and Dr. Hone, requested the matter might be discussed between the two houses.

The commons replied it did not stand with the honour of their house to give any account of their proceedings, and though a compromise was ultimately agreed to by them, yet the king's pride was greatly humbled, and the commons more than ever determined upon correcting abuses and reform. Meanwhile the new king spent most of his time in hunting, his love of field sports increasing with his mean of gratifying it. Whitehall and London, the scenes of business and ceremony, were deserted for Royston and Newmarket. This merry king and his consort Ann, of Denmark, were six times at Nottingham, hunting in the royal forest of merry Sherwood, and on one occasion, as he returned from the chase, called at St. Ann's Well, with Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury

and royal guests, and drank the Woodward's barrels dry. Unhappily James was a sensualist.

1605. The second year of his reign was formed the celebrated Gun-powder plot; the mischief fell upon the heads of the conspirators, Catsbý, Percy, R. Winter, T. Winter, C. Wright, J. Wright, and Guido Fawkes.

The parliament that was to have been blown up with gun-powder on 5th November did not meet till 21st January, 1606; when severe laws were passed against the catholics. Parliament met again the following year, but, displeasing the king, were not called together again for the next three years.

1610. Parliament met and protested against an innovation made by the king, on the liberty of the subject, by imposing import dues by prerogatives without reference to parliament.

James summoned both houses before him at Whitehall, and explained to them the attributes of the royal prerogative in these words. "Kings are justly called gods, for that they exercise a manner or resemblance of divine power upon earth, for, if you will consider the attributes of God, you shall see how they agree in the person of a king. God hath power to create or destroy, to make or unmake at his pleasure, to give life or send death, to judge all and to be judged, nor accountable to none, to raise low things, and make high things low at his pleasure, and to God both soul and body are due. And the like power have kings, they make and unmake their subjects, they have power of raising and casting down of life and of death, judge over all their subjects, and in all causes, and yet accountable to none but God only. They have power to exalt low things and abase high things, and make of their subjects like men of chess—a power to make a bishop or a knight, and to cry up or down any of their subjects as they do their money. And to the king is due both the affection of the soul and the service of the body of his subjects." In the end he told them it was sedition in subjects to dispute what a king might do in the plenitude of his power—that kings were before laws, and that all laws were granted by them as matter of favour to the people. But notwithstanding this parallelizing of himself with the divinity, the commons would not allow that he had any right to lay duties upon currants or broad cloth without their consent, and they presented a strong remonstrance against his inhibitions.

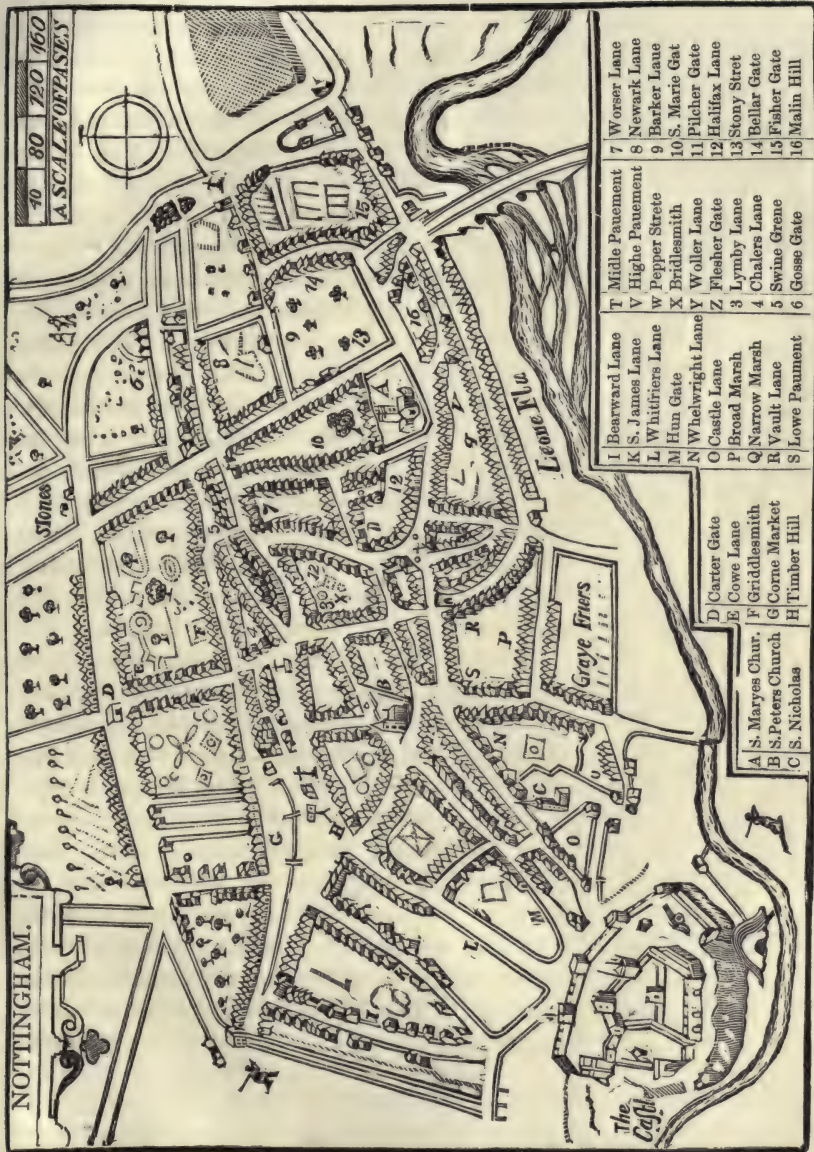
They claimed "as an ancient general and undoubted right of parliament, freely to debate all matters which do properly concern the subject." They told him that the kings of this realm, with the assent of parliament, make laws and impose taxes and duties

upon goods and merchandize, but not otherwise; that the people of this kingdom had been very careful to preserve these liberties and rights when any thing had been done to prejudice them; that his majesty's most humble commons, following the example of their ancestors, and finding that his majesty, without advice and consent of parliament, had lately in time of peace, set both greater impositions, and far more in number, than any of his ancestors had ever done in time of war, with all humility presumed to petition, that all impositions set without assent of parliament should be quite abolished and taken away, and that his majesty in imitation of his noble progenitors, would be pleased that a law be made during this session of parliament, declaring that all impositions and duties set, or to be set upon his people, their goods or merchandize, save only by common consent of parliament, are, and ever shall be void. This was gall and wormwood to James, but the commons did more than petition, they passed a bill taking away impositions. This, however, was rejected by the lords, who were not disposed to do any thing to check the march of absolutism.

1610, Is remarkable in the History of Nottingham, from the fact that it was the year in which John Speed^(a) published his map, which is not less valuable than interesting, inasmuch as it shows the state of the town and castle at that remote period, every enclosure, waste land, and where every house at that time stood. The following description accompanies the engraving, which is a fac simile of that published in the life of that celebrated man.

The road from Derby along Tollhouse hill, and Chapel bar, is a very ancient thoroughfare, and was much travelled when the men of Derbyshire, &c., were compelled to bring their goods for sale to the Friday and Saturday's market at Nottingham. Chapel Bar forms the western entrance of the town. The gateway in the Old Wall, in this place, was flanked by two strong towers, in one of which was an oratory, and the other a room for the guard. This patriarchal erection survived its contemporaries, and was not removed till 1743. On the top of this gate at the east side, exactly in the middle, grew one of the greater sort of maple (Sycamore) trees, part of the branches of which covered an arbour where six people might regale themselves. The north half of it was neatly disposed into beds of various figures, and turned into a pleasant

(a) John Speed, an English historian, was born about 1555, at Farrington in Cheshire, and died in 1629, leaving "Theatre of Great Britain," 1606, reprinted in 1650. The "History of Great Britain, &c." 1614. His son, John Speed, who studied at Oxford and died in 1640, wrote "Stonehenge," a pastoral, &c.; John, the younger, son of the latter, who was educated at Oxford, and was driven from his scholarship at St. John's during the rebellion, wrote "Batt upon Batt," &c., a poem, "The Vision," &c., a poem.



SPEED'S ANCIENT MAP OF NOTTINGHAM, 1610.
Engraved for J. Orange's History of Nottingham.

garden, where, besides many different kinds of flowers, a beautiful variety of tulips were grown, equal to those of any garden in Nottingham. Had the other half, which was in different hands, and lay uncultivated, been as well managed, both would have formed a garden of considerable extent, and given a pretty, lively idea of the hanging gardens of Babylon.

Still the gate was narrow, and from the increased commerce of the town in later times, became exceedingly dangerous; the houses on the south side were taken down in 1831, and rebuilt in a handsome style, but more backward than before, leaving the street wider by 40 feet, to this improvement the corporation gave £900.

The market-place is one of the most spacious and elegant in the kingdom, containing an area of 4 acres, 26 perches of land. Here all the fairs and markets are held. It is now surrounded with lofty and elegant houses, the fronts of which above the first story project about 6 feet, and are supported mostly by stone columns, which form a continuous piazza nearly all round its vast circumference, imparting to the whole a very elegant appearance, and equally convenient in warm and wet weather as a promenade. When Speed formed his valuable map of the town, though equally spacious as now, the market-place presented a very different appearance. There was no Exchange, but on its site were two Shambles, called the Old and New Shambles. In the old were 34 butchers' stalls, and over them was a room of considerable length and breadth, floored with plaster. The west end of this room next the Market-place, was open about breast high, and from this place the whole market might be viewed, and here the fairs, &c. were proclaimed. In the south-west corner of this room was a small square one, wainscoted and seated round; here the mayor, sheriffs, and other officers used to meet in order to walk the Saturday market, (a custom that has been long discontinued) in this room sat the steward, or his deputy, on a market day, to enter actions, take bail, &c.

In the remainder of this large room, on both sides, were tradesmen's shops, having a wide passage between them. On the south side westward were haberdashers of hats, and on the north stood the country grocers and mereers, who attended here on market days from Mansfield, Loughborough, Mount Sorrell, &c. It was taken down to make room for the present Exchange, 1747.

The market-place as is seen by referring to our engraving of Speed's map, was divided nearly in the middle by a strong wall, about breast high, extending from the Spice chambers to Mount Street, in this wall were two openings to admit of persons from

one side of it to the other. On the north side of the wall next to Long-row, a little below Sheep-lane, near the side where a cross was afterwards built, called Malt Cross, was kept the market for corn, malt, oatmeal, salt, &c., and stalls and tented booths for milliners, pedlars, sale shops, hardware men, bakers, turners, braziers, tinmen, chandlers, collar makers, gardeners, &c. On the south of the wall, between it and a large hanging bank, was the horse market, not paved, called the *Sands*. East of this bank all sorts of timber, as boards, planks, quarters, pannels, and all kinds of materials for carpenters, joiners and coopers, were sold. This was along South Parade, formerly called "Timber Hill," before that "Cuckstool Row." On the remaining part of this bank, on Saturdays, sheep-pens were erected for country people, who might bring sheep to sell. West of the horse market, under Friar row and Angel row, the beast market was kept, this extended as far as the market wall reached, toward Mount-street, formerly Bearward-lane. The swine market was on the skirt of this, between the sheep market and Friar row. The fish market was near the Police Office, on the north side of the Old Shambles. The skin market, where the tanners repaired to buy raw hides, was probably as now, in front of Smithy row.

1747. The Spice Chamber and Old Shambles were pulled down, and rebuilt in a very commodious manner. Dr. Deering thus speaks concerning them:—"The New Shambles, which contain 26 stalls for butchers, adjoin to the old ones, on the south side; over these is likewise a long room, where, in time past, the tanners, after they had done buying raw hides, used to stand the remainder of the day to sell *bend leather*. South of the New Shambles are two rows of buildings, with a paved passage between, called the shoemakers' booths, where, on a Saturday, the men of that trade kept market, but all the week beside they are shut up. South of these, over against Peck-lane, used to stand all the rope makers. On the west end of the shoemakers' booths did stand such as sold Northern cloths, Hampshire and Burton Kerseys, and near them was to be had great store of housewives' cloths, both linen and woollen.

"In this great Market-place used to be two crosses, the first on the west end of the Long row, near Sheep-lane, seated about ten steps high, with a pillar in the middle, called the Malt-cross, because near it the malt used to be sold; here all proclamations are read, as also declarations of war, in the face of a full market. The second stood on the east end of the Market-place, opposite the first, near the Shambles, called the Butter-cross; this had large seats about it of four heights, and was covered with a large tiled

roof, supported by six pillars, here those sat who dealt in butter, eggs, bacon, &c.; near it was the fruit market, plentifully provided with all kinds of fruit in season.

“Such was the face of the Market-place till within these forty years, since which time the market wall has been removed, as well as the butter cross, and the whole space well paved, the malt-cross likewise has been altered, is now but four steps high, has a raised tiled roof, (the top of which is adorned and rendered useful by six sun-dials and a fane) rests upon six pillars, under this roof, and about this cross sit such as sell earthenware, both coarse and fine. The sheep-folds are removed to a place not far distant from this Market-place, and where the butter cross stood, or rather between that and the shambles, which looked before very bare, there is since erected a brick building, 123 ft. in length, the front of which is supported by ten stone pillars, in the middle of this front are three niches of stone, designed for placing of the statutes of king George I., and the Prince and Princess of Wales in them, but they remain still empty, above these is a dial with an hour hand, and on the top of all the building is placed the statue of Justice; between the pillars, and some shops, and the shambles, is an open walk, in the middle of which a broad stair-case leads up into the long room, where the tanners were wont to sell their leather, this has now a boarded floor and two chimneys in it, here the mayor and sheriffs give their Michaelmas entertainments, &c. On the left hand a few steps higher, is the court where the assizes and sessions were held for the town, which formerly used to be done in the old town hall, and whither, since the late reparation (new fronting and otherwise beautifying of it) they are again removed. This building is called the New Exchange, it cost the corporation £2400. Notwithstanding these alterations the several dealers or market people keep to the same spots, or as near to them as they can, where they used to vend their different commodities, except that timber is not now brought to market, but sold on wharfs and in yards, neither do the rope-makers at this time stand in the market, and those who sell fish have at present their stands before the New Change, and the gardeners who are mightily increased since the year 1705, have a row of stalls beyond the malt cross.

Besides the Malt Cross there are two others, the Hen Cross and the Week-day Cross. The first stands east of Timber Hill, and almost in the centre between four streets which here meet. It is a fair column standing on a hexangular basis four steps high, this is the Poultry Market as may be gathered from its name. Hither on Saturdays the country people bring all sorts of fowl,

both tame and wild, as geese, turkeys, ducks, pigeons, &c., also pigs. The Week-day Cross is likewise a column, standing on an octangular basis, larger than the former, with four steps placed almost in the midst of an open space, between the High and Middle Pavements, here the Wednesday and Friday market is kept, for butter, eggs, pigeons, wild fowl, and all kinds of fruit in season, besides on Fridays here are sold, sea and river fish, near this cross stand other shambles, placed north and south, where all the week, except on Saturdays, the butchers sell all kind of flesh meat. Over and above all these markets, a Monday market was lately endeavoured to be established on a piece of waste ground, between the west-end of St. Peter's church-yard, Wheeler-gate, and Hounds-gate, which attempt, though it did not answer the end, because the country people would not take to it, yet has proved an advantage to the town, for this place, which is in the heart of the town, was a mere sink before, and dangerous to pass, especially in the night, it is now made good, and as well paved as any other part of Nottingham; the Cross, with a roof supported by four pillars, is now walled in, and proves a very convenient receptacle for the town's fire engines, and on Saturdays it is the sheep market, the folds, which formerly were placed in the great Market-place, being now removed to this, they stand along the west and north sides of St. Peter's Church-yard, at the east end of Hounds-gate." (Deering, p. 8, 9.)

There was another Cross, called High Cross, seen in our edition of Speed's map, standing at the bottom of Barker-gate, on the site of the public-house, now known by the name of the Stag and Hounds. High Cross, Week-day Cross, Hen Cross, and Butter Cross, are all exhibited in it, but Malt Cross was not then built. Just above Butter Cross, there is seen standing an isolated building, which in the map has the appearance of a Market House, and another isolated building westward, about midway on Timber-hill, still farther west, nearer the top of Wheeler-gate is seen a wooden erection, supported on the top of a single post. This hollow box was sufficiently large to contain two persons at one time. In the side are seen two holes. This is the ancient instrument of punishment called the "*Cuckstool*." The holes appear sufficiently large to admit the culprit's head through, in some such way as a pillory. According to Blackstone, our law confined this sort of punishment to females of vile character, *communis rixatrix*, but this kind of punishment has long grown into disuse.

The Exchange was begun to be erected in the mayoralty of Mr. Mc Pennal, 1724, who was also the architect. Its external ap-

pearance was unchanged until the late improvements in 1822, when the front pillars were removed, and the spaces between them built up, and the piazza, which was four paces wide, converted into shops.

The steps leading into the Exchange Hall were removed from the west to the north side of the building where they now are. The three niches described by Deering were done away with to make room for the large and handsome Venetian window, ornamented with two Ionic columns, which now decorates the centre of the building. The outer walls were stuccoed, and the entire building now presents a chaste appearance, and though quite plain, externally harmonizes with the modest style of architecture that obtains generally in the town. There is a clock with a dial in a pediment that rises above the large centre window, and above it an image of *Astrea*, the Goddess of Justice, the bell on which the clock used to strike the hours, and was used also as an alarm bell, for calling the *posse comitatus*, to their aid. This bell some say was originally cast for a chapel of ease, at Gunthorpe, others for Thurgarton priory, a man named Loach, a rope-maker, stole the bell of the deserted church and buried it in his garden, the theft being discovered he absconded. When Messrs. Lambert of this town, built a cotton mill, at Lowdham, they bought it for the use of the mill, and when they failed in 1807, it was bought by the corporation of this town, and applied to the Exchange clock. It was a very old bell, and bore the following inscription in Saxon characters, "When Gabriel blows his horn, the time to sell your corn is."

The clock was made by an eccentric man, J. Woolley, of Codnor, near Heanor, who made a present of it to the corporation, it was calculated to go twelve months with once winding up. In 1832, it was sold to the churchwardens of St. Nicholas, and repaired at the cost of the parish by Mr. Reuben Bosworth, and there it is now, and keeps time well. The corporation bought a new clock made by the above-named person for £105. The old bell was sold to the brass founders and melted down at the time the new one was put up.

The whole exterior of the Exchange building forms a square of 130 feet, but the ground floor is formed into convenient shambles, except the south and west fronts, which are divided into shops and dwellings. The north is appropriated to the Police Office, two dwellings, one occupied by Mr. Watts, surgeon, the other by the chief constable, and a large room occupied by the Artizans Library.

There is a good inn called the Feathers' Tavern on the west, having a communication with the Grand Hall, 123 feet in length,

30 feet wide, and 30 feet high, well lighted and ventilated. Here public meetings are held, and the election for members of parliament for the town, balls, assemblies, and corporation feasts, but the last are about done away with since the Municipal Corporation Reform, 1832. This large room is on ordinary occasions divided into three apartments by large folding doors. The present Shambles and other parts of the building were commenced rebuilding in 1814 and finished in 1816, at considerable expense to the corporation.

1836. The corporation had the old dial removed, and a glass one substituted for the purpose of illumination, the work was done by Messrs. Shepperley, clock-makers, Nottingham, at an expense of £46. Through some misfittings of the pipes, a fire broke out in the morning of Saturday, Nov. 26th, 1836, which ignited the woodwork of the roof of the hall, and the fire spread through its whole extent; the conflagration ran along, and threatened destruction to the entire square of building from the Exchange front to High-street, and from Cheap-side to Smithy-row. Police and soldiers were placed in each avenue, to prevent the anxious multitude from entering the lower end of the Market-place, where the fire was; carts and waggons were hurrying backwards and forwards to remove the furniture and shop goods out of the places nearest the fire. Bedsteads and hangings were torn down, and they with chests of drawers, &c. were thrown out of windows and doors in promiscuous heaps, to preserve them from the threatened destruction, and carried away, the owners of which knew not where, and in many cases too safely lodged ever to be returned after the danger had ceased. The losses sustained by breakage, damaged goods, and thieves who were on the alert to steal, at this awful crisis of alarm and consternation, were great. Those of Mr. Watts, surgeon, Mr. Gresham, jeweller, Mr. Bestow, Feathers-tavern, and Mr. Judd, draper, who occupied premises in the Exchange, were particularly severe. The abundant supply of water from the Trent Water Works, the consummate skill of those who directed the fire engines, and the daring intrepidity of the firemen who perilled their lives, prevented the much farther spreading of the devouring element. The slates were taken off the adjoining houses, and torrents of water poured in from the hose that were carried to the tops of the buildings, so that by noon, or about five hours after the engines had begun to play, the line of the spreading destruction was bounded, and confined chiefly to the Exchange-hall. This, from the first, to save the adjoining tenements had been abandoned. Here the scene was truly terrific, which was heightened by the state of the weather; the wind was still, the



NOTTINGHAM MARKET PLACE.

Printed for Orange's History of Nottingham.



sun obscured, and the clouds poured down torrents of rain, while columns of fire rose from the sublime desolation, the heavens were darkened with smoke. Save the voices of the firemen, nothing was heard but the murmuring flame, the crackling of the burning timbers, and the thunder of the falling beams. The damages were estimated at £3,000 exclusive of the losses of private individuals, which were not small, and severely felt, where the parties were not insured. On examination, it was found unnecessary to take down the front of the Exchange, and the Large Hall was fitted up in a style of surpassing beauty and magnificence. Messrs. Hawkesley & Jalland, architects; the refitting of the gas-pipes was carefully attended to, and the burners illuminating the dial placed in a stone fire-proof room, similar to the one in which are the archives of the corporation.

During the raging of the fire great alarm was felt on account of the mischief that might result if it should reach the magazine at the east end of the building, in which were several barrels of gun-powder. Mr. Wright, banker, handsomely offered £5 to any man who would volunteer his services to remove them, which offer was accepted by a person near him, and safely effected, to the admiration and gratitude of every spectator.

CHAPTER III.

THE Market Place, (of which Leland, who wrote in the reign of Henry VIII. says, "both for the buildings on the site of it, and for the very great wideness of the street, and the clean paving of it, it is the fairest without exception of all England,") was repaved in the year, 1827, when the price of stallage was necessarily advanced by the corporation, by which means, not only is the outlay of this improvement reimbursed, but one of the principal sources of income to the corporation results, in the benefits of which all the town participate.

Formerly, one penny was paid for every stall set up by a non-burgess. The demand is now one-penny per foot for each stall, according to the length of it. On baskets, carts, and cattle brought to sale, a proportionate advance in the toll has been made. Several ineffectual attempts have been made by the stall keepers (non-burgesses) to resist these demands. Much of this

opposition has now ceased, and no doubt will entirely die away, when the rights restored to the ancient burgesses by the recent Municipal Reform Bill are better understood.

As this rise in the market tolls, and rent of shambles, &c. have subjected the corporate body to the sneers and vituperations even of some respectable inhabitants, who if they had known more of the facts of the case, as also the manner of appropriation, would have approved the plans they opposed, we submit a copy of the Chamber Estates, in which is shown the *entire* property belonging to that body, the proceeds of which are available to municipal purposes, the situation of every part of it, with the amount of each individual's rent, audited and approved by Wm. Tomlin and John Leavers, 1st September, 1838, and ordered to be supplied to us for publication, by the mayor, John Wells, Esq.

CHAMBER ESTATE.—BURGESS PARTS.

RENTS.—To Rents for the following Burgess-parts:—Meadows, 3 burgess parts, 4 A. 1 R. 1p., commonable land, 9s. 6d.; West-croft 12 Burgess-parts, 24 A. 0 R. 1p., commonable, 12*l.* 17s. 2d.; East Croft, 36 Burgess-parts, 42A. 3R. 15P., commonable, 28*l.* 9s. 0d.; Clay-fields, 5 Burgess-parts, 4 A. 1 R. 6P., commonable, 6s. 6d.; Ditto, 4 Burgess-parts, 6 A. 0 R. 35 P., entire lands, 6*l.* 11s. 0d.; Sand-fields, 2 Burgess-parts, 1 A. 3 R. 20 P., commonable, 1s.; Nether Trent-close, 9 Burgess-parts, 24A. 0R. 21P. entire, 18*l.* 0s. 0d.
£66. 14s. 2d.

LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.—Back Side, 1 lease, 3*l.* 0s. 0d.; Boot-lane, 1 lease, 16*l.* 16s. 0d.; Butt-dyke, Park-row, 2 leases, 3*l.* Chapel-bar, Toll-house hill, Derby-road and Back-lane, 28 leases, 161*l.* 0s. 0d.; Parliament-row, 1 lease, 5*l.* 0s. 0d.; Carter-gate, 1 lease, 3*l.* 0s. 0d.; Middle-row, Exchange-row, 1 lease, 62*l.* 0s. 0d.; Exchange, 2 leases, 50*l.* 0s. 0d.; Gilliflower-hill, 5 leases, 17*l.* 6s. 0d.; Hounds-gate, 1 lease, 5*l.*; Leen-side, 17 leases, 282*l.* 9s. 6d.; Narrow-marsh, 1 lease, 4*l.* 15s. 0d.; Broad-marsh, 1 lease, 5*l.* 5s. 0d.; York-street, 13 leases, 31*l.* 8s. 6d.; St. Michael's-row, 2 leases, 2*l.*; Forest, 1 lease, 10s.; Mansfield-road and Kennel-hill, 2 leases, 2*l.* 2s. 1d.
£654. 12s. 1d.

FREEHOLD PROPERTY.—St. Ann's Well, house and bowling green, 2 A. 2 R. 9P. entire land, 18*l.* Back-side, house and premises, 11*l.* Chapel-bar, Toll-house hill, Back-lane, 18 houses and premises, and one piece of land used as a wood-yard, 240*l.* 18s. 8d. Parliament-row, a house, 5*l.* 10s. Carter-gate, 13 houses and premises, and 1 shop and yard thereto, 154*l.* Change-alley, formerly Shoe-booths, and Exchange, a cellar under Hancock-shambles, the Corn Inspector's office and 3 houses, 197*l.* 0s. 6d.

Smithy-row, upper room over North-shambles, used for Artisans' Library, cellar under Langley-shambles 1 messuage, and warehouse thereto, 75*l.* Country-shambles, a door opening from the shambles to the Market-place, one of the leads over the butchers' shops, cellar under the same, 22*s.* Fisher-gate, a house and premises, a pantry under the causeway, a passage through entry belonging to Shacklock's house, 26*l.* 6*s.* Gilliflower-hill, a house and small piece of land, 25*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Glasshouse-street, a house, 8*l.* 8*s.* Cheap-side and back thereof, in Dunkirk-shambles, two rooms, a house and premises over Jalland shambles, 34*l.* 10*s.* Halifax-lane, a piece of waste ground, 6*d.* Hockley, 10 houses, 267*l.* Leen-side, a small piece of land occupied by Mr. Bradshaw, premises occupied by Mr. Roberts, 5 houses and land lying between premises occupied by Bullivant and Pratt, 44*l.* 16*s.* Narrow-marsh, 16 houses, 95*l.* Broad-marsh, 4 houses, 35*l.* 10*s.* Mapperly hill, a house, 1*l.* 1*s.* near Trent-bridge, 2 houses and wharf, 75*l.* York-street, 10 houses, 57*l.* St. Michael's-row, 4 tenements and land, rock-house, 8*l.* 5*s.* Forest, 2 houses, outbuildings and land, 13*l.* 3*s.* Mansfield-road machine, house and 2 gardens, 21*s.*

£1393 13*s.* 2*d.*

FREEHOLD LAND.—Over Trent-close, 12*A.* 1*R.* 24*P.*, entire land, 44*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.* St. Ann's-well, 12 gardens, 1*A.* 1*R.* 5*P.*, entire, 11*l.* 13*s.* 0*d.* Bull-piece in the Meadows, land called the Bull-piece, 4*A.* 1*R.* 8*P.*, commonable, 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* Clay-field, land in the Clay-field, 5*A.* 3*R.* 1*P.*, commonable, 12*l.* 1*s.* 0*d.* Crow-hill Clay-field, land on, 1*A.* 0*R.* 34*P.*, commonable, 3*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.* Coppice Clay-field, 2 houses and land, 103*A.* 3*R.* 12*P.*, entire, 230*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* East Croft, near Flood-bridge, skin house and land, 2*R.* 0*P.*, entire, 15*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.* Meadows, land, 16*A.* 2*R.* 38*P.*, commonable, and St George's-close, 8*A.* 2*R.* 0*P.*, entire, 37*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* The Island, land in, entire, 25*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.* Mapperly-hills, part of 25*A.*, commonable, 6*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.* Near the Trent-bridge, land, garden, and other premises, entire, 41*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.* Near the Park, land containing 1*R.* 14*P.*, commonable, 10*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.* Back-common, a rope-walk and hovel, 2*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.* Butt-dyke, Park-row, ground rent of 9 pieces of land, conveyed to parties by feoffment granted in fee, subject to a perpetual ground rent 40*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*

£474 5*s.* 6*d.*

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS FOR ENCROACHMENTS.—For several houses being built in Back-side, 5*s.*, for a house in Park-row, 3*s.* For privilege of laying down water-pipes on Derby-road, 10*s.*, for oven under footway at a house top of Crown-yard, Parliament-street, 5*s.*, for four passages under Short-hill, 10*s.* for oven under causeway on Long-row, 1*l.* 1*s.*, for machine erected on part of the road on the Leen-side, 1*s.*, for privilege of laying water pipes

across the Forest, from the Northern water-works to Mount Hooton, 5s., for privilege of laying down water pipes by the Mansfield-road Water-works Company, 1*l.* 0s. 0*d.*, chief rent for house adjoining the Free-school, 2s. Trent Navigation Company for land used as hauling path. 3*l.* 13s. 9*d.*, for privilege of breaking up streets and pavements by the Gas Company, 1*l.* 0s. 0*d.* for the like privilege by the Trent Water-works Company, 1*l.* 0s. 0*d.*

£9 15s. 9*d.*

SHAMBLES RENTS.—The Exchange-hall and Glass Shambles, 32 shops, 567*l.* 9s. 0*d.* The Hancock Shambles, 5 shops, 66*l.* 6s. 0*d.* The Country, or Dunkirk Shambles, 46 shops, 393*l.* 18s. 0*d.* The North Shambles, 7 shops, 132*l.* 12s. 0*d.* The Langley Shambles, 6 shops, 119*l.* 12s. 0*d.* The Jalland Shambles, 10 shops, 182*l.* The outside stalls, 57*l.* 4s. 0*d.* Overpaid by the late Joseph Richards on Shambles rents, 1*l.* 17s. 4*d.*

£1,520 18s. 4*d.*

MARKET STALLAGE AND TOLLS.—To cash received for market stallage, &c and tolls at the races, viz.: from the three collectors for stallage and for baskets, hampers with fruit, &c., poultry, &c. 771*l.* 5s. 3*d.* From carriers, 56*l.* 6s. 0*d.* For pennage of 42,099 sheep, 133*l.* 13s. 11½*d.* For pennage of 13,865 pigs, 58*l.* 0s. 3*d.* Tolls at and about Goose fair, 29*l.* 5s. 2*d.* On shows at ditto 32*l.* 8s. 0*d.* Tolls at Epiphany fair, 1*l.* 17s. 9*d.* Ditto March ditto, 24*l.* 10s. 7*d.* Shows at ditto, 5s. Tolls at Good Friday fair 6*l.* 7s. 4*d.* Shows, &c. at Whitsuntide, 4*l.* 3s. 1*d.* Tolls at the races, Oct. 28*l.* 10s. 6*d.*, £1146 12s. 10½*d.* Deduct expenses 67*l.* 4s. 6½*d.* Deduct in Superintendents hands detained by him for current expenses, 7*l.* 19s. 5*d.*

£1071 8s. 11*d.*

MISCELLANEOUS.—To rent received for the use of the Exchange rooms, 39*l.* 4s. 0*d.* Cash received for the East Croft Agistment, 19*l.* 11s. 6*d.* Ditto for the Trent-bridge tolls, 171*l.* 14s. 9*d.* Sundry receipts, viz.: fees on stamping weights and measures, stamps, &c., 28*l.* 0s. 7*d.* Parish of St. Mary, proportion of borough rates 4788*l.* 11s. 9*d.* Parish of St. Peter, ditto, 803*l.* 4s. 0*d.* Parish of St. Nicholas, £907 9s. 0*d.* Interest on loans of 4840*l.* 5s. 6*d.* lent by the Chamber to the School estate, 134*l.* 0s. 0*d.* Fines imposed by her majesty's justices of the peace, on parties convicted on summary proceedings before them, and directed by them to be paid to the borough fund, 88*l.* 2s. 7*d.* Grant from government in aid of expenses of prosecutions, 800*l.* 19s. 0*d.* Further cash received from the Royal Exchange Assurance office, on account of the fire at the Exchange 100*l.* Temporary loan from the Trustees of Sir Thomas White's estate, 1000*l.* Dividends on gas shares, 187*l.* 10s. 0*d.*

£9068 7s. 6*d.*

Net Income for the year£13,901 4s. 5*d.*

DEBT.—We shall next present an account of the *debt* of the corporation, showing to whom it is due, and the rates of interest paid on the various loans.

By loans and interest, viz.: Mary Wood, 400*l.* at 5 per cent.; Rural Lodge Benevolent Sick Fund, 300*l.* at 4 per cent.; Elizabeth Nelson, 100*l.* at 5 per cent.; the Rev. Richard Alliott, 2,600*l.* at 4½ per cent.; John Crackle's executors, 550*l.* at 5 per cent.; Sir Thomas White's trustees, 2,400*l.* at 3 per cent.; ditto balance of last year on ditto, Dr. Blake, 1000*l.* at 5 per cent.; Lawrence Hall, 2000*l.* at 4 per cent.; the Union Club, 600*l.* at 4½ per cent.; Union club, 1000*l.* at 4 per cent.; Samuel Bird's executors, 1200*l.* at 4½ per cent.; George Lissant Cox's ditto, 1600*l.* at 4½ per cent.; ditto balance of last year on ditto, John James, 1000*l.* at 4½ per cent.; Mary Evison, 2000*l.* at 4½ per cent.; Miss Huthwaite 2000*l.* at 4½ per cent.; John Peet, 800*l.* at 4½ per cent.; Governors of the General Hospital, 1000*l.* at 5 per cent. £20,011 0*s.* 10*d.*

CHARITIES.—By charities, viz.: The ministers of St. Mary's for Robinson's Charity, one year due 21st Sept. 3*l.* The minister of St. Peter's for the like, 1*l.* 10*s.* The minister of St. Nicholas for the like, 1*l.* 10*s.* The churchwardens of St. Nicholas for Tibson's Charity, one year due 21st Sept. 1*l.* The Lambley Estate, Lady Grantham's Charity, being one year's interest due Lady-day, 1838, 10*l.* £17 0*s.* 0*d.*

GRATUITOUS ANNUITIES AND COMPENSATIONS.—John Ashwell 20*l.*, Widow of Alderman Barber, 25*l.*, Jonathan Dunn, 20*l.*, Ellen Ball, 6*l.* 10*s.*, William Howitt, 20*l.*, Joseph Heath, 20*l.*, Widow Goddard, 6*l.* 10*s.*, Benjamin Sands, 15*l.*, compensations allowed to persons for loss of Burgess parts taken from them on the formation of the New Coppice-road, 41*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, William Simpson, one year's allowance for leasehold land and premises given up by him to the corporation 30*l.*, the Sexton of St. Peter's annual payment for ringing Margery Doubleday's bell, 1*l.*, annual gratuity to Archdeacon Wilkins and the clerk and sexton of St. Mary's for use of seats in St. Mary's church by the corporation on public occasions, 12*l.* 12*s.* by payment to 44 burgesses and their widows in lieu of Burgess parts, 109*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*, by the Rector of St. Nicholas an annuity charged on the rents and profits of Butcher's close, 4*l.* 5*s.* £331 13*s.* 0*d.*

EXPENDITURE.

LIFE ANNUITIES BY PURCHASE.—John Dealtry, 51*l.*, Elizabeth Minster, 10*l.*, Ann Seawell, 51*l.*, John Charlesworth, 36*l.*, Mary Evison, 180*l.*, Sarah King, 15*l.* 15*s.*, Mary Wright, 18*l.*

£361 15*s.* 0*d.*

SALARIES.—By salaries, viz.: H. M. Wood, surveyor, 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* H. Enfield, town clerk, 550*l.* James Whittle, field pindar, 20*l.* 10*s.* Joseph Cox, keeper of the meadows, 16*l.* Joseph Richards, rent collector 52*l.* 10*s.*, John Ashwell, accountant 30*l.*, Reuben Bosworth, regulating Exchange and Town-hall clocks, 18*l.* 18*s.* Hawksley and Jalland, for keeping the corporation accounts in 1837, 137*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* £891 13*s.* 10*d.*

TAXES, RATES, AND INSURANCE.—One year's lamp assessment for Police-office and Exchange-room, 4*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* assessed and land tax for Police-office, 7*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*, land tax on other parts of the estate, 17*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, highway rates on the Exchange and Police-office, 5*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, one year's insurance on the Guildhall and goal, 28*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, ditto on the Langley and Jalland Shambles 9*l.*, ditto on the Leather Bottle Inn, 1*l.* 13*s.*, ditto on the Town Arms Public house, 2*l.* 5*s.* £76 12*s.* 6*d.*

INTEREST.—Interest on debt, 956*l.*, by loan and interest thereon to the trustees of Sir Thomas White's estate, 1007*l.* 10*s.*, Hart & Co. balance repaid, 7*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* £1970 13*s.* 11*d.*

MARKET-PLACE.—By wages and attendance for collecting market stallage, 121*l.*, carting, cleaning, and scavenging, 82*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, taxes and rates, 77*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, J. R. Allen's salary as superintendent of the market-place, 60*l.* repairing sheep pens, rent for shed for ditto, and other sundries, 25*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* £366 3*s.* 11*d.*

GOAL.—By fees, salary, and emoluments, viz.:—R. Davison, surgeon, 42*l.* The Rev. Samuel M'Lund, chaplain, 60*l.* G. Vason, goaler, 200*l.*, John Marriott, turnkey, 50*l.*, Mary Vason, matron, 10*l.* £362.

FOOD, viz. bread, 64*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*, oatmeal, 5*l.*, milk, 18*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* The average number of prisoners in the goal, per day, during this year, was 20. By clothing and bedding, 14*l.* 5*s.* By fuel and lighting, viz. coals, 23*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*, cokes, 8*s.* 9*d.*, candles, 1*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* gas, 8*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*; by removing eighteen convicted felons, 70*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* by rent of land, for new goal in St. John's-street, 58*l.*; by repairs, viz., bricklayer's work, 14*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*, smith's work, 18*s.*, joiner's work, 1*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*, glazier's work, 10*s.* 10*d.*, painter's work, 1*l.* 1*s.* white washing, 9*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* Sundries, viz., water rent, 3*l.* 10*s.*, mops, soap, brushes, &c., 12*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*, compensation for leasehold land, given up for the new goal, 30*l.*, prayer books and other stationery, 3*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*, George Vason's bill for other sundries, 6*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*, by repayment, in part, of loans for new goal, and interest thereon. £1061 14*s.* 3*d.*

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—By fees, salaries, and emoluments, viz., D. M. Jackson, governor, 150*l.*, James Spooner, turnkey, 57*l.* 4*s.*, Hallam and Tinley, overlookers of tread-wheel, 57*l.* 4*s.*

S. German, matron, 25*l.*, Robert Davison, surgeon, 42*l.*, Rev. S. M'Lund, chaplain, 60*l.* Food, viz.: bread, 143*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*, meat, 57*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, potatoes, 39*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*, milk, 68*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*, oatmeal, 32*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*, grocery goods, 31*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, cheese, 3*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* The average number of prisoners in the House of Correction, per day, during this year was 48. Clothing and Bedding, viz., bedding, 13*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, scouring blankets, 3*l.*, drapery goods, 2*l.* 8*s.* shoes, 1*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*, stockings, 1*l.* 2*s.*, leather, 11*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*, by fuel and lighting, viz., coals, 74*l.* 18*s.*, oil and candles 17*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* gas, 12*l.* 12*s.*, by rent of land for the House of Correction, 72*l.* 5*s.*, by repairs, viz.: bricklayer's and mason's work, 22*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*, joiner's work, 17*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*, glazier's work, 14*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, brazier's work, 1*l.* 4*s.*, repairs to tread-wheel, 2*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*, iron gates, 18*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*, sundries, viz.: drugs, 7*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.*, water rent, 2*l.* 15*s.* cleaning fire arms, 4*l.*, prayer books and other stationery, 9*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*, D. M. Jackson's bills for other sundries, 30*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

£1111 11*s.* 2*d.*

LAW AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—By fees and allowances, viz.: the justices clerk's fees, 69*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*, parliamentary agents, on account of the meadow inclosure bill, 242*l.* 16*s.*, the like for opposing the Derby-road fields inclosure bill, 66*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*, Thomas Cockayne, an allowance as inspector of the meat-market, 21*l.* 7*s.*, clerk of assize, transport orders, &c., at the summer assizes, 1838, 3*l.* 3*s.*, salaries, viz.: Richard Wildman, esq. recorder, 168*l.*, William Barnes, high constable, keeper of the police-office, mayor's sergeant, billet master, and inspector of weights and measures, 142*l.*, William Gibson and Henry Cox, bailiffs, 30*l.* Thomas Gibson, town crier and hall keeper, 15*l.*, John Ashwell, corn inspector, 24*l.*

Expenses for prosecution of felons for the year ending 1838, £1504 0*s.* 5*d.*

By expenses on 135 coroner's inquests, 194*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, sundries, viz.: clerk of the peace's bill, 190*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*, littering streets at sessions and assizes, 12*l.* 8*s.*, examining weights and measures 5*l.*, Thomas Gibson, for attending Insolvent Debtor's Court, posting proclamations, &c., 5*l.* 13*s.* James Lawson, for attending at the public weighing house, 11*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, cleaning Town-hall, 1*l.* 12*s.*, repairs to ditto, 2*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*, bailiffs attending Insolvent Debtor's Court, 3*l.*, by expenses of the Mickleton jury at Michaelmas 1837 21*l.* ~~for the year ending 1837~~ £448 13*s.* 3*d.*

POLICE-OFFICE EXPENDITURE.—By expenses of the day and evening police, watchmen, constables, &c. £2899 19*s.* 8*d.*

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.—Rents paid for rooms during Municipal Election and other expenses incidental thereto, printing

stationery, and advertising, water rent for various parts of the estate, receipt stamps given on receiving the borough rates, printing lists of Municipal electors and counsellors, printing lists of burgesses, coals for the Exchange-rooms and Police-office, clothes for the town crier and pindars, repairs to the fire engines, fire engineer's salary, one year's lighting and cleaning Shambles lamps, one year's gas rent for Police-office, Exchange-rooms, and Shambles, costs of conveying soldier's baggage, maintenance of pauper lunatics and other miscellaneous expenses, by further Exchange fire expenses and restoration, viz.: glazier's work, contract for restoring the Exchange clock, six iron scroll ornaments, ornamental capitals, papier mache, &c, architect's bill for designing and superintending the restoration of the Exchange, valuing the damages, &c., balance of contract for joiner's work, &c., balance of contract for plasterer's work, William Watts for damage sustained by him, and allowance to men assisting at the fire, £1101 2s.

REPAIRS AND CLEANING.—Cleaning and watching the Shambles, building the new toll-house at the Trent-bridge, repairs and cleaning down the Exchange-rooms, including cost of the new chandeliers, &c., part cost of erecting the new Causeway, Pool-bridge in the meadows, repairs done to the meadows and East Croft fences, gates, &c., bricklayer's work, erecting posts, gates, &c. and other work done at the New Coppice-road, bricklayer's, joiner's, mason's, and painter's work, &c. done to various parts of the estate, &c. By rents, viz.: one year's rent for the engine-house, school estate, one year's rent for premises in the Exchange, two year's rent for house near the town goal, occupied by James Porter, constable, one year's rent on the fee-farm. (a)

£959 7s. 5d.

By balance in the Treasurer's hands£614 15s. 4d.

£13,901 4s. 5d.

(a) This is the annual tribute imposed by the crown, as a fee-farm rent for the pasture and arable lands, which, upon this condition, were given by the crown to the resident inhabitants of free condition, called burgesses; and also for the privilege of exacting tolls, and other privileges peculiar to a borough. For those enjoyed by the burgesses of Nottingham, see the charters. These called burgess lands, were always in the immediate vicinity of the towns, and were given to them for three purposes, for which they were amply sufficient, for growing their corn, for pasturing their cattle, and supplying timber for building purposes and also for fuel. The payment of this fee-farm rent is very ancient, an account of which we find so early as the time of the Saxons. It was 18*l.* in the time of Edward the Confessor, 1042. William the Conqueror, 1068, advanced it to 30*l.*; 10*l.* for the mint. The payment was 52*l.* in the reign of Edward I., afterwards raised to 60*l.* This fee-farm rent has since been sold by the crown, and is now the property of Mr. Freeth. The amount is £54 4s. 0d.

CHAPTER IV.

THE following is quoted from Dr. Deering's anonymous author, now deposited with the Dr.'s manuscripts in Bromley House Library :—"The origin of the names of these several places is as various as that of the surnames of men. Some are derived from their situations, as the High, Low, and Middle Pavements; the Back Side, Back Lane, &c. Some from their shape and magnitude, as the Long-row, Broad-lane, Short-hill, Narrow-marsh. Some from the neighbourhood of some church, chapel, religious house, the castle, &c.; as Mary-gate, St. Peter's-gate, St. James's lane, Castle-gate, &c. Some from some noted person living there, or having a property in that place, as Marsden's-court, Stephen's-court, Chappel's-court, Barker-gate, Bellar-gate. Some from the former condition of the ground, as Rotten-row, or from what in times past stood there, as Cuckstool-row. Some from particular people inhabiting the place, as Jew-lane; or some from animals formerly kept there, as Hounds-gate and Spaniel-row, where doubtless, in the times when our kings used occasionally to reside in the Castle of Nottingham, the hounds and spaniels of the kings were kept; and as at this present time, lions are kept at the Tower, so formerly in the room of these, bears used to be kept, as appears by the title of the officer who takes care of them, which, to this day, is not the 'King's Lion Keeper,' but the 'King's Bear Keeper;' and thence Bearward-lane, Mount-street, may have obtained its name. Some from the frequent passage of cattle, and other live provisions, as Sheep-lane, Cow-lane, Goose-gate, &c., and some from the particular traders that used to dwell in them, as Sadler-gate, Fletcher-gate, Smithy-row, Bridlesmith-gate and Gridlesmith-gate. Of the streets in Nottingham, I find two very near in sound, differing only in one letter, viz., B. and G., but very wide in their derivation, for the first was so called by reason of the great number of smiths dwelling there, who made bitts, snaffles, and other articles for bridles, of which trade there are some still inhabiting this street, though the major part of them are now worn out by smiths of a rougher stamp, such as

make plough irons, coulter, shares, stroke and nails, harrow teeth and the like, of which trade there are at this day such store in this street, and other parts of the town, as serve to furnish not only the county of Nottingham, but divers other bordering shires, as Leicester, Rutland, and Lincoln. The reason of which number, I suppose, is the great plenty of coals got, and the great plenty of iron made in these parts "

"Gridlesmith-gate (Pelham-street) he turns into Girdlesmith-gate, and this he derives from the dialect of the common people about the confines of Derby and Staffordshire, who call a girdle, a *gridle*, and in this street such lived who made buckles, hooks, and other matters for girdles. Nottingham has in general one benefit, hardly to be matched by any other of the kingdom; to wit, that the inhabitants are not only well provided with good barley to turn into malt and ale, (for which this town is famed all over England), but that they have also the best, coolest, and deepest rock cellars, to stow their liquor in, many being 20, 24 to 36 steps deep; in some places there are cellars within cellars, deeper and deeper in the rock, but of all the rock cellars, those which his honour Willoughby, not many years ago, caused to be hewn out, deserve the principal notice for several reasons,^(a) and it is a question whether there be any rock cellars to be compared with them in the whole kingdom. From the paved yard, even with the brewhouse, which is about twelve feet below the level of the ground floor, these cellars are 16 feet perpendicular in depth, the passage leading down to them opens to the north, is arched, and has 32 easy steps, covered with bricks, and receives light enough to make the descent pleasant; at the bottom you meet with three doors, that which faces you leads to the greatest cellar, the other two, one on each side, give entrance into two lesser cellars, all three describe exact circles, hemispherical roofs, the centre of each is supported by a proportionable round pillar of rock, the lesser have bins, all round them, and what is peculiarly remarkable, is that in so large an extent of rock requisite for three such considerable excavations, there does not appear the least crack or flaw." Deering, p. 15.

Henry, Earl of Rutland, son and heir of Thomas, the first Earl of Rutland of that family, in the first of Edward VI., sacked Haddington, in Scotland, with 3000 men, the second of the same reign; he was made constable of the Castle of Nottingham, and chief justice of the forest of Sherwood, as also warden of the east

(a) These cellars are attached to Rothwell Willoughby House, adjoining Vout Hall, Low Pavement, in which George Rawson, Esq. now resides.

marches and middle marches towards Scotland, and two years after he accompanied the Marquis of Northampton into France, who then went upon a solemn embassy to that king. In the 3rd. of Philip and Mary, he was made captain general of all the forces then designed for the seas, and likewise of the whole fleet, but served only as general of the horse at St. Quintin in Picardy. In the first of Queen Elizabeth, he was constituted lieutenant of the counties of Nottingham and Rutland, and soon after, Lord President of the counsel of the northern parts of the realm; as also installed Knight of the Garter. He died Sept. 17th, 1563, the 5th of Elizabeth.

John, after his brother Edward's death, without issue male, became the 4th Earl of Rutland, of this family in 1587, the 29th of Elizabeth, and was made the same year constable of the Castle of Nottingham, and the next, lieutenant of the county. He died without issue male, 1588, says the peerage, and was succeeded by his brother. But Wright tells us that John had three sons, Roger, Francis, and George; this Roger, therefore, was son and not brother of John, Earl of Rutland, as some have said.

Roger, Earl of Rutland, who after three years' travels, went voluntarily the island voyage, was colonel of foot in the Irish wars, and the 24th of Elizabeth, constable of the Castle of Nottingham, and chief justice of the forest of Sherwood. In the 1st James I. he was constituted lieutenant of Lincolnshire, and steward of the manor of Stoke and Grantham, he was also sent the same year ambassador to Denmark, to the christening of that king's first son, and with the Order of the Garter to the king himself: he died 1612.

Francis, Earl of Rutland, who succeeded his brother Roger, was justice of all the forests north of the Trent, and Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter; to him king James granted the property of the Castle of Nottingham, to him and his heirs. He died without male issue, Dec. 17th, 1632, the 8th of Charles I., and his only daughter and heir was mother to George Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham, of that family.

1612 was the year in which king James, with his royal consort and court, paid his first visit to Nottingham, the particulars of which, and the five subsequent ones, are preserved in the "History of the Royal Progress, &c." 4 vols, by John Nichols.

"King James I. was six several times at Nottingham, his queen also visited that place; king Charles was there twice while prince, and four times when king." (Vol. I., p. 170.)

"On the 17th August, 1612, the king proceeded to Nottingham where the following preparations had been made for his reception.

On the 10th July, it was agreed that £150. be borrowed upon interest to defray the necessary charges of his Majesty's entertainment."

"A committee was appointed to survey the passages on the backside towards the High Cross, Carter-gate, and to cause them to be made conveniently for his Majesty's passage, and to cause all block timber and other impediments and annoyances to be removed. A like committee was also appointed to survey the passage from the castle to the bridge, over the meadows, and to do as above, and also the Windmill-hill passage. One hundred pounds agreed to be borrowed of Mr. Stables, on a mortgage of St. George's Close, and £40. of Mr. Alderman Freeman, on the Dove-cot Close, which sums were to be furnished for the town's wants at this time, about the entertainment of his Majesty. Mr. Freeman and Mr. Hill are requested to go to London and by their discretion to provide a present for his Majesty, either by plate, or in gold, as they shall think fit, by conference and enquiry of others, and the value thereof is likewise left to their discretion. And they are also to enquire the manner and order of other places, how his Majesty hath been entertained, that the same may be some directions for us."

On the 3rd of August, before this company, Mr. Freeman and Mr. Hill made their account for their London voyage last, and here they bought in three fair gilt bowls, viz. one weighing $59\frac{1}{4}$ oz. at 6s. 8d. the oz. comes to £19 15s. another weighing $61\frac{1}{4}$ oz. at 6s. 8d. comes to £20. 12s. a third weighing $63\frac{3}{4}$ oz. at 6s. 8d. comes to £21 5s. in all £61 12s. 0d.; and for their horse hire and charges, and other expenses, £7 18s. and for a box 3s. 4d., total £69 13s. 4d.

The only account of the royal entertainment, is the following memorandum, on the outside cover of a corporation book:—

"Monday, the 17th day of August, his Majesty comes to Nottingham, and stays one night only at Thurland House. On Monday, the 31st August, it appears that before this company Mr. Mayor made his account for the charges of his Majesty's entertainment, and it appeareth by the paper thereof, that 'That which he hath received comes to £59. 2s. 8d.; laid out £54. 11s. 3d., so remaineth £4. 13s. 5d.,' which was paid to the chamberlains here present, *et quietus est.*"

On leaving Nottingham, the king was to have slept the following night at Loughborough, but for some unknown reason, that town lost the honour and saved the expense. His Majesty hastened forward on the 18th to Leicester, where the corporation were not less anxious than their neighbours at Nottingham, to

express their zeal and affection to the royal travellers.”—(Vol. II. p. 461.)

1614. In the August of this year, the king paid his second royal visit to Nottingham.

“From Burley-on-the-Hill, the king proceeded to Belvoir Castle, Newark, Rufford, Newstead, and Nottingham, probably exactly as arranged in the *Gests*. We find he arrived at the last mentioned place on the 17th August, 1614, as had been proposed. The following are minutes of the preparations made for him. Monday, 8th August, conference this day is had about the king's entertainment, and Sir Henry Pierrepont hath promised to provide for *some short speech*; and Mr. Rockett is requested to go to Newark to-morrow, to observe the manner of his Majesty's entertainment there. Thursday, 11th August:—It is agreed by the company here present, (the mayor, recorder, six aldermen, and twenty-three others, there named) that the mayor, aldermen, and all, the clothing shall attend his Majesty in their scarlet gowns. Of the expenses incurred by the corporation we have the following account:—

“The chamberlains have promised to deliver to Mr. Mayor, towards the fees of his Majesty's officers £20.; the schoolwardens, £6. 13s. 4d.; and the Bridgemasters were required to pay Mr. Stables £12. for the interest of his money, and £3. for the Parliament wages, and they paid accordingly. August 11th.—This day is appointed the attendance for his Majesty's entertainment, and it is agreed to be thus:—forty of the clothing in scarlet, forty in black gowns, and forty in cloaks with halberts, and they to be strictly charged to be ready in their best apparel, and to be at the Spice-chambers by ten of the clock in the morning. A committee of six desired to view the highways and passages about the town, and to command all blocks, and other noisome places to be removed.

“On the feast of the assumption of the blessed virgin Mary, before this company Mr. Freeman, mayor, made his account for the charges spent about his Majesty's entertainment, who lodged here one night, viz, the 17th of August last.

“Received by him of the new chamberlains, £20. Received by him towards the said charge of the schoolwardens, £6. 13s. 4d. Sum received, £26. 13s. 4d.

“Whereof paid and given allowances:—

“To Mr. Morse, the clerk of the market, for the Verge, £2. To him more for his favour towards our tradesmen, 10s. Bestowed on him and his company, in wine and sugar at his first coming, 7s. 1d.; given to his men in reward, 5s.; to the gentlemen ushers

daily waiters, £3. 6s. 8d.; to his men in reward, 5s.; to the gentleman usher's other waiters, £1.; to the yeomen harbingers, £1.; Surveyors of the highways, £1.; to the grooms of the stable, 10s.; to the yeoman usher's grooms and pages, £2.; to the porters, £1.; to the footmen, £2.; to the trumpeters, £2.; the yeomen of the monthe, 10s.; Yeoman that attends the * * * 6s. 8d.; to the sewers, £1.; to the sergeant at arms, £2.; to the coachmen, £1.; four of the king's messengers, 10s.; the king's marshall's officers, 13s. 4d.; black gard, the kitcheners, 5s.; to the gentlemen harbingers, £1.; for wine and sugar spent at the meals in Mr. Mayor's house, upon the king's servants, 18s.; allowed to Mr. Mayor, towards his table keeping, £3. 6s. 8d.; paid £28. 3s. 5d.; received £26. 13s. 4d.; so that the sum laid out exceeded that which he hath received, 1l. 10s. 1d., which he must receive of the chamberlain."

"Thursdaie, the 11th day of August, 1614, our most gracious sovereigne lord the king came in his progress this night to Leiceſter, to the Earl of Huntingdon, his honour's house, and there laie."—(Vol. III. p. 20.)

1616. August; three months after the fall of the favourite, Carr, Earl of Somerset, the king paid his third visit.

Following the Gests, we find the royal progress next directed to Belvoir Castle, Newark, Rufford, and Nottingham. From the corporation records of Nottingham, we have this year the following particulars of the royal reception:—"Mr. Mayor and his six brethren, and seven of the counsel, are required to take care for the passages, and ways, and streets within and about the town, against his Majesty's coming, that they may be in good and convenient order, and for this purpose seven are required to oversee the north side, and seven the south side of the town; Mr. Mayor to have 26l. 13s. 6d. from the chamberlains at his will. Forty to be in red gowns, forty in black, and forty in cloaks with halberts. The forty in red gowns to be Mr. Mayor and his brethren, and the rest of the clothing; the forty black gowns, the cloaks, and halberts, for the night watch." The only account of the king's coming is on the cover of the book.

Wednesday, August 15th, 1616. His Majesty at Nottingham, for one night only, at Thurland house. A few days after, before this company, Mr Stables made his account for the charges spent about his Majesty's entertainment here, who lodged here one night, namely, the 14th of August last; the several payments amounting to £27 1s. 10d, are nearly the same with those particularized under 1614. From Nottingham the king proceeded to Leicester." (Vol. 3, p 185)

"1619. August. The year after the death of the queen, James was at Nottingham again; this was the year in which to gratify the new favourite, Villiers, now created 'Marquis of Buckingham, the king had caused Charles, Lord Howard' of Effingham, the brave old Admiral, who had scattered the Spanish Armada, to accept of a pension, and retire from the office of 'Lord High Admiral,' which he bestowed on Buckingham, though he was utterly unacquainted with naval tactics.

"On the 12th and 13th of August, the king was at Nottingham, where he knighted, on the former day, Sir Ralph Hansby, of Lincolnshire, and Sir John Ramsden, of Derbyshire, and on the latter day Sir William Balfour Scotus, and Sir Thomas Barton. His Majesty probably next went to Derby (Vol. 3, p. 561)

"1621. The year that witnessed the fall and degradation of the "Lord Verulam," the celebrated Lord Chancellor Bacon, for embezzling the king's money, for which he was to be fined £40,000.

For the purpose of enjoying, as in former years, the sports of Sherwood Forest, the king arrived at Nottingham on the 13th Aug.; on the 20th July preceding, the corporation had met about the appointing and ordering the business for the king's entertainment. His visit is thus recorded on the cover of the year book,— "August 13th, 1621. The king's majesty, and the suite were here, and stayed two days; when Mr. Mayor made his accounts for monies received and disbursed at his Majesty's being here, it was found that the receipts amounted to £38. and the payments to £42 7s. 6d.; the particulars are nearly similar to those of the year 1616, with the addition of the following articles. To the bottleman of the field, 10s. to Archee, the jester, 10s. On the 19th the king was at his castle of Tutbury." (Vol. 4, p. 711.)

1624. August 14th, the year after prince Charles and Buckingham had returned from Spain, whither they had been intending to consummate a marriage between the prince and the infanta, but failed, the king paid his sixth and last visit to Nottingham, where on the 21st July, four members of the corporation had been required to deal with Edward Alsebroke, Mr. Lyme, Gab. Dun, and Mr. Calton, for there closes near the well, to be preserved against the king's coming, and to take order for the fencings the eof. On the 14th August, the king knighted at Nottingham, Sir Matthew Palmer, of Southwell, the high sheriff of the county, and on the 15th his Majesty there signed a *proclamation against puritanical books and pamphlets*. The payments of the corporation are similar to those of 1616 and 1621; and also paid for charges in repairing the hyewaies and other expenses, £8 2s. 10d. Paid

to Mr. Mayor for his charges in housekeeping and for wyne, £6 13s. 4d. Paid to Mr. Bullyvant, the postmaster, for his paynes in ridinge with letters to Newark and other places, and for scouringe the halberts, £1 3s. 4d. The total expenses amounted to £42 16s. 2d. On the 16th the king was at Derby. Vol. 4, p. 994.

Robert Staples, alderman of Nottingham, by deed, bearing date 8th of February, 1630, for the advancement of the young thriving burgesses of Nottingham that had trades, yet wanted stock to exercise the same, gave to the mayor and burgesses of Nottingham and their successors, 40*l.* to be lent to eight young burgesses of Nottingham inhabiting there, to be elected by the mayor, recorder, aldermen, and town-clerk, at 5*l.* a man, for six years freely, the said burgesses putting in security for the repayment thereof, and the same order to be continued for ever.

In Deering's History of Nottingham the names of eight persons are mentioned to whom this sum of 40*l.* was lent on bond, to be repaid in 1642.

On 1st of Nov. 1694, it was ordered by the common-hall, that inquiry should be made touching several bonds of Mr. Staple's money, but we have found no subsequent trace of this charity.

The same donor by his will, bearing date 3rd June 1630, (as appears from a statement thereof in Deering's History of Nottingham) gave to a godly-learned preacher, to preach two sermons yearly, for ever, one on the Sunday before Christmas, the other on the Sunday before Whitsuntide, exhorting the hearers to hospitality, and the relief of the poor, 10s. each day, to be issuing out of the rents of his two shops in Shoemaker's-booths.

In respect of this donation, an annual sum of 20*l.* is paid to the churchwardens of St. Mary's parish by the chamberlains, out of some shops in the Shoe-booths of Nottingham belonging to the corporation. The charity sermons directed by the donor, have not been preached of late years, and this annual sum has formed part of a distribution to the poor of St. Mary's parish.^(a)

Robert Sherwin, by his will, bearing date September, 1638, and proved at York, gave his half part of a messuage, called the Bell, in Nottingham, situate in Angel Row, after the decease of his daughter, Ann Sherwin, to the poor of the town of Nottingham, the rents thereof to be divided into three parts, one-third part thereof to be yearly paid to the churchwardens and overseers of St. Nicholas parish, in Nottingham, to the use of the poor of the

(a) See Commissioners' Report, p. 114.

same parish, to be distributed by them at Michaelmas and Lady-day, by giving to every poor man or woman. 2nd, so far as the same third part would extend, the said distribution to be made among such poor men and women as they in their discretion should think fit within the same parish. Another third part to be paid to the churchwardens and overseers of St. Peter's, to be by them distributed as aforesaid, and he directed that if the poor in the said town should be defrauded in any of the said parishes by the churchwardens and overseers thereof, that parish which should first fail in the distribution of their third part should lose the benefit of the same, and the third part of them so failing, should be equally divided between the other two parishes.

By lease, bearing date 1st December, 1806, between William Kelk and several other persons, being the then churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the three parishes of Nottingham, of the one part, and Jane Lart, widow, of the other part, reciting that by indenture of release, bearing date 26th September, 1737, Mary White, widow, and Abel Smith, Esq., released to the several persons, then being the churchwardens and overseers of the said three parishes, and their successors, the half-part of a messuage, known by the name of the Bell, situate in Angel-row, being the same half-part which was given by the will of Robert Sherwin to the churchwardens and overseers of the said several parishes, for the use of the poor thereof, and reciting that the said Jane Lart had several years before purchased the other half-part of the said messuage, and that disputes having arisen between her and the said churchwardens and overseers respecting the rent to be paid by her for the moiety vested in them, the matters in dispute had been left to the arbitration of Edward Staveley and John Walker, who had awarded that the said churchwardens and overseers should grant a lease of their half-part for 21 years, subject to the rents and covenants thereafter contained; the said parties of the first part demised to the said Jane Lart, their half-part of the said messuage for twenty-one years, from Michaelmas, then last, at the yearly rent of £5., payable to the churchwardens and overseers of St. Peter's, and £5. payable to the churchwardens and overseers of St. Nicholas, and to their respective successors, with a covenant from the said Jane Lart, that she would, before the expiration of the first seven years of the said term, expend £100. in repairing and improving the said premises, and the further sum of £50. in the next succeeding eight years, in like manner, and at the end of the term deliver up the same premises in good repair.

The other half of the Bell Inn, not belonging to this charity, is not the property of William Clarke.

On the expiration of the above mentioned lease of 1806, at Michaelmas, 1827, Mr. Edward Staveley was employed to view the premises, who reported that the money stated in that lease had been improperly expended by Mrs. Iart, and that he considered the repairs necessary to be done, to amount to £45, and that the yearly value of the whole premises was £65 per annum.

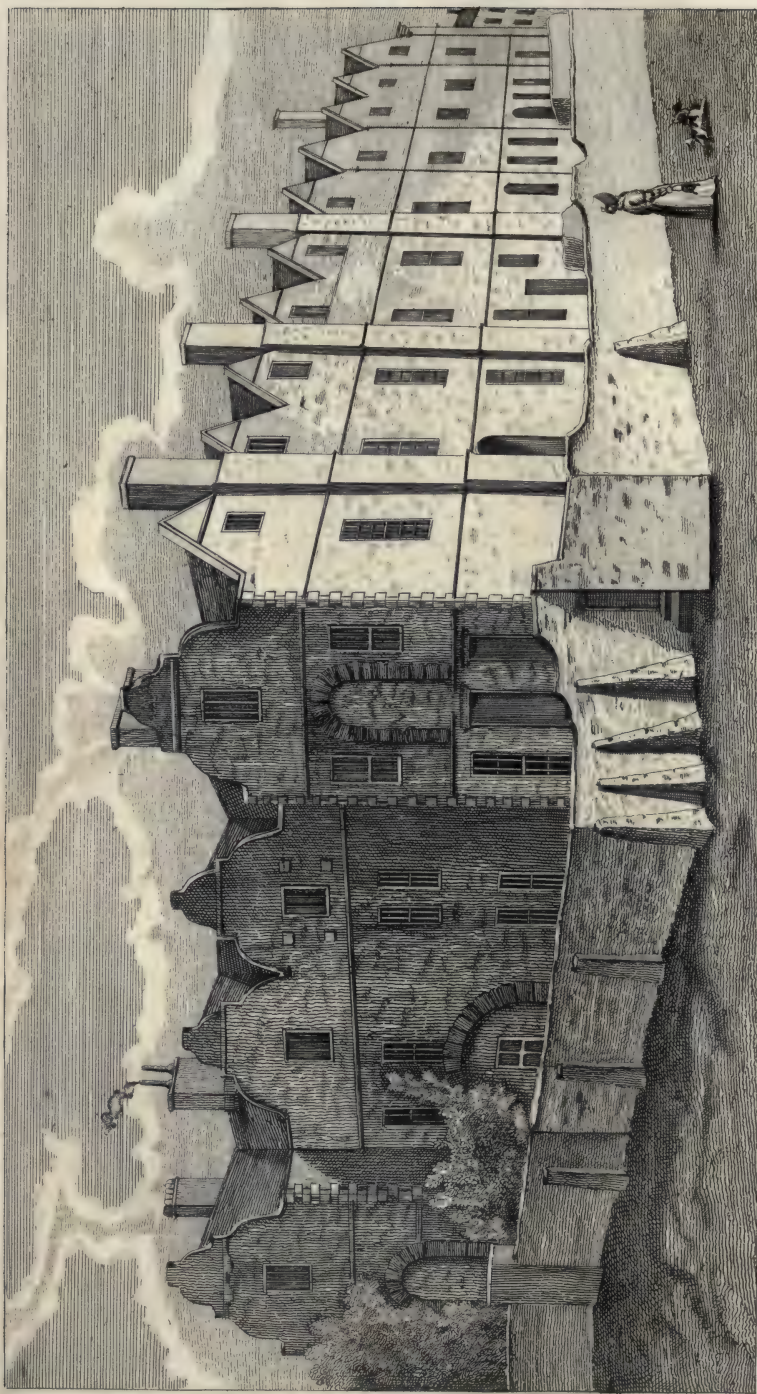
At the time of our inquiry a lease had been prepared, and was ready for execution, (the conditions thereof having received the approbation of the parishioners of the several parishes in vestry,) being a demise from the then churchwardens and overseers of the several parishes, to the said William Clarke, of their moiety of the Bell Inn, for a term of 30 years, at the yearly rent of 7*l.* 10*s.*, payable to the churchwardens and overseers of St. Mary's parish; 7*l.* 10*s.* to those of St. Peter's, and 7*l.* 10*s.* to those of St. Nicholas, with a covenant from the Lessee, to lay out 100*l.* in the first seven years of the term, in repairs and improvements of the premises, and to keep and deliver up the premises in good repair. In the parish of St. Mary, the third part of the rent of the Bell Inn was applied by the churchwardens in distributing at the church, on Michaelmas-day and Lady-day, to as many poor persons of the parish as attended to receive it, in small sums of 2*d.* or 3*d.* each, until ten or twelve years ago, from which time it has been divided among the inhabitants of the almshouses hereinafter mentioned in the account of the charities of St. Mary's parish, which stood in Pilcher-gate, until those houses were sold in 1823, and it has been since paid to the poor persons in the houses built in lieu thereof, behind the almshouses in Warser-gate, under the management of the churchwardens of that parish.

This departure from the directions of the donor, as to the application of his charity, appears to have taken place in consequence of its being found that the distribution of such small sums was of very little utility to the poor, but it must be observed the parish officers of St. Mary's had no authority to alter the appropriation of the portion of the rents, with the distribution of which they were intrusted.

In the parish of St. Nicholas, the third part of the rent has been applied with other charities of that parish, and in the parish of St. Peter, it has been distributed in small sums to the poor, partly on Good Friday, and partly on Christmas Day.^(a)

(a) See Commissioners' Report, p. 452.





Engraved by F. Quarton.

For J. Oranges History of Nottingham.

N. W. VIEW OF THURLAND HALL.

Pubd. by J. Howitt

Novm 1830

CHAPTER V.

Thurland hall stood on the north side of Pelham-street, on the site now occupied by Mr. John Hickling's Printing-offices, and was the property and residence of Thomas Thurland, a wealthy merchant of the staple in the time of Henry VI. He was returned four times burgess in parliament for Nottingham in the 20, 1441; 27, 1448; 28, 1449; and 29, 1450, years of that king's reign. He was an alderman of the corporation, and twice mayor of the town in 1449 and 1458.

In 1454, he gave certain premises in Walleshed gate (Warser Gate,) and Stoney-street, for the sustenance of two chaplains, to officiate in the guild of the Holy Trinity, which, as we have before remarked, occupied the site of the house and premises now belonging to Joseph Pearson, esq., High-pavement; in the writings of which it is described as "Trinity House." By a most esteemed contributor we are informed, "that this Thomas Thurland erected the building called Thurland Hall, about the year 1458, and died six years after, 1464." This year, a few months before his death, 1 Edward IV., on the decease of Margaret Cokefeild, who held for life the manors of Houghton, on the Idle, and Gamelston (Gamston) of the honour of Lancaster; some considerable landed estates devolved by heirship on him, who dying a few months afterwards, left his property to his son Thomas, who survived his father only eight years, he died in 1472 without issue. He divided the immense property left him by his father; leaving the manors of Gamston, West Drayton, and Thorpe, to William Gull, his relative (clerk) but the bulk of it devolved on his cousin, Thomas Thurland, who from escheat rolls, 13 Edward IV., appears to have been at that time about 21 years of age; he died without issue, 25 years afterwards, 1497. He was succeeded in his estates by Thomas, eldest son of his late brother Richard, who married Alice, daughter of Thomas Nevill, esq., of Rolleston, after the death of her husband, Richard Thurland, esq., she was married to Sir Gervase Clifton, of Clifton, Knt. Miss Thurland, sister of the late Thomas and Richard Thurland, was married to John Cople-

dike, of Harrington, in Lincolnshire. This Thomas Thurland, son of Richard, who at this time inherited the vast estates of his late uncle, was afterwards knighted. Sir Thomas married Joan, daughter of Thomas Willoughby, esq., of Willoughby, and was living in the 7th Henry VIII. By his marriage he had one son, Thomas, and two daughters, Jane and Phillippa. Jane married to Sir John Durham, Knt., and Phillippa, married to Gabriel Armstrong, esq., of Thorpe, near Wysall. This Thomas Thurland, son of the late Sir Thomas, appears to have been a profligate, and in a short time, dissipated nearly the whole of his very ample fortune. He sold Gamston and his other estates near East Retford, in the latter part of the reign of Henry the VIII. to Thos. Markham, esq., son of Sir John Markham, of Cotham, also Thurland Hall in Nottingham, ("where once lived Thomas Thurland the great merchant of the staple, and thereby the raiser of that family." See Throsby, Vol. III. p. 256. One of the daughters of this Thomas Thurland was married to Thomas Fairfax.

His third son Gervas, (the only one of whom we have any account) was a merchant of considerable note in London, where he died, 1577. He left a son Edward, who married a daughter of Richard Ellyott, esq., of Reigate, in Surrey. His third son Edward, eventually became heir to his father's property, and that of the Ellyott's by his wife. He was knighted by Charles II., and was one of the barons of the Exchequer. Sir Edward died, 1662, leaving his son Edward Thurland, esq. his heir, who was living in Surrey, in the reign of Queen Anne, and had the presentation to the living in Reigate, in 1708.

"The first Thomas Thurland had a sister married to Robert Danby, of Farnley, in Yorkshire. Their father was Edmund Thurland, who was a resident in Nottingham in 1399, and 1st of Edward IV."

It is not improbable the large and stately mansion in which King James I., attended by his court, and took up their temporary abode, was erected by John Hollis, esq.

Concerning this family, our invaluable friend before referred to, to whom we have been so frequently indebted, informs us, Thomas Markham, who purchased the estates of the Thurlands, was the son of Sir John Markham, of Cotham, by Anne, his second wife, who was the daughter and co-heiress of John Strelley, esq. The Markhams had for ages been seated in Nottinghamshire. This Thomas represented Nottinghamshire in parliament, 1553, after his purchase of the Thurland's property here; he was standard bearer to Queen Elizabeth's band of gentlemen pensioners, married Mary, daughter and heiress of Rice Griffin, esq. of Dingley,

and had a numerous family ; he appears to have been ruined in some great electioneering disputes with the Earl of Shrewsbury, respecting his contest for the county of Nottingham in 1592, when he and Sir Thomas Stanhope opposed Sir Charles Cavendish and Mr. Philip Strelley, the people were so numerous and so turbulent that it was found necessary to adjourn the poll at the County hall, and open it at the Court of the Castle, for Sir Thomas Stanhope brought all his tenants and their servants armed to the town, for the express purpose of fighting it out : the contest was a severe one, and Stanhope and Markham were defeated. The Earl of Shrewsbury was the confidential agent of government for managing the elections of the Midland Counties, and he had married a Cavendish. This seems to have been a closer for Mr. Markham, as the estates immediately passed, by sale, into the possession of the Hollis family and some others. The Hollis's were seated at Haughton so early as 1540, and was bought of John Babbington, by either Sir William, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1539, or his son William. The Markham's estates were principally purchased by Sir John Hollis.

The eldest son of Sir Thomas Markham, esq. was Griffin Markham, esq., who early betook himself to a military life ; when very young he was with the Earl of Essex in his different undertakings, and was knighted for his bravery at the siege of Rouen in 1591, and was afterwards with the same commander in all his enterprises, and at the death of Elizabeth, had a regiment. On the accession of James the First in 1603, he being a catholic, it was thought proper to implicate him with William Watson and William Clarke, two priests, and several others in a design to get possession of the new king, and take him prisoner ; to seize the Tower or Dover Castle, and there to place his majesty till he had assented to the following articles. First, a general pardon for all those concerned in the plot. Secondly, to grant a toleration of the Catholic religion, and lastly, to alter several of the officers of state, and that Watson, the priest, should be the Lord Chancellor, Mr. George Brooke, one of the conspirators, to be Lord Treasurer, Sir Griffin Markham, principal Secretary of State, the Lord Grey, (a Protestant) Earl Marshall of England and Master of the Horse. For this mighty design, Watson and Sir Griffin were to find *three hundred men !!!* For this conspiracy, if it really could be called one, they were tried at Winchester, in November, 1602, and condemned to die. Watson and Clarke, the two priests, were executed in the most cruel manner, being both cut down from the gallows alive and quartered, Clarke made resistance, and spake after he was cut down. Brooke was beheaded, Lord Grey and

Sir Griffin were brought to the scaffold, Sir Griffin took leave of his friends and betook himself to his devotions; on a napkin being offered to him to hide his face during the execution, he threw it away, saying he could look upon death without blushing for what *he* had done; however, a reprieve arrived, principally through the instrumentality of the Earl of Shrewsbury, his father's old opponent and Sir Griffin, and several others were banished the realm for life. Sir Griffin was brought twice upon the platform, having an interval of two hours for reflection before his reprieve was communicated to him.

Thomas Thurland, who had sold his paternal estates to Thomas Markham, (p. 732), retired with his large family to a small estate he had in the neighbourhood of London, where he died in private life.

Sir Thos. Markham was married twice, his latter wife was relict of Thos. Stanhope, and one of the sisters and co-heiresses of J. Strelley, esq., of Strelley, near Nottingham. The estate of Haughton afterward became the inheritance of the right honourable the Earl of Clare, as did also Thurland hall, (an engraving of which we have given) which was a subsequent erection, and from its Elizabethan style of architecture, was then a *new* building, (probably on the site of the old one). It had spacious lofty rooms, with adjacent pleasure grounds, gardens, orchards, and out-buildings, admirably adapted for the residence of a large family of the first rank, and for magnificence and splendour, was second only to the castle. As this *hall* never was the property of the Pierreponts, whose family mansion was south of the Grammar-school, in Stoney-street, in attributing its erection to Francis Pierrepont, third son of Robert, Earl of Kingstone, Mr. Throsby must have been wrong. It was, however, the property of Sir John Hollis, at the time King James I. took up his temporary abode in it, instead of the castle, as had formerly been the custom of our sovereigns, and it is very probable it was rebuilt by that gentleman, who was created Baron Houghton, of Houghton, in this county, 1616, at the time of the king's third visit, and when his majesty in 1624, paid his last visit to Nottingham, he was created Earl of Clare.

CHAPTER VI.

It appears the manor of Houghton came in the possession of the Hollis's, by purchase of John Babbington, who inherited by right of his wife Saunchia, daughter and heir of Richard Stanhope.

Sir William Hollis and the Lady Elizabeth, his wife, sister of Thomas Scopeham, mentioned by Mr. Dugdale, in his book of Warwickshire, at Coventry Cross. Thoroton takes to be the parents of this William Hollis the younger, who, from his gentleness and beneficence, was styled "*the good Sir William.*" He married Ann, the daughter and heir of John Denzil, of Cornwall, Sergeant at Law, by whom he had two sons, Denzil and Gervas. The latter married Frances, daughter and heir of Peter Frecheville, of Staveley, near Chesterfield, by Elizabeth, wife of P. Frecheville, and mother of Frances, now wife of Gervas Hollis, was only daughter of "*the gentle Sir Gervas Clifton,*" and Mary his wife, daughter of Sir John Nevill. By his marriage, Gervas Hollis had a son, Frecheville Hollis, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Kingstone, of Grimsby, in Lincolnshire, by whom he had a son Gervas Hollis, one of his majesty's Masters of Requests. He was a great lover of antiquities. This Gervas had a son Frecheville Hollis, who entered the navy, lost an arm at the Dutch war at sea, and afterwards his life in defence of his country, he left no issue, and this branch of the family became extinct. Denzil Hollis, the elder brother of Gervas, and son of the good Sir William, married Eleanor, daughter of Edmund Sheffield, of Butterwick, and by her had Sir John Hollis, created by James I. "*Baron of Houghton,*" 9th July, 14th of his reign, 1616. Sir John Hollis was one of the gentleman pensioners under Queen Elizabeth, and afterward of King James I. His salary as Comptroller to the Prince was £72 with board, wages, and diet. Sir John was highly esteemed by the king, who once visited his house at Houghton, where he entertained his majesty several days, and was created then Earl of Clare. He married Ann, daughter of Sir Thomas Stanhope, who bore him two sons, John, afterward the Earl of Clare, who, as we have seen, was imprisoned for his patriotism, and Denzil Hollis, who was equally ardent in his

country's cause. Denzil married Dorothy, daughter and sole heiress of Sir Francis Ashly, Knt., of Dorchester, Sergeant at Law. By her he had issue William, &c. He was created "Lord Hollis, of Isfeld, in Sussex," his eldest brother John, afterward Earl of Clare, married Elizabeth, eldest daughter and co-heir of Sir Horatio Vere, Lord Vere, of Tilbury, and by her he had Gilbert, who married a daughter of the Hon. William Pierrepont. In the long parliament which met 3rd November, 1640, instead of Gardiner, the Recorder of London, the man of the king's choice, *Lenthall*, a practising barrister, was hastily elected Speaker, and the choice approved by Charles in ignorance of the man. Hampden, Pym, St. John, and Denzil Hollis, again took their seats in the house. On the 7th measures were taken to put down the Star chamber, on the 18th December, William Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, was proceeded against; he was accused in the name of the house and of all the commons of England of high treason, and a message to the lords, desiring he might be sequestered from parliament and committed, was carried to the peers by Denzil Hollis, and the Archbishop was committed. In the spring of next year, the king formed a plan of *concession*, appointing Lord Saye, Master of the Wards; Mr. Pym, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Mr. Hampden, Tutor to the Prince; and Mr. Hollis, Secretary of State!! but the appointments were never actually made, except in the case of Lord Saye, but he threw up his high office, when the king declared himself for civil war, by retiring to Oxford.

The select and secret committee to consider the informations against the Earl of Strafford, then in the Tower on a charge of high treason, consisted of Pym, Hampden, Lord Digby, Strode, Sir Walter, Earl Selden, St. John, Maynard, Palmer, Glynne, Whitelocke, and Denzil Hollis, and when the king, summoning the commons before him, interfered to save the life of Strafford, the commons testified their discontent and sent up their resolution to the House of Lords by the hands of Denzil Hollis, who, in delivering his message, told their lordships, "that parliament and the country were absolutely surrounded by plots and dangers—that justice was obstructed—that the same evil counsels which first raised the storm and almost shipwrecked the commonwealth, still continued to blow strong, like the east wind that brought the locusts over the land, that it was time they should unite and concentrate themselves to defeat the counsels of these *achitophels* that would involve their religion, their king, their laws, their liberties, all that would be near and dear to an honest soul, in one universal desolation."

Denzil Hollis was also one of the managers in a conference with

the Lords, concerning the removal of Colonel Lunsford, an outlaw, from the lieutenancy of the Tower, having been appointed by the king to that office.

The Commons considering their personal liberty insecure, on the 31st December, 1641, appointed Denzil Hollis the bearer of an address to his majesty, praying for *a guard* and an answer without delay. Mr. Hollis told the king "that the House of Commons were faithful and loyal subjects, ready to spend the last drop of their blood for his majesty, but that they had apprehensions and just fears of mischievous designs to ruin and destroy them; that there had been several attempts made heretofore, to bring destruction upon their whole body at once, and threats and menaces used against particular persons; that there was a *malignant* party daily gathering strength and confidence, and had now come to such height as to imbrue their hands in blood, in the face and at the very *doors of the parliament*; and that the same party, at his majesty's own gates, had given out insolent and menacing speeches against the parliament itself, and entreated that the guard might be under the command of the Earl of Essex, Chamberlain of his majesty's household." The king hesitated, and prevaricated, and on the 3rd of January, 1642, Herbert, the king's attorney, was admitted into the House of Lords, who declared, "his majesty hath given me command, in his name, to accuse, and I do accuse, by delivering unto your lordships these articles in writing which I received of his majesty, the six persons therein named, of *high treason*, the heads of which treason are contained in the said articles, which I desire may be read." The Lords took the articles and demanded the reading of them, they were entitled "Articles of high treason and other high misdemeanours against the Lord Kimbolton, Sir Arthur Hazlerig, Mr. John Pym, Mr. John Hampden, Mr. William Strode, and Mr. Denzil Hollis"!!!

Information of the charge was sent to the Commons of what had been done in the Lords, and also that several officers were sealing up the doors, trunks, and papers, of Hampden, Pym, Hollis, &c. Upon which the Commons instantly voted "that if any person whatsoever, should come to the lodgings of any member of this house, and offer to seal the trunks, doors, or papers of any of them, or seize upon their persons, such member shall require the aid of the constable to keep such persons in safe custody till this house do give further orders, &c." They also ordered the sergeant-at-arms attending their house, should proceed and break open the seals set upon the doors, papers, &c. of the accused members, and that the Speaker should sign a warrant for the ap-

prehension of those who had done the deed. The House of Lords desired a conference, but before they could receive an answer, were told, that a sergeant-at-arms was at their door, with a message from his majesty to their speaker, who was forthwith called in, but compelled to leave his mace behind him; "I am commanded by the king's majesty, my master," said the sergeant, "upon my allegiance, to come, and repair to the *House of Commons*, where Mr. Speaker is, and there to require of Mr. Speaker five gentlemen, members of the House of Commons; and those gentlemen being delivered, I am commanded to arrest them in his majesty's name. Their names are Arthur Haslerig, John Pym, John Hampden, William Strode, and Denzil Hollis." When he had delivered his message, the House commanded him to withdraw. "Go, you coward, and pull those rogues out by the ears, or never see me more," said the queen to his majesty." Next day, after dinner, Captain Langrish brought intelligence that the king was advancing towards Westminster Hall, guarded by his gentlemen pensioners, and followed by some hundreds of courtiers, officers, and soldiers of fortune, most of them armed with pistols and swords, The House immediately ordered the five accused members to withdraw, to prevent a collision in it. Passing through Westminster Hall, reaching the door of the House of Commons, the king knocked hastily, and the door was opened to him; having entered the house, he advanced directly to the Speaker's chair, saying, "By your leave, Mr. Speaker, I must borrow your chair a little." Lenthall, the speaker, dropped on his knee, and Charles took his seat. The mace was removed, the whole house stood up uncovered, Charles cast searching glances among them, but could no where see the five members, and after lecturing the house, again looked round, and said to the Speaker now standing below the chair, "Are any of those persons in the house? Do you see any of them? Where are they?" The Speaker fell on his knees, and told his majesty that he had neither eyes to see, nor tongue to speak in that place, but as the House was pleased to direct him. "Well, since I see all the birds are flown, I do expect from you that you send them to me, as soon as they return hither, otherwise I must take my own course to find them." With these words, the disappointed king rose and left the house, amidst loud cries of "Privilege," "Privilege," and the House instantly adjourned. A few days after this, the 11th, the king, with his family and court left Whitehall, and went to Hampden Court, and never again entered his metropolis until he was brought thither a helpless prisoner. It had been evident for some time that the king intended making *war* upon the Commons, and the House

appointed a committee to attend especially to the best means of putting the kingdom in a posture of defence. The members of this committee were Mr. Pierrepont of Nottingham, Sir Richard Carr, Mr. Glynn, Sir Philip Stapleton, Sir Henry Vane, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Solicitor General, St. John, and Denzil Hollis. The Commons sent a message to the Lords, informing them there was a magazine of arms of the king's at Hull, for 16,000 men, with ammunition in proportion, and that the king was going to take them in possession for the purpose of levying war. To the accused members he had before granted a free pardon. On the 14th March, Charles went from Newmarket to Huntingdon, then to Stamford; on the 18th he was at Doncaster, and on the 19th at York, where he organised a *separate government*, and from which place he shortly afterwards made an effort, with his military, to take possession of the magazine at Hull, of which town, the parliament had appointed Sir John Hotham governor, who, resisting the king's wishes, was proclaimed by him a traitor. Both the king and parliament levied fresh troops, and augmented their armies, and civil war now hastened on apace. Many of the Lords espoused the royal cause, and treated the Parliament with scorn. The Commons instantly took their resolution, and on the 15th June, sent Denzil Hollis up to the House of Lords to impeach the whole of them. In an eloquent speech, Hollis dwelt upon the earlier parts of this reign, showed that it had been the policy of the court to "strike at parliaments, keep off parliaments, break parliaments, or divide parliaments;" related the succession of designs recently entered into against parliament, the terrors of the army, the actual assault made in the Commons' House, the flame of rebellion purposely kindled in Ireland, the forces now gathered at York, the declarations and messages, and bitter invectives against the parliament, sent out in his majesty's name; "A new plot," said Hollis, "is this, the members are drawn away, and persuaded to forsake their duty, and go down to York, thereby to blemish the actions of both Houses, as if done by a few, an inconsiderable number, a *party*, rather than a *parliament*, and perhaps to raise and set up an *anti-parliament* there. My lords, this is now the great design against this parliament, which is the only means to continue us to be a nation of free men, and not of slaves, to be the owners of any thing; in a word, which must stand in the gap to prevent an inlet and inundation of all misery and confusion." He then, in the name of all the Commons of England, impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, Spencer, Earl of Northampton, William, Earl of Devonshire, Henry, Earl of Dover, Henry, Earl of Monmouth, Charles, Lord

Howard, of Charlton, Robert, Lord Rich, Charles, Lord Grey, of Ruthven, Thomas, Lord Coventry, and Arthur, Lord Cappel." The lords that remained made little or no attempt to screen the lords that had fled, and shortly after adjudged the fugitives never more to sit in that house; to be utterly incapable of any benefit or privileges of parliament, and to suffer imprisonment during their pleasure. In Warwickshire, the Earl of Northampton stood for the king, and Lord Brooke for the parliament. In Lincolnshire, Lord Willoughby raised militia for the parliament; the same was done in Essex, by the Earl of Warwick, Kent, Middlesex, and eastern part of Sussex, were enthusiastic in the cause of the parliament; Norfolk and Cambridge, though leaning to the king, were kept quiet by the industry of Oliver Cromwell, Berkshire, under the Earl of Holland, raised a force for parliament, notwithstanding Lord Lovelace, and the Earl of Berkshire, who was shortly after taken prisoner by Hampden, Bucks. Hampden's county was true to parliament almost to a man. Southampton was divided, Staffordshire and Nottinghamshire were the same, Leicestershire was loyal. In Derbyshire, where many great lords and gentlemen dwelt, not one of note stood for parliament, except Sir John Gell and his brother; almost all the northern counties were for the king, and in the extreme west of England, the king's party were numerous.

About the end of July, the parliament sent a commission to the king, who was then at Beverley, to entreat him to forbear his hostile preparations, but being confident he should soon humble the Commons, he sent them a reproachful answer. At Newark, Charles made a speech to the gentry of Nottinghamshire, in a loving and winning way, and the same he did to those of Lincoln. From Lincoln he went to Leicester, where he hoped to have taken prisoner, the Earl of Stamford, who was there executing the parliament's ordnance of militia. The Earl fell back upon Northampton, whither the king dare not follow him, but returned to Beverley, where he received a letter from Lord Digby, who had returned from the Continent, and smuggled himself into Hull, for the purpose of tampering with Hotham, the governor, but produced no beneficial effect, as Digby informed him that the resolution of Hotham was much shaken about surrendering the town to the king. His majesty then had recourse to another plot, which was that men should set fire to the town in four several places, and while the parliament soldiers and inhabitants were busied in quenching the flames, he would himself make an assault upon the gates with 2000 men. This becoming known to the townsmen of Hull, so provoked them, that they determined to drive away the

king's forces who were then besieging them, in which they succeeded, having killed some, taken others prisoners, and some magazines belonging to the king. Charles dismissed the trainbands, and returned to York, from whence he issued a proclamation requiring all men who could bear arms, to repair to him at Nottingham, on or by the 25th of August.

CHAPTER VII.

A FEW months before this, the substantial freeholders of the county, and others, drew up a petition, and presented it to the king, when he was at York, entreating his majesty to return to the parliament. Mr. John (afterwards Colonel) Hutchinson, went, with others, to present this petition at York, where, meeting his cousins, the Byrons, of Newstead, they were exceedingly troubled to see him there on that account, being themselves staunch royalists. After his return, Sir John Byron, being come to his own house, Mr. Hutchinson went on a visit to see him at the Abbey, and not finding him, returned to Nottingham, five miles short of his own house at Owthorpe.

“Going to the house of Richard Hardmeat, Esq. mayor, to hear some news, met (says Mrs. Hutchinson, his biographer, p. 33,) with such as he expected not, for as soon as he came in, the mayor's wife told him that the sheriff of the county was come to fetch away the magazines of the trainbands of the county, which were left in her husband's trust, and that he had sent for the country to acquaint them, but that she feared it would be gone before they could come in.” Whereupon Mr. Hutchinson, taking his brother from his lodgings along with him, presently went to the town hall, and going up to my Lord Newark, told him that ‘Hearing some dispute concerning the country's powder, was come to wait on his lordship, to know his desires and interests concerning it.’ My lord answered him, ‘that the king having great necessities, desired to *borrow* it of the country.’ Mr. Hutchinson asked my lord, “What commission he had from his majesty?” My lord told him he had one, but he had left it behind. Mr. Hutchinson replied, that my lord's affirmation was satisfactory to him, but the country would not be willing to part

with their powder in so dangerous a time, without an absolute command. My lord urged that he would restore it in ten days. Mr. Hutchinson told him they might have need of it sooner, and he hoped my lord would not disarm his country in such a time of danger. My lord contemned the mention of danger, and asked what they could fear while he was their *Lord-lieutenant*, and ready to serve them with his life. Mr. Hutchinson told him of some grounds to apprehend danger, by reason of the daily passing of armed men through the country, whereof there was now one troop in the town, and that before they could repair to my lord, they might be destroyed in his absence, and withal urged to him examples of their insolence; but my lord replied to all, the urgency of the king's occasions for it, which were such that he could not dispense with it. It was in vain to argue with him, the property the country had in it, being bought with their money, and therefore not to be taken without their consent, my lord declared himself positively resolved to take it, whereupon Mr. Hutchinson left him. There were in the room with him Sir John Digby, the high sheriff of the county, who was setting down the weight of the bullet and match, and two or three captains and others, who were busy weighing the powder. By that time Mr. Hutchinson came down, a good company of the country were gathered together, whom Mr. Hutchinson acquainted with what had passed between him and my lord, and they desired him that he would but please to stand to them, and they would part with all their *blood* before he should have a corn of it; and said moreover, they would go up and tumble my lord and the sheriff out of the windows. Mr. Hutchinson seeing them so resolved, desired them to stay below, while he went yet once again up to my lord, which they did, and he told my lord some of the country were come in, at whose request he was again come to beseech his lordship to desist from his design, which pursued, might be of dangerous consequence. My lord replied, it could not be, for the king was very well assured of the cheerful compliance of the greatest part of the country with his service; Mr. Hutchinson told him, whatever assurance his majesty might have, if his lordship pleased to look out, he might see no inconsiderable number below that would not willingly part with it, my lord replied, they were but a few factious men, whereupon Mr. Hutchinson told him, since it was yet the happiness of these unhappy times that no blood had been spilt, he should be sorry the first should be shed upon my lord's occasion in his own country. My lord scornfully replied, "Fear it not, it cannot come to that, the king's occasions are urgent and must be served." Whereupon Mr. Hutchinson looking

out upon the countrymen, they came very fast up the stairs, and Mr. Hutchinson told him however he slighted it, "not one there but would part with every drop of his blood before he would part with it, except he could show a command or request for it under the king's hand, or would stay till the country were called in to give their consents, for it was *their property* and all had interest in it, as bought with their money for the particular defence of the country." Then my lord fell to entreaties to borrow part of it, but that being also denied, he took the sheriff aside, and after a little conference they put up their books and left the powder; when my lord, turning to the people, said to them, "Gentlemen, his majesty was by some assured of the cheerfulness of this country's affection to him, whereof I am sorry to see so much failing, and that the country should fall so much short of the town, who have cheerfully lent his majesty one barrel of powder, but it seems he can have none from you; I pray God you do not repent this carriage of yours towards his majesty, which he must be acquainted withall." A bold countryman then stepped forth, by way of reply asked my lord, 'Whether, if he were to take a journey with a charge into a place where probably he should be set upon by thieves, if any friend should ask to borrow his sword, he would part with it? My lord, the case is ours; our lives, wives, children, and estates, all depend upon the country's safety, and how can it be safe in these dangerous times, when so many rude armed people pass daily through it, if we be altogether disarmed?' My lord made no reply, but bade the men who were weighing the powder desist, and went down; Mr. Hutchinson followed him down the stairs, when an ancient gentleman that was sitting by my lord, and whispering him, commended his and the country's zeal, and bade them 'stand to it, and they would not be foiled.' As they passed through a long room below, my lord told Mr. Hutchinson he was sorry to find him at the head of a *faction*. Mr. H. replied he could not tell how his lordship could call that a faction, which was so accidental as his being at that time in the town, where, hearing what was in hand, out of respect to his lordship, he only came to prevent mischief and danger, which he saw likely to ensue. My lord replied. he must inform the king, and told him that his name was already up; to which Mr. H. answered that he was glad, if the king must receive information of him, it must be from so honourable a person; and for his name, as it rose, so, in the name of God, let it fall; and so took his leave and went home. The rest of the country that were there determined to give my lord thanks for sparing their ammunition, and locked it up with two locks, whereof the key of the one was

entrusted with the mayor of Nottingham, the other with the sheriff of the county, which accordingly was done.

The nobility and gentry of the town and county foreseeing the dreadful calamity, a civil war, which from the tendency of affairs in the kingdom, seemed now all but inevitable, addressed a spirited but conciliatory letter to their representatives in parliament, dated 1st July, 1642.

1642. July 10th, king Charles came to Nottingham, and summoned and caressed the freeholders of the county, and promised to act according to his protestation at York. The like he did at Lincoln, &c.

The protestation was, "That he would not exercise any illegal authority, but defend them, and all others, against the votes of parliament, and not engage them in any war against the parliament. July the 11th, he sent a message of his intention to reduce Hull, if it be not surrendered to him, which if they do, he will admit of their further propositions, &c.

BOOK XI.

CHAPTER I.

1642. August 22nd, king Charles erected his standard at Nottingham. Rapin (Vol. II.) says, from Clarendon, on the 25th, and that the standard was erected by the king's order on a turret of Nottingham castle. Nalson, in his trial of king Charles I. mentions the evidence of one Samuel Lawson, of Nottingham, maltster, who deposed that about August, 1642, he saw the king's standard brought forth of Nottingham castle, borne upon divers gentlemen's shoulders, who, as report says, were noblemen, that he saw the same by them carried into the Hill-close, adjoining to the castle, with an herald before it, and there the said standard was erected with great shouting, acclamations, and sound of drums and trumpets, and that when the said standard was so erected, there was a proclamation made, and that he saw the king present at the erecting of it, &c.

“This difference of time and place may easily be reconciled by the unquestionable tradition of persons yet living, who heard their fathers say, that the standard was first erected on the highest turret of the old tower, (which Thoroton attests as in his own remembrance, to have been the 22nd of August, in the castle) but that after a few days, people not resorting to it according to expectation, it was judged that upon the account of the castle being a garrison where every body had not so free access to the standard, as if it was erected in an open place, it might be more proper to remove it out of the castle, which was accordingly done on the 25th of August, into the close adjoining to the north side of the wall of the outer ward of the castle, then called the *Hill-close*, and afterwards, for many years *Standard-close*, (now *Standard-hill*.)

One remarkable accident happened at the first setting up of this standard in the just-mentioned close, viz: That the weather grew so tempestuous that it was blown down soon after it was erected, and could not be fixed again of a day or two. This (as Rushworth, Hooper, and some other take notice) was looked upon by many melancholy people as a fatal presage of the war.—*Deering's History*, p. 247.

The following other remarkable particulars happened during the king's stay in Nottingham.

The day after his arrival at Nottingham, he reviewed his horse, which were 800, and no sooner was this review over, but the king received information that two regiments of foot were marching to Coventry, by the Earl of Essex's order, whereupon he hasted thither with his cavalry, in hope of preventing the parliament's forces, and possessing himself of that city, before which he accordingly arrived a day before the two regiments, but the mayor of the city, though without a garrison, shut the gates against him and fired upon his men, the king was very sensibly touched with this indignity, but as there was no remedy he was forced to return to Nottingham, leaving the command of his cavalry to commissary-general Wilmot. Rapin adds from Clarendon, that on the 2nd of August, the king imagined that setting up his standard at Nottingham, would draw great numbers of people thither, but was very much disappointed, and had with him but 300 foot and some trained bands, drawn together by Sir John Digby, sheriff of the county; his horse as has been said, consisted only of 800, his artillery was still at York, from whence it was difficult to bring it, many things being yet wanted to prepare and form it for marching, nevertheless he had given out many commissions, and ordered his forces to repair to Nottingham; he expected them in that town,

though not without danger, the parliament having at Coventry 5,000 foot and 1,500 horse.

The king was certainly in great danger at Nottingham, the town was not in a condition to resist long, he having scarce any forces, and the parliament troops were not above twenty miles off, which had they marched directly to Nottingham, the king must either have retired with dishonour to York, or else have hazarded his being made prisoner; and yet quitting Nottingham could not but be very prejudicial to him. He was therefore advised to send a message to both houses, with some overtures to incline them to a treaty, the king refused it, was offended at it, and broke up the council; the next day the same motion was renewed, but under a different view, viz., it was advised to send a message to both houses, *only to gain time*, the king was still reluctant, but upon it being represented to him, that very likely both houses would reject the offer, they would thereby render themselves odious to the people, who were desirous of peace, and who would be the more inclined to serve his majesty for his endeavours to procure it; that if the overture was accepted, the king would have an opportunity of demonstrating, that the war on his part was purely defensive, in short, that the bare offer of peace would of course retard the preparations of the parliament, because men's minds would be kept in suspense, whilst the king's levies might be continued by virtue of the commissions already sent out.

The king yielded to these reasons, and on the 25th of August, three days after the setting up of the standard (within the castle) a message was sent by Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, Sir J. Culpepper, the Earl of Dorset, and Sir W. Uvedale, Knt.

The king's deputies were but ill received; the Earl of Southampton was called upon by the lord's to withdraw, they being offended at his boldness, and ordered him to send his message in writing and wait for an answer out of London. The commons obliged Culpepper to deliver his message at the bar, at which the king took great offence.

The king's message was,

"That some persons might be by them enabled to treat with the like number authorized by him, in such a manner, and with such freedom of debate, as might best tend to the peace of the kingdom, and he assured them, that nothing should be wanting on his part, which might advance the protestant religion, oppose popery, secure the laws of the land, and confirm all just power and privileges of parliament; if this proposition should be rejected, he protested he had done his duty so amply, that God would absolve him from any of the guilt of that blood which must be spilt."

The parliament's answer was to this effect.

"That notwithstanding their endeavours to prevent the distracted state of the kingdom, nothing had followed but *proclamations* and *declarations* against both houses of parliament, whereby their actions were declared treasonable, and their persons traitors, so that until those proclamations were recalled and the standard taken down, they could not by the fundamental privileges of parliament, give his majesty any other answer to his message."

The king's second message was,

"That he never designed to declare both houses of parliament traitors, or set up his standard against them, and much less to put them and the kingdom out of his protection; he utterly protested against it before God and the world. But he promised, that if a day was appointed by them for the revoking of their declaration against all persons as traitors, or otherwise for assisting him, he would, with all cheerfulness, upon the same day, recal his proclamations and declarations, and take down his standard."

The answer of both houses,

"That his majesty not having taken down his standard, recalled his proclamations and declarations, whereby he had declared the actions of both houses of parliament to be treasonable and their persons traitors, and having published the same since his message of the 25th of August, they could not recede from their former answer. That, if his majesty would recal his declarations and return to his parliament, he should find such expressions of their fidelities and duties, that his safety, honour, and greatness, could only be found in the affections of his people and the sincere councils of his parliament, who deserved better of his majesty, and could never allow themselves (representing the whole kingdom) to be balanced with those who give evil councils to his majesty."

In the mean time, both houses perceiving that the king's aim was to keep the people in suspense, by an uncertain expectation of peace, published a declaration protesting they would never lay down their arms till his majesty had left the delinquents to the justice of the parliament.

The king on his part sent this third message.

"That all the world might judge who had used most endeavours to prevent the present distractions, either he who had condescended to desire and press it; or the two houses who had refused to enter into a negotiation. That for the future, if they desired a treaty of him, he should remember that the blood that was to be spilt in this quarrel, was that of his subjects, and therefore, would return to his parliament as soon as the causes that had made him absent himself from it, should be removed."

The two houses finding that the king's design was to render their refusal to treat odious to the people, they returned a more particular answer to that message, the substance whereof was the following:—

“That at the very time his majesty propounded a treaty, his soldiers were committing numberless oppressions and rapines; that they could not think that his majesty had done all that in him lay, to remove the present distractions as long as he would admit of no peace, without securing the authors and instruments of these mischiefs from justice. That they besought his majesty to consider his expressions, *that God should so deal with him and his posterity as he desired the preservation of the just rights of parliament*. That nevertheless his intention was to deny the parliament the privilege of declaring to be delinquents, those they deemed such, a privilege which belonged to the meanest court of justice in the kingdom. That his majesty has no cause to complain, he was denied a treaty, when they offered all that a treaty could produce, security, honour, service, obedience, support, and sought nothing, but that their religion and liberty might be screened from the open violence of a wicked party, that if there were any cause of treaty, *they knew no competent person to treat between the king and the parliament*; that besides the season was altogether unfit, whilst his majesty's standard was up, his proclamations and declarations unrecalled, whereby his parliament was charged with *treason*! That indeed, his majesty had often protested his tenderness of the miseries of Ireland, and his resolution to maintain the *protestant religion* and the laws of this kingdom; but that these protestations could give no satisfaction to reasonable and indifferent men, when at the same time, several of the Irish rebels and known favourers and agents for them, were admitted to his majesty's presence with grace and favour, nay, some of them employed in his service, when the clothes, ammunition, and horse, bought by the parliament for the support of the Irish war, were violently taken away, and applied to the maintenance of an *unnatural* war against his people; that if his majesty would be pleased to come back to his parliament, they should be ready to secure his royal person, crown, and dignity with their lives and fortunes.”

Upon this the king published the following declaration.

“In the first place he alledged the laws in his favour, he denied that his soldiers had committed any disorder or violence, and affirmed he had never suffered them to oppress any person whatsoever.”

“He recriminated upon the parliament, and denied that there were any Irish about him, and maintained that it was a notorious calumny like that last put upon him heretofore by Mr. Pym.”

"He said, the artillery horses he had taken at Chester were few in number and of small value, and for the clothes, if the soldiers had taken any that were designed for Ireland, it was done without his order, and though he might have seized 3,000 suits going there, yet he refused to do it, and gave order for their speedy transportation."

"That the parliament made no scruple to employ 100,000*l.* particularly appointed for the relief of Ireland."

"That of near 500 members of which the lower house consisted, there remained not above 300, the rest having been driven away by tumults and threats, or withdrawn themselves out of conscience from their desperate consultations; that of above 100 peers, there remained but 15 or 16 of the upper house."

"That it was not the body of the parliament, but the violent leading members were the authors of the war."

A little before the standard was erected, Sir Thomas Hutchinson, M.P., came to his house on the High Pavement, Nottingham, to see his children and refresh himself; and the king being expected every day in the town, went out to Owthorpe, his eldest son's residence, intending to remain there till he should return to parliament. One day as they were sitting at dinner, a messenger arrived from the mayor of Nottingham, informing him that the High Sheriff had broken open the lock of the county's ammunition and was about to take it away, Mr. Hutchinson immediately set off, intending, if possible, to save it a second time; but before he arrived it was *gone*, and some of the king's soldiers he found plundering the town, one of whom seeing Mr. Hutchinson go by, said, "he wished the piece he had just taken was loaded for his sake; but he hoped the day was not far distant, when all such *round-heads* ^(a) as he, should be fair marks for them to shoot at." When Mr. Hutchinson found the powder gone, and heard the threats and revilings of the soldiers who were taking up free quarters in the town, went to his father's house, and soon after, there stepped in an uncivil fellow with a carbine in his hand, Mr. Hutchinson asked him what he would have? The man replied, he came to take possession of the house; Mr. Hutchinson told him he had possession of it, and would know, on what right it was demanded from him; the man said he came to quarter the general there; Mr. H. said, except his father, mother, and children were turned out of doors, there was no room: the man upon this growing insolent,

(a) An epithet of reproach applied by the royalists to the parliamentarians, who, contrary to the custom of the age, wore short hair as we do now; for the sake of brevity it was afterwards exchanged for that of *Whig*, a term by which the liberal party are distinguished to the present day.

Mr. H. thrust him out of the house and shut the door upon him. Immediately Lord Lindsey came himself and demanded who it was that denied him quarter? Mr. H. told him, he that came to take it up for him deserved the usage he had for his uncivil demeanour, and those who had quartered his lordship there had much abused him, the house being no way fit to receive a person of his quality, which if he pleased to take a view of it he would soon perceive, but his lordship was compelled to remain there, the town being then so full of royalists. Mr. H. was informed that the person he had turned out of the house, was the *quarter-master-general*, and that he had procured a magistrate's warrant for his apprehension, to escape which, Mr. H. with his brother, went to his own house at Owthorpe.

After this, about the 16th of September, the king perceiving he could no longer remain in Nottingham with safety, marched to Derby, Stafford, Leicester, and so to Shrewsbury, where he had (through the negligence of parliament in sending instructions to their general) the good fortune to receive safely, considerable sums of money which had been procured by his friends in London, together with all the college plate of very considerable value, which the University of Oxford affectionately delivered for the king's support, and there he set up a *mint* in the latter end of September or beginning of October, 1642.

CHAPTER II.

The first battle between the forces of the king and parliament, was fought 23rd of September, at Edge Hill. Charles was on the field in complete armour; among the parliamentary commanders were the Earl of Essex, John Hampden, and Denzil Hollis.

The king next proceeded to Oxford, and was welcomed by the university, and fortified the city in the strongest possible manner.

1643. Jan. 22nd. Charles summoned an *anti-parliament* at Oxford, which advised the king to borrow £100,000 from the richest men of his party, and the members having adjourned, went into their respective counties to take the number of those who were most wealthy, and then returned to the king at Oxford with the

respective names of the parties, to whom the king sent circulars, asking the loan of the various sums, it was supposed each might be able to supply, promising to repay the amount as soon as he was able, stating that he made the application by the advice of *his* parliament.

These letters were printed bearing date, Oxford, February 14th, in the 19th year of his reign, 1643; on the top of each was written, with the king's own hand, "*Charles R.*" they were signed

Edward Lyttleton, }
Samuel Eure, } Speakers of the two houses.

After the battle of "Edge Hill," Sir John Digby, High Sheriff, returned into the county for the purpose of securing it for the king against the parliament. Mr. Hutchinson was then at the house of Francis Pierrepont, in Stoney Street, Nottingham. The news having been spread in the town, the inhabitants immediately assembled to consider the best means of defence, and so prevent the cavalier soldiers from being quartered upon them; resolved to do this by *force*. Seven hundred listed themselves, and chose George Hutchinson, esq. for their captain. The following gentlemen were appointed a *committee*, under whose authority the town guards were to act: Messrs. Francis Pierrepont, John Hutchinson, Francis Thornhaugh, Gervas Pigott, Henry Ireton, George Hutchinson, Joseph Widmerpool, Gervas Lomax, Dr. Plumtree, the Mayor of Nottingham, and the Members of Parliament for the County, Thomas Hutchinson, Knt., and Robert Sutton, Esq.

The committee applied to parliament, and from them received a *commission* and instructions, empowering them to levy forces and to raise contributions for maintaining them, with all authority for capturing delinquents, sequestering, and the like. The Earl of Kingston and Clare, stood neuter for some months, though they had a son each in the service of parliament, but nearly all the other men of wealth in the county were zealous supporters of the king.

Captain Hotham, son of Sir John, was about this time accused of betraying the trust parliament had reposed in him, by a design of surrendering Hull to the king, and he was brought from thence a prisoner to Nottingham; and though Lord Grey, when guarding him to London, suffered him to escape, both he and his father were surprised and taken soon after, and executed in London.

Sir John Meldrum was appointed commander-in-chief of the parliamentary forces in Nottingham.

Almost as soon as Sir John had taken his new charge, the queen's forces came to fight against it, a battle ensued, in which the Duke of Vendome's son, and some others of the royal army were slain, on which it retreated. The Earl of Kingston now de-

clared himself *for* the king, fought against the parliament at the battle of Gainsborough, was defeated, and taken prisoner by Lord Willoughby, sent to Hull and shot.

After this, Sir John Meldrum called the committee of Nottingham together, to consult what was best to be done for the settlement of the place, and it was resolved that Mr. John Hutchinson should take *charge of the castle*, and from thence defend the town, which was a place strongly fortified by nature, though as Mrs. Hutchinson informs us, it was then a ruin. The following is taken from her description of it: "The castle was built upon a rock, and nature had made it capable of very strong fortification, but the buildings were very ruinous and uninhabitable, neither affording room to lodge soldiers nor provisions. The castle stands at one end of the town, upon such an eminence as commands the chief streets of it. There had been many enlargements made to this castle after the first building of it. There was a strong tower, which they called the old tower (Keep) built upon the top of all the rock, and this was the place where Queen Isabella, the mother of King Edward III., was surprised with her paramour Mortimer, who by secret windings and hollows in the rock, came up into her chamber from the meadows, lying low under it, through which there ran a little rivulet called the Leen, almost under the castle rock. At the entrance of this rock there was a spring, which was called *Mortimer's Well*, and the cavern, Mortimer's Hole, the ascent to the top is very high and not without some wonder. At the top of all the rock there is a spring of water, in the midway to the top of this tower there is a little piece of the rock, on which a *dove cot* had been built, but the governor took down the roof of it and made it a platform for two or three pieces of ordnance, which commanded some streets and all the meadows better than the higher tower; beside that tower, which was the old castle, there was a larger castle where there had been several towers and many noble rooms, but the most of them were down, the yard of that was pretty large, and without the gate there was a very large yard that had been walled, but the walls were all down, only it was situated upon an ascent of the rock, and so stood a pretty height from the streets, and there were the ruins of an old pair of gates with turrets on each side.

"Before the castle, the tower was on one side of the close, which commanded the fields approaching the town, which close, the governor afterward made a platform, behind it was a place called the park, that belonged to the castle, but then had neither deer nor tree in it, except one growing under the castle, which was almost a prodigy, for from the root to the top, there was not one

straight twig or branch in it; some said it was planted by king Richard the Third, and resembled him that set it."

"On the other side the castle was the little river Leen, and beyond that, large flat meadows, bounded by the river Trent. In the whole rock there were many large caverns, where a great magazine and many hundred soldiers might have been disposed, if they had been cleansed and prepared for it, and might have been kept secure from any danger of firing the magazines, by any mortar pieces shot against the castle. In one of these places, it is reported that one David, a Scotch king, was kept in cruel durance, and with his *nails* had scratched on the wall the history of Christ and his apostles. The castle was not flanked, and there were no works about it when Mr. Hutchinson undertook it, but only a little breastwork before the outmost gate. It was as ill provided as fortified, there being but ten barrels of powder, eleven hundred and fifty pounds of butter, and as much cheese, eleven quarters of bread corn, seven beeves, two hundred and fourteen flitches of bacon, five hundred and sixty fishes, and fifteen hogsheads of beer. As soon as the governor received his charge, he made proclamation in the town, that whatsoever honest persons desired to secure themselves or their goods in the castle, should have reception there, if they would repair their quarters, which divers well affected men accepting, it was made capable of receiving four hundred men commodiously." p. 49.

In the beginning of July, 1643, Sir John Meldrum, with all the forces that were quartered in Nottingham, marched forth to the relief of Gainsborough, leaving the town to be guarded by few more than the townsmen. There had been large works made about it, which would have required at least three thousand men to man them, and defend them well, and upon these works there were about fourteen guns, which the governor, when the forces marched away, before they went, drew up to the castle, whereupon the townsmen, especially those that were ill affected toward the Parliament, made a great meeting, threatening they would pull the castle down, but they would have their ordnance again upon their works, and wishing it on fire, and not one stone upon another. Hereupon the governor sent alderman Drury, with fourteen more, that were heads of this meeting, prisoners to Derby, whither major Ireton conveyed them with his troop. The reasons which made the governor carry the ordnance from the town works up into the castle were, 1st. That the town being so ill affected, the ordnance remaining in it, would be an invitation to the enemy to come and take them away, and be a booty for them if they should.

2ndly. He had often visited the guards, and found them much exposed by their carelessness, wherefore he thought it his duty to preserve them by soldiers under his command.

3rdly. Intelligence was brought to the committee by a friend then with the earl of Newcastle, that Mr. Francis Pierrepont kept intelligence with his mother, the countess of Kingston, carrying on a design of betraying the town to the earl, and that letters were carried between them by a woman, who often came to town to the colonel, and that two aldermen, and a chief officer, employed about the ordnance, were confederates in the plot; whereupon a suspected cannonier was secured, who as soon as he obtained his liberty ran away to Newark.

4thly. When the town was full of troops, there had been several attempts to poison and betray them, which if it should be again attempted, after the most of the forces were gone, might prove effectual.

5thly. The main reason was, that if the town should be surprised or betrayed, (which was then most to be feared) the ordnance would be useless; if any considerable force came against the town, it was impossible then to keep the works against them with so few men, and it would be difficult at such a time to draw off the artillery; if any force they were able to deal with came, it would then be time enough after the alarum was given, to draw them to the ranks unless they were surprised.

Gainsborough having now fallen into the hands of the royalists, and all the Nottingham horse, and nearly all the foot, had retreated to Lincoln, and were prevented from returning home by the earl of Newcastle's forces, which lay between them; the earl was every day expected to come and take Nottingham.

Mr. Hutchinson, still undaunted and faithful to his charge, made every preparation in his power to defend the lives and property of the inhabitants. A hall was called, and the danger of the town set before them. Colonel Pierrepont was there, and when asked what had best be done, answered they had three ways left;—1st. Remove to some other town. 2nd. Stand upon the works and have their throats cut; or, 3rd. Take their moveables and enlist with John, (meaning Colonel Hutchinson) and retire to the castle. Alderman Nix laid down his commission, but about three hundred came with all they had, and listed into the castle. The governor procured 40 barrels of powder from London, and increased his store of provision, as much as his poverty would admit, and sustained the garrison at his *own charge*, though he had nothing for all his services. A trumpet was now sent to the governor for the safe conduct of a gentleman from Lord New-

castle, and having it, major Cartwright came from him with a summons for the delivery of the town and castle; to which the committee and governor returned a civil defiance in writing, 10th August. Cartwright having received it, and being treated with wine by the governor, grew bold in the exercise of his abusive wit, and told both the Mr. Hutchinsons, "You are sprightly young men, but when my lord shall come with his army, he will find you in other terms, beseeching my lord to spare you, as misled young men, and suffer you to march away with a cudgel, and then I shall stand behind my lord's chair, and laugh." At which the governor told him, "You are much mistaken, for we scorn ever to yield to a papistical army, led on by an *atheistical* general." Mr. George Hutchinson told him, "If he would have that poor castle, he must wade to it in blood." After these summonses, the governor drew all his soldiers into the castle, and committed the guard of the town to the aldermen, who appointed fifty to watch every night, according to their wards. "Then calling together his soldiers, he once again represented to them their condition, and told them, that being religious and honest men, he could be assured no extremity would make them fail in what they found themselves strong enough to undertake, and therefore he should not fear to let them freely understand their danger, which yet they had power to shun, and therefore whatever misery might be the issue of their undertaking, they could not justly impute it to him, it being their own election, for after this summons they must expect the enemy, and to be reduced to the utmost extremity by them, that thought could reach; it must not move them to see their own houses flaming, and if need were, themselves firing them, for the public advantage; to see the pieces of their families cruelly abused and consumed before them; they must resolve upon hard duty, fierce assaults, poor and sparing diet, perhaps famine, and want of all comfortable accommodations: nor was there very apparent hope of relief at last, but more than common hazard of losing their lives, either in defence of their fort, or with the place, which, for want of good fortifications, and through disadvantage of a neighbouring mount and building, was not, in human probability, tenable against such an army as threatened it, all which, for his own part, he was resolved on, and if any of them found his courage failing, he only desired they would provide for their safety in time elsewhere, and not prejudice him and the public interest so highly as they would do, to take upon them the defence of the castle, except they could be content to lay down their lives, and all their interests in it." The soldiers were none of them terrified at the dangers which

threatened their undertaking, but at the latter end of August took, upon the solemn fast day, the *national covenant*, and besides it, a particular *mutual covenant* between them and the governor, 'to be faithful to each other, and to hold out the place to the death, without entertaining any parley, or accepting any terms from the enemy.'"—*Life of Colonel Hutchinson*, p. 52.

After this Lord Newcastle came not, but diverted his army to Hull, but the governor immediately set upon the fortification of the castle, and made a work behind it, towards where the General Hospital now stands, and another on the south of the Leen, near the Tinker's Leen, a part of which may be seen to this day; he turned the dove-cote into a platform for ordnance, and made a court of guard in Mortimer's hole.

A message was sent from Sir Richard Biron to the governor of Nottingham, assuring him out of tender and natural affection toward him as a near relative, he desired him now to consider his wife and children, and the loss of his whole estate, which was inevitable if he persisted in the engagement he was in, that some had already been suing to the Earl of Newcastle for it, but if he would return to his obedience to the king, he might not only preserve his estate, but have what reward he pleased to propound for so doing; to which, the governor telling him "that was a thing he ought to scorn," Mr. Ayscough told him "that Sir Richard had, only out of love and tender compassion to him, sent him this message," with many protestations how much Sir Richard desired to employ all his interest to save him, if it were possible, and therefore begged of him, that if he would still persist in this party, he would yet quit himself of this garrison, and go into my lord of Essex's army, for there, he said, Sir Richard would find pretence to save his rents for him for the present, and his estate for the future; "for," said he, "he can plead you were an inconsiderate young man, rashly engaged, and dares assure himself to beg your pardon, but to keep a castle against your king, is a rebellion of so high a nature, that there will be no color left to ask favour for you." The governor told him, he should deliver the same propositions, and receive his answer before some witnesses; whereupon he took the gentleman to two of the committee, before whom he repeated his message, and the governor bade him return Sir Richard answer, "That except he found his own heart prone to such treachery, he might consider there was, if nothing else, so much of a Biron's blood in him, that he should very much scorn to betray or quit a trust he had undertaken, but the grounds he went on were such, that he very much despised such a thought as to sell his faith for base rewards or fears, and

therefore could not consider the loss of his estate, which his wife was as willing to part with as himself, in this cause, wherein he was resolved to persist, in the same place in which it had pleased God to call him to the defence of it."

CHAPTER III.

ABOUT this time a woman was taken, whereof the committee had before been informed that she carried intelligence between colonel Pierrepont and his mother, the countess of Kingston. The woman was now going through Nottingham, with letters from the old countess to her daughter-in-law, who was then at Clifton, Sir Gervas Clifton's house. In this packet there was a letter drawn, which the countess advised her daughter to sign, to be sent to colonel Staunton, one of the king's colonels, to entreat back from him some goods of her husband's, which he had plundered, wherein were these expressions: "That though her husband was unfortunately engaged in the unhappy rebellion, she hoped ere long he would approve himself a loyal subject to his majesty." The committee having read these letters, sealed them up again, and enclosed them in another to the colonel, then at Derby, telling him that having intercepted such letters, and not knowing whether his wife might follow her mother's advice, which, if she did, would prove very dishonorable to him, they had chosen rather to send them to him. The colonel was vexed that they had opened them, but for the present took no notice of it. All the horse having been drawn out of Nottingham, to the relief of Gainsborough, and the Newarkers knowing that the garrison was utterly destitute, plundered all the country, even to the walls of the town, upon which some godly men offered themselves to bring in their horses, and form a troop for the defence of the county.

"Colonel Thornhagh, (who had been wounded and left for dead at the battle of Gainsborough) being recovered, brought back his troop from Lincoln, and both the troops quartered in the town, which being a bait to invite the enemy, the governor gave charge to all that belonged to the castle, being about 300 men, that they should not, upon any pretence whatever, be out of their quarters,

but they having many of them wives and better accommodations in the town, by stealth disobeyed his commands, and seldom left any more in the castle than what were upon the guard.

The townsmen were every night set upon the guard of the town according to the wards of the aldermen, but the most being disaffected, the governor fearing treachery, had determined to quarter the horse in those lanes which were next to the castle, and to block up the lanes for the better securing them. Just the night before these lanes should have been blocked up, Alderman Toplady, a great malignant, having the watch, the enemy was by treachery let into the town, and no alarum given to the castle, though there were two muskets at the gate where they entered, both of them were surrendered without a shot to give notice, and all the horse and about two parts of the castle soldiers betrayed, surprised, and seized in their beds, but there were not above four score of the castle foot taken, the rest hid themselves and privately stole away, some into the country, some by night came up to the castle and got in, in disguises by the river side, but the cavaliers were possessed of the town, and no notice at all given to the castle. When at the beating of reveille, some of the soldiers that had been on the watch all night were going down into the town to refresh themselves, were no sooner out of the castle gates, but some of the enemy's musketeers discharged upon them, and they hasting back, got in with such care, that the enemy was prevented of their design of falling in with them. They brought a strong alarum into the castle, where the governor coming forth was exceedingly vexed to find his men were so many of them, contrary to his command, wanting in their quarters, but it was no time to be angry, but to apply himself to do what was possible to preserve the place, wherefore he immediately dispatched messengers, by a private sally-port to Leicester and Derby to desire their assistance, either to come and help to beat the enemy out of the town, or to lend him some foot to help to keep the castle, in which there were but four score men and never a lieutenant nor any head officer but his brother, nor so much as a surgeon among them. As soon as the governor had dispatched his messengers, he went up to the towers, and from thence played his ordnance into the town, which seldom failed of execution upon the enemy, but there was an old church, St. Nicholas' church, whose steeple so commanded the platform, that the men could not play the ordnance without wool-packs before them. From this church the bullets came so thick into the outward castle yard, that they could not pass from one gate to another nor relieve the guards, but with very great hazard, and one weak old man was shot the first day, who, for want of a

surgeon bled to death before they could carry him up to the governor's wife, who at that time supplied that want as well as she could, but at night the governor and his men dug a trench between the two gates, through which they afterwards better secured their passage. In the meantime the cavaliers that came from Newark, being about six hundred, fell to ransack and plunder all the honest men's houses in the town, and the cavaliers of the town who had called them in, helped them in this work. Their prisoners they at first put into the sheep pens in the market place, where an honest townsman seeing four or five commanders go into his own house, procured a cunning boy that came by him while the enemy regarded more their plunder than the prisoners, to run privately up to the castle and give them notice, who sent a cannon bullet presently into the house. The cavaliers called in all the country as soon as they were in the town, and made a fort at the Trent bridges, and thither they carried down all their considerable plunder and prisoners. The next day after Sir Richard Biron had surprised the town, Mr. Hastings, since made Lord of Loughborough, then governor of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, came with a body of about four hundred men, but being displeased that the plunder was began before he came, he returned again and left the Newark gentlemen to themselves, who as they made a fort at the bridges, threw down the half moons and bulwarks that had been raised about the town. They staid five days, but very unquietly, for the cannon and muskets from the castle failed not of execution daily upon many of them, and they durst not in all that time go to bed. The third day Major Cartwright sent a letter, desiring the governor or his brother to come and meet him in St. Nicholas church, and promised them safe passage and return, but the governor read the letter to his soldiers, and commanded a red flag to be set upon the tower, to bid them defiance, and shot three pieces of cannon at the steeple, in answer to his desired parley.

Five days the enemy staid in the town, and all that time the governor and his soldiers, none of them were off from the guard, but if they slept, which they never did in the night, it was by them that watched. At length, on Saturday, September the 23d. in the afternoon, the governor saw a great many goods and persons going over the Leen Bridge, and not knowing what it meant, sent some cannon bullets after them, when on the other side of the town, he discerned a body of men, whom he knew not at first, whether friends or foes, but having at that time about eight score men in the castle, for in that five day's space, fourscore were come in by stealth, he caused them all to be drawn out in the castle yard, and perceiving that those he last saw were friends,

sent out his brother, Major Hutchinson, with all the musketeers that could be spared, to help to drive the enemy out of the town, but the men, anxious to know what had become of their families, dropt off so fast behind him, that when he fell in with Sir Richd. Biron, and Captain Hacker, was only at the head of sixteen men. The major commanded his men to charge them, which they did, and Sir Richard Biron was brought down, and lost his hat, but himself escaped, his horse was so wounded that it fell in the next street.

These men that came to the governor's relief, were Captain White's troop, which, on their return from Lincolnshire, were quartered at Leicester, and with some soldiers from the garrison of Derby, amounted to 400; the royalists were driven out of the town. This being done, the governor brought down two pieces of ordnance from the castle, into the market place, and then entreated the soldiers from Leicester and Derby to march with him immediately to assault the royalists in the fort at the Trent bridges, before they could have time after their late flight from the town, to assume a proper attitude of defence.

But no arguments could prevail upon them to assist, and the captain from Derby said *ten thousand men could not do it*, so the governor drew back the ordnance into the castle, and for the present was compelled to abandon the design. There was a large room which had been the chapel of the castle, which was full of royalist prisoners, and was a sad place, little better than the dungeon, which was called the "Lion's Den;" but the governor was very tender over them, setting some of them at his own table, after his wife had dressed their wounds.

Next day it was reported that the cavaliers intended possessing themselves of Wollaton and Broxtow Halls, the auxiliary troops having departed the town, Captain Palmer was sent with his men to defend Broxtow, and the governor's lieutenant was despatched to Wollaton Hall.

The old Leen bridge was very long and narrow, having 32 arches, and as the governor had so few men under his command at this time, broke up seven of the arches to prevent the royalists from the fort at the Trent bridge, coming by night, and again surprising the town. After this, he blocked up the lanes leading to the castle, cut down every hedge that might have sheltered an approaching enemy; and fearing a repetition of the last bloody tragedy if it were suffered to remain, took down St. Nicholas church, by the consent of the town committee. Many efforts were made by the cavaliers to fire the town, and there being so few men in it, the *women* mounted guard, and walked the town by

fifty in a company every night. Perceiving the incendiaries were instigated by the Newark gentlemen, the committee at last wrote them, that if one other house was set fire to they would fire all the cavaliers' houses near them, thus ended the fires. Having secured the town as well as he could, Mr. Hutchinson next determined taking the fort, or perishing in the attempt. Being informed that all the disposable forces at Newark had been sent into Lincolnshire, so that the garrison in the fort could have no succour from thence, determined that was the time the effort should be made. Accordingly, under colour of hearing a sermon at St. Mary's Church, he went thither, and after service, from the steeple, took a view of the fort at the bridges (no one perceiving his design, but his engineer who was with him) and took a full survey of the works. Then after supper, he called the committee together, and communicated his intentions to them, which they approved of. So all that night he spent in preparations against the next morning; he sent away orders to the horse and foot that lay at Broxtow to come to him in the morning by eight of the clock, with all the pioneers they could gather up in the country, he sent into the town, and caused all the pioneers there to be brought up, under pretence of making a breast-work, before the castle-gates, and pretending to set them upon the platforms, caused all the cannon baskets to be filled which he intended for rolling trenches. All things betimes in the morning being gotten into perfect readiness, and so discreetly ordered that the enemy had no notice from any of their friends in town, nor knew any thing of the design till it was ready; the governor, about eleven of the clock, on Monday morning, marched out, although the weather at that time, being very tempestuous and rainy, seemed combined with his enemies to withstand the attempt, but the soldiers were rather animated than discouraged, thinking that difficulties, after they were vanquished, would increase their glory. So when the storm had three or four hours wasted itself in its fury on them, it subsided. The governor's own company marched through the meadows, and gave the alarm to the enemy's foot, while Mr. George Hutchinson's company went through the lanes to gain a nook, which was very advantageous for the approaches of the men, and which they easily possessed themselves of, and then advancing, planted their colours within musket shot of the fort. Although they planted so many colours, the governor had but eight score foot, and a hundred horse, in all that went with him out of the castle, but he set the pioneers fairly among them to make the better show.

“When the colours were thus planted, the pioneers were set to

work to cast up a breast work, and being left in a safe posture with the inferior officers, the governor and his brother went up to the castle to order the drawing down of the ordnance, meanwhile the cavaliers sallied out of the fort to gain the colours; at whose approach all the pioneers ran away from their works, but the soldiers kept their ground and their colours, and beat back the enemy into their own fort, killing some of them, whereof two were left dead, whom they thought it not safe to carry off. The horse meeting the flying pioneers, brought them back again to their works, where they continued all that day, and the cavaliers attempted no more sallies. At evening, the ordnance were brought down, and planted within musket shot of the fort, and then the governor despatched a messenger to Derby, to tell Sir John Gell, if he pleased to send any of his men, they might come and see the fort taken. Accordingly on Tuesday, the Dutch major came with about six score foot and dragoons. Hard by the fort at the bridges, at that side the men approached, there were two houses full of coals, into which, if the cavaliers had put any men, they might have done much mischief to the assailants, wherefore the governor sent two or three soldiers, who very boldly went almost under their works and fired them both, by the light of which burning all night, the governor's men worked in their trenches, and cut a trench in the meadows, some of them calling to the cavaliers in the fort, and keeping them in abusive replies, one upon another, while the pioneers carried on their work, the governor and his brother, and all the other officers continuing all night in the trenches with them: they behaved themselves so cheerfully, that the governor gave them next morning, twenty pounds, and they had very good drink and provisions brought them out of the garrison. The Derby major wondered they should attempt the fort as it was impregnable; the governor told him they would leave their lives rather than the attempt, and during the night advanced the works within carbine shot of the fort, and in the day got forty yards nearer. The governor went to the castle to see the fire balls, and other things necessary for the assault brought down, and at three o'clock in the morning came down with them, and the soldiers told him there had been no shooting from the fort of two hours, and sending some soldiers to the work sides, found the garrison was stolen away, leaving behind them 80 sheep, 100 loads of coals, 20 quarters of oats, much hay, and a great deal of lead. They left all their works standing, and only broke up two arches of the Trent bridges, to prevent pursuit.

After these successes, the governor, assisted by Mr. Hooper,

engineer, had several mortar pieces cast in the town, for which service it is probable the old bells of St. Nicholas church were melted down, and set up a manufactory of powder, &c. in the castle. They bulwarked a mount near the castle, (still called Hooper's Sconce,) on which he made a platform for ordnance, and raised a new work before the castle gates, to keep off the approaches of an enemy, and made a new inwork at the fort at the Trent bridges.

Sir Thomas Fairfax, with his army, soon after this, paid a visit to the castle, and both he and the commanders with him, considered it of great advantage to the parliament to keep the castle, &c., as affording at all times a pass into the two great divisions of the country, and urged governor Hutchinson to raise a regiment for himself, offering to supply arms and commissions. Chadwick, deputy recorder, got the general to appoint him governor, but parliament soon cancelled it, confirming Mr. John Hutchinson governor of the castle, and adding the town to it, with a vote of thanks for his services, dated 20th November, 1643.

Having received this enlarged commission, he thought it necessary for the public welfare to put it in execution, and to arm and fortify the town, but the earl of Newcastle coming into Derbyshire, and Nottinghamshire, he would not publish it lest the enemy perceiving an intent to enlarge the garrison should utterly destroy the town, before they were able to defend it.

The commission gave entire satisfaction to the military and town's people, who every day were expecting to be besieged by Lord Newcastle. The regiment quartered nearest the town, was commanded by Col. Dacre, a personal friend of Lieutenant Col. Hutchinson. This Col. Dacre was allowed to visit the castle, and invited both Col. Hutchinson and his brother to dine with him, but they both declined, and sent Captain Poulton with their apology, to whom Col. Dacre said he must have a little conversation in private, and then informed him "the governor of Nottingham and his brother had now an opportunity to advantage themselves, and do the king excellent service. If the governor would deliver up the castle, he should be received into favour, have the castle confirmed to him and his heirs, have £10,000 in money, and be made the best lord in the country. If the lieutenant colonel, his brother would deliver up the fort and bridges, he should have £3000. and any command he might choose in the army:" and offered Capt. Poulton £2000. to effect this, adding, "I do not say this without authority." He then took a paper out of his pocket, on which was written words to this effect:—"Col. Dacre to treat with Col. Hutchinson for the delivery of

Nottingham castle and bridges, and to make them large promises, which shall be performed. W. Newcastle." Colonel Hutchinson wrote back, saying, "We have no doubt the offer was made in kindness, but both my brother, and myself should otherwise pursue the king's service." From this time the governor so harassed the royalists in their tents in the night, that they were glad to move considerably further from the garrison than the place they were then encamped in, being a little beyond St. Ann's Well.

1644. Jan. 15, intelligence was brought that all the forces at Newark were marched upon a design on Sleaford in Lincolnshire.

The governor not trusting the pretence, commanded the soldiers and townsmen to sit up that night and expect them, and early next morning intelligence was brought that the design was against Nottingham. Now all was alarm, and a company of foot were dispatched to the trent bridge, but the horse seeing the great force that was coming against them, retreated to the castle, and the foot after them, without losing a man; and the cannon that played upon the enemy from the castle, wholly cut off the second file of musketeers that entered the gates: Colonel Cartwright led up the first division, and having entered, possessed themselves of St. Peter's church, and certain houses near the castle, from whence they shot into the castle-yard,—wounded one man, and killed another. The governor was angry with the horse for coming up so suddenly, and stirred them up to a generous shame, that they dismounted, and all took muskets to serve as foot, and rushed out of the castle, beating the cavaliers out of the nearest lanes and houses they had possessed. Just as Sir Charles Lucas, chief commander, had prepared a letter to send to the governor, summoning him to surrender at pleasure, or he would sack and burn the town; the whole garrison rushed out of the castle, and fell upon the royalists with all the fury of tigers, nothing was to be heard but "*the roundheads are coming*;" the consternation into which the enemy was thrown, was indescribable; 400 chased 3000 of the enemy, out of every house, and from street to street, till they had driven them out of the town; so great was their fright that they threw away their arms, 40 were killed, and 80 taken prisoners. It was a severe frost, and many died in their return, in the woods, whither they had sought refuge; for two miles they left a track of blood, which froze as it fell upon the snow. No one would believe, but those that saw that day, what an ebb and flow of courage and cowardice was exhibited by both parties. The governor would not suffer his men to pursue their rear, but next day recommended every man to arm in his own defence, but few would, leaving that for the Colonel, and his men in the castle.

Col. H. informed the parliament of their success, which ordered £1000 to be sent to the garrison, and the excise of the town to be devoted to its support.

On February, Lord Chaworth of Annesley, sent a letter to the governor, acquainting him with his sickness, and desired a protection to come and remain at his own house in peace, which he did. The same afternoon, the committee sent the governor a warrant to be signed, which had been subscribed by four of them to this effect :—

“ TO MR. HOOPER,

“ Engineer of the Garrison of Nottingham.

“You are hereby required to make your present appearance at this committee, there to give an account what you have done about the works of the town, and how far you have proceeded in them ; how, and in what manner, and by what time you intend to finish them, and what materials are needful for the furnishing of them, there being imminent danger to the garrison.”

Soon as the governor received the warrant, he took the engineer with him, and went to the committee to whom he said :—

“Gentlemen, I received, just now, a strange warrant from you that I can impute to nothing but a picked occasion of quarrel. If you desire to question anything in the fortifying of the town, I have not only brought the engineer, but am here myself to answer it ; if there be money in his hands, let him give you an account of it, but concerning the fortifications, I conceive he is only to be accountable to me, therefore, why that warrant should be made, I cannot tell, unless purposely to affront me : as for that imminent danger you pretend, it is utterly unknown to me, and if there be any, I ought to have been acquainted with it.” They answered, “were they not in daily peril ?” he replied, “that was certain, but at this time none more imminent than usual, that he knew of, and further desired them, if he had been negligent of those things which conduced to the safety of the town, that they would article against him whatever they could accuse him of ; if he had done nothing worthy of blame, he took it exceedingly ill to be thus thwarted and affronted in his just and lawful command.” Upon replies and debates, White said, “If Hooper did not render them an account of his works, they would clap him by the heels.” Whereupon the governor, addressing him only, told him, that from the first opening of his commission, he had manifested his discontent ; that he had taken notice of his secret endeavours to oppose,

and was glad the humour was now so ripe to vent itself; that for the time to come, since he saw his condescensions did but encourage him to wrest all things from him, and to question all his dues, he would now expect that full observance from them all, that was due from the officers of a garrison to a governor, that he would put up with such neglects and insults no longer.

CHAPTER IV.

11th February. Colonel Palmer, who had been a prisoner at Newark, informed the governor, that next Saturday, some of Hacker's soldiers were to come in guise of market-men, and surprise and take the guard at the trent bridge. To prevent this, the governor sent out an advanced guard beyond the bridge, with strict charge to examine all persons that passed that way.

On the 17th, they took twelve men, some disguised like market-men and women, with pistols, long knives, hatchets, daggers, &c. concealed upon their persons, so that this design was frustrated. After this, about eighteen of the lieutenant's men went out, and met twenty-five men in arms, between them there was a brook, the bridge-men called to them and asked of what side they were, and perceiving they were royalists, challenged them to fight; and passing over the brook charged them, put them to flight, killed two, took eight prisoners, and twelve horses. Upon examination, they were found to be northern gentlemen, who had listed in the Prince's own troop. Sir Richard Byron exchanged them for prisoners of Nottingham, taken when the town was first surprised.

There was a fast kept at Nottingham, to seek God for his presence with the army, and before the first sermon was ended, the royalist horse came to the town side, which caused great alarm, and continued facing it till night, at which time they returned to their quarters, and those horse that were in the garrison followed their rear and gleaned up two lieutenants, and three other officers. Next day the body marched by the lower side of the town, across the meadows, fording the Trent at Wilford ferry, but Colonel Hutchinson sent out spies to watch their motions. Soon after, the royalists, under Prince Rupert, raised the siege of Newark, &c. and were every day expected at Nottingham. So the gover-

nors floated the meadows, where there was no fort, but raised one in the middle, to preserve the float, and fortified the trent bridges more strongly than ever; and because the enemy was expected every hour, was compelled to let the work go forward on the sabbath day. When calling the captains together to consult the best way of preparing for their defence, but few were willing to lend their advice, or assist in any thing in this crisis of affairs. Indeed such a blow had been given to the parliament interest in these parts, that the most zealous friends were much cast down, and gave up all for lost; so that the whole burden fell upon the shoulders of Colonel Hutchinson, whose office and honour now no man coveted, whatever they had done before. The governor maintained his fortitude in this time of general alarm, and fearing if the royalists remained in the town, they might again betray it into the hands of the enemy, gave peremptory orders for every one of them to depart, with their wives, children, and servants.

While these things were in progress, a letter was brought to the governor, dated 25th March, from the commissioners at Newark, informing him that the parliament forces had quitted Lincoln, Gainsborough, and Sleaford, and that Prince Rupert intended to advance against Nottingham, and fire the town, if he did not immediately throw down the works, and the world would take notice of him as the cause of ruin to his native country. To which the governor returned this memorable reply:—"I never engaged myself in this service, with respect to the success or actions of other places, so though the whole kingdom were quit besides this town, yet I would maintain it so long as I was able, and I trust God will preserve it in my hands, but if it perish, I am resolved to stand by it to the last, and bury myself in its ruins, being confident that God would after vindicate me to have been a defender and not a destroyer of my country." Having taken what care he could at home, the governor sent immediately to parliament, and the Earl of Essex, acquainting them with the desperate condition of the place, and desiring them to send him seasonable relief, if the prince should besiege him, promising to employ his utmost endeavour to hold it for them, or lose his life with it. The earl returned a very civil and encouraging letter; and now the prince two days after this, advanced with all his forces against Nottingham, but when he had come within three miles of the town, he received letters from the king, commanding him instantly to proceed to the relief of Oxford, which he did, and thus the people here were delivered from this threatening danger. Still by the resignation of so many parliamentary garrisons in these parts, the royalists of Newark were very much elated, and left at liberty to

turn all their designs against Nottingham; 11th May, 1644, a letter was found in the night by a girl, that had been dropped in the Shoemaker's booths, directed to Sir Richard Byron, and signed, "A. C." which proved a treasonable design of again betraying the town, and though he used every means, the governor could never discover the guilty person.

All the neighbourhood round about this time swarmed with royalists, so that the town and garrison were much straightened in their supplies, and the governor determined to attack some bands of them quartered about Shelford, and Wiverton, which he did, and returned with a considerable booty, and many horses which he had taken from the enemy. About this time it happened that Captain Pendock took occasion to rail at the town works; Hooper, the engineer, was by, and made the captain short answers, for which he struck Hooper, which so enraged him, that he laid his hand upon his sword, and drew it half out, but recollecting himself, thrust it in again. Henry Wandall, caused Hooper to be disarmed, and then sent prisoner to the governor, who asked him what he had done, Hooper replied he had no reason to accuse himself; if those that sent him had anything against him he was ready to answer it. After the governor had expected till about midnight, and nothing came, he sent for Wandall, and asked him why, and by whose authority, he had committed Mr. Hooper prisoner, he answered for drawing his sword,—he as an officer of the garrison, had sent him up. The governor asked him who made him officer; and taking it upon him, why he did not send up both parties, but only one in a quarrel. To which he could make no answer, and Hooper was discharged. Mrs. Hutchinson speaks of this man (page 76) as very faithful to the cause, and an honest man, and whose duty it was to collect the taxes for the support of the garrison, which made him unacceptable to the common people, with the priests he was no favorite, for being an independant—he was despised as a separatist. Thus persecuted, the man became discouraged, and as Colonel Cromwell had offered him much better preferment in other parts of the service, he reluctantly accepted the offer to which he was advised by his friend the governor. Such, however, was the envy of the committee, that the very day, just when he was about quitting the garrison, unwilling to let him depart in peace, he demanded from him an account of all the money he had received and expended on account of the garrison, from the first day he entered on office, supposing he could not do it and that, therefore, they might be able to blast his character, and perhaps detain him prisoner: but to their utter astonishment, he brought forth all his accounts in the most cor-

rect manner, on the instant, proving that he had not only honestly expended all the money he had received, but that actually there was a balance due to him of 12s. (equal to five pounds of our money), for which he had not intended asking, but now insisted upon its payment, on receiving which, he went away smiling at their malice.

The affairs of parliament had now begun to take a different turn, and when the governor was in some measure freed from the danger of enemies, was more than ever embarrassed by the opposition of those who ought to have been his friends. Upon this, the governor went to the committee, and desired that inasmuch as unanswerable things were done, the public service neglected, and the garrison confused, that they would either quietly allow him to execute his duty, or else take all upon themselves; but with neither of these propositions would they comply. A conspiracy was conceived by some of them, which was to accuse the governor and his brother, as persons that had betrayed the town and castle, and were ready to surrender them to the enemy, but in this they failed, and the governor went up to London shortly after, leaving his brother in command, but so greatly did they quarrel among themselves in his absence, that they were glad to urge his return, when they gave him a public entry, by forming a procession, at the head of which was the mayor and aldermen in their scarlet gowns, the bells ringing, the garrison firing salutes, accompanied with all sorts of rejoicing, as he entered the town. Next day the governor and the committee sent a command to all the horse in the town to march to the assistance of Derby and Leicester, but no sooner had they returned from this expedition, than an order was received from the committee of both kingdoms, for all the horse of Nottingham and Derbyshire, to join with three regiments of Yorkshire, and quarter about Newark, to straighten the enemy there, accordingly they rendezvoused at Mansfield, and from thence marched to Thurgaton Priory, the seat of Sir Roger Cooper, who had fortified it, and lined the edges with musketeers, who as the troops passed by, shot, and killed one Captain Heywood; at the request of Colonel Thornhagh, the governor sent three companies of foot to take the house, which they did, and brought Sir Roger prisoner to Nottingham castle, who was in great fear of being put in the governor's hands, but it was soon disarmed, and by the governor's kindness, he was melted into love. It was not long after this, the governor had occasion again to go to London, on account of factious opposition at home, to answer some charges which he understood were to be preferred against

him, but his temporary absence on this occasion was attended with consequences exceedingly disastrous, which yet were not attributable to his brother, to whom, as his deputy, he had left the command, for the committee who should have been providing the soldiers their pay, spent the money in vexatious prosecutions of the governor, in consequence of which, the military neglected their duty.

The cavaliers were not ignorant of these dissensions in the garrison, of which they took advantage, and surprised and took the lieutenant colonel's fort, at the Trent bridges, which was on the north side, while he was employed in keeping the castle. The soldiers in his absence lying out of their quarters, and left not above thirty men on guard, most of whom were killed, the ensign and others fighting after their entrance till they died. The news of the capture spread the saddest dismay through the town; it happened on the Lord's day, May, 1645, but it was no sabbath. In an instant all opposition against the governor subsided, and they all cried out to send for him back from London, as if he had been their castle. Immediately a post was sent by one of the fords, to convey the sad news to London, a trumpet was sent to the bridges, and obtained the dead bodies of the soldiers who had been slain at the fort, and they were brought up to the town in carts, and buried in St. Nicholas' church yard. All that day a body of the enemy faced the town, which it was well they did not enter, for it was in a sad posture of defence. Soon as the tidings reached the governor's ears, he thought it time to throw off that patience with which he had hitherto waited, and went to the parliament house before it sat, and acquainted the speaker, Lenthall, what had befallen Nottingham in his absence, desiring he might be called to make a relation of it in the open house, or else, told the speaker, he would press in, though he died for it, and let them know how much the cause suffered by the indirect practices which were connived at in some of their members. Seeing him so resolved, the speaker procured him, when the house was sitting, to be called in, and there he told them how their fort was lost, and for aught he knew, the garrison, by that time, which was no more than what he had long expected, through the countenance that was by one of their members given to a malignant faction, that obstructed all the public service, disturbed all the honest soldiers and officers in their duty, and spent the public treasury to carry on their malice. It was dishonourable and destructive to their cause, that any of their members should be protected in such unjust prosecutions, and should make the privileges of the house their shelter to oppress the most active and faithful of their

servants. Many of the members were much moved by his address and vexed that he had been treated so injuriously, and he was desired to take post, and endeavour to recover the place. Being dismissed from parliament, he hastened to Nottingham; coming through Northampton, he met the faithful Hooper, his old engineer, whom he brought along with him to his old quarters, where they safely arrived in about three days after the fort had been taken, and was welcomed by all classes of the inhabitants, as if safety, victory, and all other desirable blessings had come in his train. The spirits of the drooping garrison now revived under their brave commander, whose first object was, by erecting a new fort on the south end of the Trent bridge, (where the new watch house now stands,) to hinder the enemy from having an inlet into the town, or coming to the succour of those in the other fort, which was at the north end, (where the public house known by the name of the Nottingham Town Arms now stands), who by this means would be completely hemmed in, and cut off both from succour and retreat, when he attacked them from the town side of the fort. The royalists understood this movement of the governor, and determined on retreat while it was practicable, and for this purpose marched out of the old fort in a strong body one morning, and attacked the garrison in the new fort, at the other end of the bridge, which they took, and then hasted their way homeward to Newark. The governor was reconnoitring when the new fort was taken, being exceedingly vexed, he instantly marched his forces down from the castle, intending to storm the royalists, who he supposed were in the old fort, but to his astonishment, not a piece was fired, nor a person to be seen, and he found they had only stormed the other little fort to make their way to be gone, and that they had made shift to get to their friends upon the ribs of two arches, which they had broken on a former occasion, (p. 762) and which when they had served to help their passage, they pulled up to hinder pursuit, and thus, in a month's space, the losses in the governor's absence, were retrieved, after which he repaired the two broken arches, which were before of stone, with brick, as may be seen to this day, and the great market out of the vale was brought again to the town, to the joy of all the inhabitants.

CHAPTER V.

This summer the royal forces were overthrown at the memorable battle of Naseby, where the King's coach and cabinet letters were taken and carried to London, when the latter were printed, which showed that, contrary to his professions, the king was in treaty with the Danes, &c., to come and subdue his English subjects, which alienated from him many of his warmest friends, and from this time, the King's cause was ruined. He fled to Newark, whither also the broken forces of the cavaliers repaired. General Poyntz came to Nottingham with all the horse that could be gathered in the neighbouring counties, with whom the Nottingham forces joined, for the purpose of besieging the King in the Newark garrison. Colonel Hutchinson informed the General how prejudicial it would be to suffer those little garrisons in the vale, at Shelford and Wiverton, to remain behind them; and they agreed to take them on their way. Knowing they could not hold out, out of respect to Colonel Philip Stanhope, governor of Shelford, the Colonel obtained permission to write a letter to him to surrender the fortress, and he would obtain for him honourable conditions; but Stanhope returned a scornful reply, saying he would lay Nottingham castle as *flat as a pan-cake*. On this, the whole force marched out of Nottingham castle, and took this garrison first. Here the royalists fought most gallantly; for they had evidently determined to lose it and their lives together: a most sanguinary battle was the consequence, never was the possession of any place more bravely contested against superior numbers during the whole war. The governor of Shelford, it is said, sat in his chamber wrapped up in his cloak, and did not personally engage in the fight, which so enraged his own soldiers, when the place was taken, that he was stripped, wounded, and thrown on a dunghill, where he was found by Colonel Hutchinson's brother, who threw his own cloak around him, and sent him to a bed in his own quarters, where a surgeon was sent to attend upon him, as well as a priest, who had been chaplain to his father; the Colonel himself also visited and condoled with him, and administered spiritual advice, but he died the next day. The Nottingham

forces advanced upon Wiverton, the seat of Lord Chaworth, which yielded upon terms, and the place was pulled down, and rendered incapable of being any more a garrison. From hence the victorious army marched to Newark: General Poyntz drew a line about the town, and made intrenchments, and approaches in a soldier-like manner, intending if other means failed, next spring, of taking the place by storm. The Scotch army had besieged the fortress on the other side, from Muskham bridge. To these the King intended to surrender himself, and for this purpose sent an order to Bellasis, the governor, to surrender the place immediately. which he did upon handsome terms, but much discontented that the King should have no more regard for them, who had been so long in his service. Nothing injured the royal cause more effectually than this injudicious act, for had he gone up to London, and cast himself upon parliament, there could have been no doubt he would have been restored to all the royal honors, but putting himself in the hands of the mercenary Scotch army, instead of the parliament of England, he showed such an embittered hatred to the English nation, that it turned many hearts against him, and soon had he occasion to repent this folly, for on the 15th July, 1646, the parliament sent propositions to him, then with the Scotch army, at Newcastle, to which not acceding, they made no scruple of selling their confiding sovereign to his insulted English parliament, for £200,000, and he was brought a prisoner to Nottingham, 13th Feb. 1646, having been delivered to the English commissioners on the 3rd of that month. General Fairfax, who was then here with his regiment, went out to meet the King, who when he saw the General's courtesy, stopped his horse, and Sir Thomas alighted, and kissed his Majesty's hand, and afterwards mounted, and rode by his side, discoursing with his Majesty as he entered the town. The King had a high opinion of the integrity of Sir Thomas, and said to one of the commissioners, "General Fairfax is a man of honour and keeps his word."

Colonel Hutchinson having been elected one of the knights of the shire, and the country being now free from war, the garrison at Nottingham was reduced only to the castle, and the companies of the Colonel's regiments disbanded except two, and he thinking now there was no opposition, and the command not worthy of himself or his brother, gave it over to his kinsman, Captain Poulton, and removed his family back to his own house at Owthorpe, but found that it having stood uninhabited, and robbed of every thing which the garrisons of Shelford and Wiverton could carry from it, was so ruinous that it could not be repaired without as much charge as would almost build another; the debt he had

contracted in his public employment, had incapacitated him from undertaking such a charge, therefore he made a bad shift with it at the time.

While the King was at Hampton court, where he was treated most royally, he laid the foundation, by the revolt of the English Presbyterians, for a second war, which the next year raged more fiercely than ever. Having escaped from Hampton court, and gone no one knew whither, the country was again filled with alarm, and while Colonel Hutchinson lay ill at his own house, he received a letter from Major General Ireton, with a new commission in it, for resuming the government of this castle. The Colonel returned for answer, that he should not have put his kinsman in the place, but that he was assured of his fidelity, so that he could not join with those who were forgetful of the merits of men that had behaved themselves well, as to discourage them without a cause. It was not long before the fidelity of Governor Poulton was tried, who was a kind, gentle-hearted man. Colonel Gilbert Byron meeting the governor one day, began to insinuate certain things, and tempt him to betray the castle, but could not succeed.

1647, July 15th. The forces in the north, and the horse quartered in Nottingham, sided with the army, and published a declaration of their adherence to General Fairfax; 25,000 Scotch troops made war upon England in favour of the King, Colonel Lambert retreating before them; Colonel Cromwell, however, met the invaders near Preston, a dreadful battle ensued, but Cromwell gained an entire victory over them, and chased them for twenty miles. Hamilton himself, with a good body of horse, fled to Uttoxeter, and was there taken in battle by Lord Grey, but in the beginning of this action, the valiant Colonel Thornhagh received a mortal wound from a company of Scotch lancers, who all set upon him, he fell not, however, upon the plain, but faint and covered with the blood of his enemies as well as his own, was carried off by some of his own men, while the rest enraged for the loss of their dear Colonel, fought not like men of human race, but deaf to the cries of every coward that cried for mercy, killed all, and would not a captive should live to see their Colonel die, his spirit now hovering to take its flight, yet eager to know the success of the battle, departed not till the news was brought him of victory, "now I rejoice to die, since God hath let me see the overthrow of this perfidious enemy," said the expiring patriot, in whom it is said fell as brave a man as ever drew a sword.

1648. June 13th. The parliament was acquainted with a design to surprise the castle, but that the governor Poulton surprised and took the complotters prisoners, who were, Sir Marmaduke

Langsdale, with ten more gentlemen in disguise. The garrison of Nottingham castle had been mustered on the 27th of January, by which it appears that it consisted only of one company of foot, and 100 private men, exclusive of drummers, commanded by Captain Poulton, governor.

All this time, one Lawrence Collin was gunner of the castle, of whom it is remarkable, that after the garrison was disbanded, he chose to stay at Nottingham, in order to follow his former occupation, which was wool-combing, but the corporation offering to give him disturbance, he petitioned Cromwell, which occasioned the following order to be sent to the governor:—

“ Sir,

His highness, the Lord Protector, having heard the petition of Lawrence Collin, which is here enclosed, is pleased to recommend it unto you to speak to the mayor and other magistrates of Nottingham, to know the reason why they will not suffer the petitioner to set up his trade in the town. And if there be no other cause of exception, but that he is not a freeman, in regard he has faithfully served the commonwealth, his highness doth think it fit, that he should continue in the town, and be admitted to follow his calling for the maintenance of himself and family; which is all I am commanded to communicate to you from his highness by the hands of,

Sir,

Your very humble and faithful Servant,

Whitehall, 17th July.

LISLE LONG.”

After this he lived in quiet, and laid the foundation for a thriving family in Nottingham, which was strengthened by the intermarriage into the family of George Langford, Esq., who had not only been an eminent surgeon, but also bore a commission in the parliament army, and was mayor of Nottingham at the time of the Revolution. Lawrence lived to the 91st year of his age, as appears by his grave stone in St. Nicholas' church.

The story of Charles II. having been sheltered in an oak, and escaped the blood hounds when hunted by Oliver Cromwell, is a pure fabrication of former times, but he certainly found an asylum in Scotland, where he was proclaimed king. After Cromwell had subdued the catholics in Ireland, he marched his victorious army to oppose the king. Charles, with his Scotch army, was every hour expected to invade the kingdom, and pass through this

county on his way to London, the castle and other places were therefore put in the best posture of defence, but it was not long before the king chose another way, and went to Worcester, Cromwell following swiftly after, and overtook him there, and in his way encountered a band of royalists, under the command of the earl of Derby, and cut them in pieces. The royalists, after a gallant contest, were thoroughly defeated, and the king fled for his life.

28th August, 1651. Colonel Hutchinson now procured an order from parliament for the removal of the garrison at Nottingham, commanded by Major Poulton, into the marching army, and also for the demolition of the fort and castle, which was accordingly done with the utmost speed. As the destruction of the old castle is often attributed to Oliver Cromwell, it may be necessary to observe that so far was he from having had any hand in it, that when at the head of his victorious army, returning from Worcester, Cromwell marched through Nottingham, and saw the castle pulled down, he was heartily vexed at it, and told Colonel Hutchinson that if he had been there when it was voted, he would not have suffered it. The Colonel replied that he had procured it to be done, and believed it to be his duty to ease the people of its charge when there was no more need for it.

It forms a necessary part of our duty to glance at the state of the people under the government of the *commonwealth*, at the head of which was Oliver Cromwell. There are three men who stand out pre-eminent from amongst the rest of mankind, these are Julius Cæsar, Napoleon Buonaparte, and Oliver Cromwell. The first belonged to one of the noblest families, of the most powerful aristocracy, had the way paved for him to power, but Oliver Cromwell had none of these advantages, though born a country gentleman, it could not be said he belonged to the aristocracy. He is said to have had a harsh untunable voice, a neglected apparel, and an ungraceful mien in his early days, every way inferior to his cousin, the great Hampden, who is said to have pointed out to others, the elements of that character which was destined to cut its way to victory and empire. In the best portraits of this great man, we behold a countenance, to which a well-opened hard eye, a not very symmetrical, but boldly cut and sagacious looking nose, and the resolution and thought depicted in the full broad forehead; and the firm strongly marked lines of the mouth, give a noble, intellectual and even refined expression. There is diffused over the whole figure an air of quiet, natural, self-collected majesty, which you might look for in vain in the portraits of a hundred born kings. As a member of parliament, he had been

been nothing. But though he was forty-three years of age when he took up the military profession, such was his genius, that he not only outstripped the old soldiers, but changed the whole aspect of affairs. The parliamentary soldiers were invariably beaten till he assumed command, but afterwards were as victorious; he was never beaten once, and may be regarded as the conqueror of three kingdoms. Oliver was not a sanguinary man, and one of the last to forsake the interests of the king. More than once he renounced royalty, professing to desire nothing more than that the government of the nation might be settled. At this period, "*Exeter's daughter*," and "*Skevington's daughter*," and various other engines of torture, by which confessions from criminals had been extorted, were now done away, the last victim being a Mr. Jardine, which occurred in 1640. He was a sincere friend to religious liberty in its fullest extent, in whose time no man ever suffered persecution for conscience sake, and when, as he was sometimes urged to it, used to answer, "I cannot interfere with men's consciences, my office as civil magistrate is only to keep the peace;" and the kingdom arrived at the highest pitch of trade, wealth, and honour it had ever known. Wheat was 45s. per quarter, wool 8d. per lb.; wages, 50s. per annum, for a servant man or woman, 28s. 8d. do; a miller, 46s. do.; for harvest work, or mowing at 5d. per day, joiner or sawyer, 1s. ditto, a slater, 10d. ditto; beer, 2d. per gallon, bacon, 3d. per lb., cheese, 1½d., &c.

In the courts of law he made some new appointments, among which the great Sir Matthew Hale was made chief justice of the common pleas. Cromwell's success abroad caused him to be held in the highest estimation by the foreign powers; he demanded from Spain, "That Englishmen should never be subject to the inquisition, that the West Indies and South America should be thrown open to his flag, with a free trade to all English subjects," and when the ambassador told him it was like asking for the King of Spain's two eyes, sent forth a gallant fleet, and took possession of the important island of Jamaica, and he equipped and sent out another fleet under the victorious Blake, and put down the Barbary pirates in the mediterranean; exacted indemnities from the grand Duke of Tuscany; was accustomed to say, *a ship of the line was the best ambassador*, that he would make the thunder of his cannon to be heard in Rome. In his negotiations, Cromwell was assisted by the mighty pen of Milton; he effectually interposed his authority to save the Waldenses from massacre, and his own court was a model of purity. The year was gliding away in victories and triumph, when the first symptoms of his last sickness

appeared, (a bastard Tartan ague), and being assured that his end was approaching, he was overheard by Major Buttler, uttering this prayer, "Lord, I am a poor foolish creature, this people would have me live—they think it will be best for them, and that it will redound much to thy glory. All the stir is about this. Others would fain have me die; Lord, pardon me, and pardon thy foolish people, forgive them their sins, and do not forsake them, but love and bless them, and give them rest, and bring them to a consistency, and give me rest. I am a conqueror, and more than a conqueror, through Jesus Christ, who strengtheneth me." In the course of that night and not before, he declared in the presence of four or five of the council, that, "my Lord Richard" should be his successor. On the following morning he was speechless, and expired between three and four o'clock in the afternoon of the 3rd of September, the day which he accounted his happiest day, the anniversary of his great victories of Worcester and Dunbar. He was in the 60th year of his age, having been born on the 25th of April, 1599.

Richard his son was declared by the council his successor, to whom princes and states sent ministers to condole on the death of his father, and congratulate him on his happy and peaceable succession to the government. Richard assembled a new parliament, 27th January, 1659. John Whalley, Esq., and John Parke, Aldermen for the town; Edward Neville, Esq., and Thomas Brington, Esq., for the county. But being an unambitious man, Richard renounced the reins of government, and transferred them to Charles II, the rightful heir, who was solemnly proclaimed King, 8th May, 1660.

CHAPTER VI.

Charles soon raised monarchy and episcopacy to the greatest splendour; the bishops were allowed to resume their seats in the house of lords, and an act of uniformity was passed, requiring of all clergymen episcopal ordination, canonical obedience, and a general assent to every thing contained in the book of common prayer. For not conforming to this act, more than 2000 clergymen were deprived of their preferment in the church, this originated nonconformity, or protestant dissent, for prior to this time, the Puritans had remained members of the establishment, though

labouring to promote a further reformation. The ejected ministers suffered much under the operation of several severe laws, amongst which were the Conventicle, the Oxford, the Corporation, and the Test Acts, all of which are happily now abolished, the two former being annulled by the toleration act, passed in 1689, but the two latter were not repealed till 1828, a few months before the passing of the catholic emancipation bill.

In 1662, the three non-conformist ministers of Nottingham, viz., Whitlock, Reynolds, and Barrat, were ejected for not reading the common prayer in the church. In 1665, they were seized at Colwick Hall, and suffered a long imprisonment. They settled at Nottingham in 1651, in consequence of an invitation from the churchwardens, and principal inhabitants. Dr. Calamy says, while living, "they studied together, lived together, and preached together."

During the year 1667, Nottingham was visited by the plague, which made much greater ravages in the higher than in the lower part of the town, owing, it is said to the effluvia arising from the tan-yards, of which there were then no fewer than 47 on the banks of the river leen.

WARTNABY'S CHARITY.—An instrument was produced to us, bearing date 30th October, 1672, under the hand and seal of Barnaby Wartnaby, described as of Nottingham, blacksmith, and entitled "The Constitution or Foundation made by him for the good government and continuance of his Hospital in the town of Nottingham, being the corner house adjoining to Fletcher-gate on the west, and Pilcher-gate on the south, whereby the said Barnaby Wartnaby ordered and appointed,—

"1. That in the house which he had lately erected for an *Alms-house*, six poor people whom he had placed there, viz., three men in the upper room, and three women in the nether room, during their lives, and others after their deaths, should be continued for ever, and that the men and women so to be placed there, should be single persons.

"2. That if any of his trustees should die, another should forthwith be chosen in his room, by the mayor of Nottingham for the time being, and the greater number of his trustees out of the burgesses of the said town.

"3. That when any of the said poor people should die, the mayor and a great number of the trustees should appoint another poor man or woman in his or her place.

"4. That his alms-people on the expiration of every two years, should have every one of them a new gown provided, and a cart load of coals laid down at their doors, yearly, in every summer.

"5. That the rents of his two houses in Nottingham, adjoining to his alms-houses, one in the possession of R. Blackstone, being £3. 2s. 6d. per annum, and the other in the possession of Wm. Bilby, being 30s. per annum, should be for ever after his death employed to buy gowns for his said alms-people, and to repair his said alms-house, and houses; and whether any increase or decay should be made in the rents, the same should be for ever employed to the said uses, and that what should be spared, should be kept as a stock.

"6. That the rents and profits of his tenements in Woolpack Lane, should be also employed, after the decease of himself and his wife, for the use of the poor as aforesaid, to buy them coals and gowns, and the reparation of the said alms-house, and the said houses appointed for their support, and that what should be spared should be kept as a stock.

"7. That once in two years the mayor and his trustees should meet to take an account of the rents raised out of the said houses, and the payments and allowances to the alms-people, and the charges of the repairs of the premises, and the stock remaining in their hands, at which meeting 5s. should be expended out of the said rent, and that a book should be bought for that purpose, and that the mayor and trustees should subscribe their names as witnesses to the said account.

"8. That if any of the alms-people should be drunken or debauched persons, the mayor and the greater number of trustees might put them forth, and place others in their places, as they should have just occasion."

The present acting trustees of this alms-house, are Messrs. Octavius Sterland, Thomas Hall, Francis Hardwick, and James Severn. Mr. Sterland informs us, that no document relating to the foundation of the charity can be found, except the above-mentioned "Constitution," and that he is not aware of there ever having been any deeds for the appointment of new trustees, but that the surviving trustees have from time to time chosen others, and entries of such elections have been made in the account book of the charity.

It is considered that the trustees ought to be six in number; one gentleman, besides those above mentioned, who was chosen a trustee in 1801, is still living, but he does not appear ever to have acted in the management of the trust, and he has ceased to reside at Nottingham; and another, who was chosen in 1811, has died lately.

The last time at which the mayor of Nottingham appears to have taken any part in the management of the charity, was in

1755, when the accounts were signed by the then mayor, and six trustees, one of whom was at the same meeting appointed a trustee.

The alms-house, which is situate on the north side of Pilcher-gate, consists of three rooms above, and three below; the three upper rooms are inhabited by poor men, who have a separate entrance thereto by a gallery at the back of the alms-house, and the three lower rooms are inhabited by three poor women.

The property belonging to the charity consists of—

1. A house bounded on the east by the hospital, and forming the corner of Pilcher-gate, and Fletcher-gate, in the occupation of Charles Walker, at the yearly rent of £8. to which amount it was raised in 1815 from £7. 7s.

2. A house in Fletcher-gate, adjoining to the last-mentioned house, in the occupation of Mr. Bull, at the yearly rent of £12. 12s. to which amount it was raised in 1820, from £11. There is a yard behind the alms-house, and these two houses, for the common use of all the inhabitants thereof.

3. A house on the south side of Woolpack Lane, with a yard and workshops, in the occupation of Mr. Wild, at the yearly rent of £20. to which amount it was raised in 1826, from £18.

The alms-house and all the other above-mentioned premises are in bad repair, but those in Woolpack Lane are in a better state than the rest. A late tenant who quitted the latter in 1826, is stated to have expended nearly £200. on them during the time they were in his occupation; a sum exceeding £80. was also laid out on them by the trustees in 1815, to provide for which expense, £100. stock in the four per cents, was sold in that year for £71. 15s. 6d., having been purchased in 1798, for £59. 10s 6d. being part of a balance then in the hands of the treasurer.

Mr. Octavius Sterland states, that the alms-house, and the two houses in Pilcher-gate and Fletcher-gate, are in a state of so much decay, that they ought to be re-built if a sufficient fund could be provided for that purpose; he also states that in his opinion it would be advantageous to the charity, if these buildings, which from their situation might be expected to produce a good price, could be sold, and a part of the purchase-money applied either in converting into alms-houses the buildings in the yard behind the house in Woolpack Lane, or in erecting new alms-houses there, and the residue thereof invested on some good security. There is, however, no authority in the trustees to sell any part of the trust property; the only mode in which it can correctly be disposed of, is by exchange, under the powers of the Act of 1st and 2nd Geo. IV. c. 92.

The alms-people are appointed by the acting trustees, in rotation, all of those now in the alms-house, belong to one or other of the parishes of Nottingham, but there have been instances in which persons have been elected from other places. It would seem from the tenor of the constitution, framed by the donor, that his charity was intended for the benefit of the poor of the town of Nottingham only.

Until the year 1790, the alms-people received coals and clothing, but no pecuniary allowance; in that year payments were made to them of 6d. each per week, which in 1799 were increased to 2s. 6d. per calendar month, in 1804, to 4s., and in 1826, to 6s. per calendar month, their present amount. Each of them receives annually 10s. 6d. in lieu of clothing, and a further payment of 6s. at the time of Nottingham goose fair; and also two tons of coals in the course of the year, the cost of which now amounts to £9. 12s.; some of the alms-people in addition to these allowances, receive relief from the parishes to which they belong. An annual sum of £1. 4s. is paid for insurance, and the repairs of the alms-house, and other buildings, are also defrayed by the treasurer.

One of the trustees acts as treasurer, receives the rents, makes the payments, and keeps the accounts; the treasurer's accounts are examined at a meeting of the trustees, holden usually once in two or three years. The last audit took place in December, 1825; on the 1st of March, 1828, there was a balance in the treasurer's hands of £32. 11s. 7d.

It will be observed that the donor's directions were, that the rents and profits of the houses given by him, should be applied in providing gowns and coals for the alms-people, and in repairing the buildings. It appears to us, therefore, that it would be consonant to his intentions, if the pecuniary allowances now made were gradually withdrawn, as vacancies may occur in the alms-house by death, and if the residue of the income, beyond what may be required for the annual repairs, the purchase of coals, and the usual allowances for clothing, were permitted to accumulate as a fund for re-building the alms-house, and the adjoining tenements.^(a)

These alms-houses were re-built in 1837, and the weekly allowance is withheld from inmates admitted upon the foundation of the charity, and will continue so until the debt contracted by the re-building of the alms-houses is liquidated, as recommended by the commissioners.

(a) See Commissioners' Report, p. 437—439.

In 1806, these alms-houses underwent a general repair, as well as the two adjoining houses, till which time a stone in the west-end contained the following inscription :—

“ As God above, out of his love,
Has given to me store,
So I out of charity,
Give this house to the poor.
Let's pray for one another
So long as we do live,
That we may to God's glory go,
To him that this did give.”

BARNABY WARTNABY, 1655.

The following brief inscription now occupies the place of the above :—

“ This house and others were given to the poor,
By BARNABY WARTNABY,
1665.”

In 1681-2, an attempt was made by the crown to obtain the surrender of the corporate charters, and in many places it was effected without difficulty, but the burgesses of Nottingham contended against it. Mr. Gervas Wylde was chosen mayor in that year, and on the 25th of July, 1682, he called a common hall without giving any notice relative to the business on which they were to meet. In the hall were assembled the mayor, five aldermen, and Sir William Toplady, who the year previous had, by order of Mr. Gervas Rippon, the then mayor, been sworn in as alderman, though Mr. Sherwin, who stood in competition with him, had twice as many votes, upon which he brought his mandamus in the court of king's bench. There were also twenty-two of the council, Mr. Wylde proposed the surrendering of the charters of the town. Some warm discussion took place on the subject, it was then put to the vote, and the result was as follows :—

FOR SURRENDERING.

Gervas Wylde, Mayor
Christopher Hall, Alderman
John Parke, Alderman
Gervas Rippon, Alderman
Wm Toplady, Alderman, *de facto*

AGAINST SURRENDERING.

William Greaves, Alderman
John Greaves, } Coroners
Samuel Richards, }
Robert Green, Sheriff
Huntingdon Eyre

FOR SURRENDERING.

William Mabbot
 Edward Mabbot
 William Petty
 Robert Worsley
 Hugh Walker
 William Woolhouse
 John Whitby
 Thomas Lee
 John Unwin

AGAINST SURRENDERING.

Roger Riley
 Thomas Walker
 Richard Smith
 Francis Salmon
 Ralph Bennet
 John Sherwin
 Samuel Smith
 Thomas Trigge
 William Smith

By the above it will be seen that the poll numerically was equal, but it was contended that the Aldermen were not entitled to votes in the common hall, the charter being granted to the mayor and burgesses, and therefore the balance preponderated in favour of those who were opposed to the surrender, and even if all were admitted, there was no majority on either side. The mayor, however, contrary to the remonstrances of the burgesses, and acting against the opinion of council, determined upon surrendering, and at the close of the poll pulled out of his pocket an instrument ready drawn up to effect that object, and to which he affixed the town seal. The draft of this instrument was first prepared in London, and thence transmitted to the Duke of Newcastle, the lord lieutenant of the county, who forwarded it to the mayor. The deed, however, was not considered of sufficient force by the king's party, and another was clandestinely drawn up, which was never submitted to the common hall for approval. The town seal was kept in a box, having three locks and three keys, the latter being in the custody of three different persons, and the custom was never to take the seal out, except in general council.

On the 12th of August, the mayor applied to the senior coroner for his key, to open the particular lock of which he had charge, but the coroner refused to deliver it unless, according to the custom of the town, a council was called, and ordered such delivery. This, however, was not done, the locks were forced open by the directions of the mayor, the seal taken out and affixed to the new instrument, which was presented to Charles II, the next day but one afterwards, as the voluntary surrender of the town of Nottingham. On this very day, the 14th of August, according to annual custom, the nomination of the mayor for the year ensuing took place, and Mr. Alderman William Greaves was named as the person to serve.

Petitions to the lord chancellor, and the lord privy seal, had been previously, and were afterwards forwarded, and caveats

entered against the surrender of the charter, without the consent of a majority of the burgesses, but these proved of no avail, so determined was Charles to do away with the charters already granted, and the town was kept in a state of suspense and hostility, many country gentlemen of rank taking part in the dispute; amongst whom were Mr. Sacheverell, of Barton, Sir Thomas Parkyns, of Bunny, (the first baronet, and father of Sir Thomas the wrestler,) Mr. Charles Hutchinson, (descendant of Colonel Hutchinson,) and many others.

On the morning of the 29th September, (Michaelmas-day,) a large party acting upon the old charter, no new one having arrived, proceeded to St. Mary's church, as was usual, to hear divine service, but Mr. Gervas Wylde, the mayor, and several of his party declined attending, the Mayor remaining at his own residence, although he had been waited upon and requested to join the procession for the purpose of electing a new mayor. Amongst the party at the church were the nominated mayor, Mr. Greaves, Mr. Alderman Edge, town clerk; Mr. Sergeant Bigland, the recorder of the town; Mr. Sacheverell; Sir Thomas Parkyns; the coroners, &c.; after prayers they repaired to the chancel, and the old mayor was sent for, to be present at the election of his successor, but he returned for answer, a request that they would delay a little while, as he expected the new charter down every moment.

About eleven o'clock intelligence was given to Wylde, by a spy, purposely placed on the top of a house, that Reynolds, the mayor's sergeant, was on the road within the precincts of the town, with the new charter, which he had brought from London. Shortly afterwards, it was given into Wylde's hands at the council chamber, who sent Reynolds to the church to acquaint Mr. Edge of the fact, and desiring his attendance, as well as of the others, to hear it read. The Greaves' party, finding the mayor would not come to the church, went to the town hall, and Mr. Edge, as town clerk, was directed to read the charter; but this he declined doing, alledging as a reason, "Though he was town clerk under the old charter, he did not know what he was under the new." The people shouted, "A Greaves mayor! a Greaves mayor!" and "No new charter! no new charter!" and it appears there was some degree of confusion. The mayor and alderman Rippon, took the new charter out of the box, and having showed it to those assembled, asked Mr. Sergeant Bigland to look over it, and satisfy the people whether it was a new charter or not. The learned sergeant replied, "Do you ask my opinion as recorder or as council?" The mayor rejoined, "No, but as a friend;" and the

lawyer refused to give any opinion on that score. Sacheverell then addressed them, and said, "They were not come about new charters, but to elect a mayor." The court was then adjourned into the Guild hall, where Wylde, the old mayor, was sworn in upon the new charter, but, in the meantime, the other party had elected Greaves, in the council chamber, Mr. Edge took the poll, and the coroner administered the oaths. Considerable excitement prevailed, so that the mayor, (Wylde,) Aldermen Parker, Rippon, Toplady, &c. quitted the place, and went to Wylde's house, with the charter and mayor's mace, where the new aldermen were sworn in, and Toplady was elected mayor under the new charter, and took the oaths. One of the sheriffs (Malin,) in his fright, left his mace upon the table, and the mace bearer going to fetch it away, the Greaves men would not let him have it, insisting that they had as much right to it as he had; some of the books were also detained.

Each party proclaimed this mayor on the following day, at the malt cross, and it being Saturday, a great concourse of people were in the market, and much tumult prevailed, which was continued the succeeding day, Sunday, when each mayor, attended by his friends, went to St. Mary's church; but Toplady was too quick for Greaves, though it appears they had something of a struggle in the pew, as to who should get the mayor's seat; Greaves placed his hand upon it, but Toplady sat down, and would not rise again.

The result of these proceedings was an information by his majesty's attorney-general, Sir Robert Sawyer, for having riotously, unlawfully, and seditiously assembled, with many other ill-disposed persons to disturb the public peace, and the peace of the king, against William Sacheverell, Esq., of Barton, George Gregory, Esq., of Nottingham; he resided on Swines's Green, where Messrs. Wright's bank now is; R. Mansfield, Esq., of Leake, Henry Plumptre, Esq., of Plumptre House, Nottingham, Charles Hutchinson, Esq., of Owthorpe, John Greaves, gentleman, of Nottingham, brother to the alderman, and one of the coroners, William Greaves, gentleman, the alderman of Nottingham, Samuel Richards, of Nottingham, bookbinder, and one of the coroners, Robert Greaves, of Nottingham, one of the sheriffs, Francis Salmon, of Nottingham, one of the council, fellmonger and glover, and ancestor of the late Mr. Salmon, landlord of the three salmons, new buildings, Arthur Riccards, of Nottingham, alderman, Ralph Bennett, of Nottingham, one of the council; he resided in Castle-gate, in a house that stood where Mr. Elliott's now stands; John Sherwin, of Nottingham; he lived in Pilcher-gate, the large corner

house next to Mary-gate, with railings in front, lately occupied by Mr. Walker, William Wilson, rector of St. Nicholas's parish, Nottingham, William Smith, of Nottingham, one of the council, Thomas Trigg, of Nottingham, one of the council, Richard Smith, of Nottingham, John Hoe, of Nottingham, fellmonger, Samuel Smith, of Nottingham, one of the council, Joseph Turpin, Nathaniel Charnell, Humphrey Barker, and Joseph Astlin, all of Nottingham.

The cause was tried in the court of king's bench, on the 2nd of May, 1684, before Lord Chief Justice Jefferies, better known as the bloody Jefferies, whose end was as wretched as his career had been cruel. There were also on the bench, Mr. Justice Holloway, and the Justice Wythiers, and twelve gentlemen of the county of Kent, composed the jury.

Plumptre and Mansfield pleaded guilty to the charge, the others (twenty in number) pleaded not guilty, and were put upon their trials. After the opening speeches of council for the crown, the defendant's council, entered upon some long arguments, relative to the two charters, to the great anger of the lord chief justice, who occasionally stopt them by declaring they were not met to try the qualities of the charters, but the defendants for creating a tumultuous riot, being all armed with swords, and inciting the people to rebel against the decrees of the king. Mr. Alderman Wylde was first examined, and of course he gave his evidence in favour of his own party, and asserted that he left the hall without proceeding with the election of Mr. Toplady, as he was afraid of being knocked upon the head. A great number of those present at the hall, had no business to be there, and proclamation was made for them to disperse, but to no purpose, as the clamour and danger continued. After the Greaves's party had elected him, "they came saucily to the witnesses' (Wylde's) house, and demanded the mace."

Mr. Stanhope, for one of the defendants, said "Mr. Wylde, pray be pleased to tell the court how Mr. Hutchinson expressed his sauciness, for you were pleased to say he and Mr. Gregory came saucily to demand the mace?"

Mr. Wylde. "So he did, Sir! He came saucily to demand the mace, which he had nothing to do with at all."

Mr. Stanhope. "Did he tell you from whence he came?"

Mr. Wylde. "He said he came from Mr. Greaves's."

Mr. Stanhope. "Then he did not demand it for himself?"

Lord Chief Justice. "And if Mr. Greaves had demanded it, he talked saucily,—for it was not in his power to demand it. If he had a right to it, there was a proper place for him to apply to, if it were detained from him."

Mr. Stanhope. "My Lord, with submission, I understand no such great sauciness in it, to make a demand for an ensign of office."

Lord Chief Justice. "But I say it was saucy; and I tell you, you had been saucy if you had done it,—for every man that meddles out of his province is saucy. You may carry that away with you among your other observations. Every little pricked-eared fellow I will warrant you, must go to dispose of the government. Let Mr. Gregory and Mr. Hutchinson be as good men as they will, they had better have studied to have been quiet, and meddled with their own business. And I will tell Mr. Gregory, *Ad concilium ne accedas ante quam voceris*, is a rule, and ought to be observed, but we are wonderfully afraid, forsooth, to tell our minds. Now, I tell it was saucy, and if you had gone upon that errand, you had been saucy."

Mr. Stanhope. "It may be I should have known better than to have gone on such an errand."

Lord Chief Justice. "So you would have done well to do, and you should know better than to ask such insignificant, impertinent questions as you do. It was very saucy I tell you, and if the best man of your party had gone, it had been saucy. You shall know our minds if you put us upon it, because you are so big of it. We are come to a fine pass, that every little prick-eared fellow should come to demand maces, that are the badges of authority, and they must not be told, forsooth, that they are saucy. We are not trying people's rights by club law, and by the grace of God, it shall not be so, so long as I sit here."

The above is a specimen of the manners and language of the presiding judge throughout the trial, but he could at times attempt wit with his brutality. Mr. Alderman Rippon, in giving evidence of the riot, at the town-hall, says,

"The multitude of people that were there flung up their hats in a very irreverent posture, as I never saw the like, shouting and crying out, "no new charter, a Greaves mayor!" that I was fain to secure the charter, and a farrendine waistcoat that I had on was all rubbed to pieces to save the charter, and I had much ado to save it. My brother Parker, he was so much afraid, he got off the bench, "prithee," says I, "stay, for certainly they durst not do these things;" says he, "I am afraid of my life, and fare you well." Mr. Mayor and I sat, for we knew not which way to take, but at last we got away through them, but if ever I touched ground, I wish I might never see my wife again."

Lord Chief Justice. "Now, whether that be a curse thou layest upon thyself or no, I can't tell."

Alderman Rippon. "Had you been there you would have been afraid too."

Mr. Recorder. "Pray speak that again?"

Alderman Rippon. "I say again, when I went away down with Mr. Mayor, I did not touch the ground for eight or nine yards together, for they would not make way, and they pulled me by the gown, several of them, and if any body else had been there, they would have been affrighted."

Alderman Parker, giving an account of his flight from the town-hall, is truly aldermanic of the old school. He says,

"But when the mayor was sworn," said I, "you must now act as mayor, and give orders to the people to disperse, so he did;" Says he, "will you stay?" "No," said I "I dare stay no longer, the rabble are buoyed up to that height, that I am afraid we shall be knocked on the head. So I went to my brother Hall's, and I said to his wife, 'sister, either give me a glass of wine or sack, for I am e'en spent.'"

Lord Chief Justice. "That was to recover his heart again that was sinking,—for an alderman's heart generally sinks in such a fright."

Alderman Parker. "We did proceed on, and I went back again, for," said I, "if they must be knocked on the head, I will go, and be knocked on the head with them."

Lord Chief Justice. "Aye, his courage came to him again, when he had a glass of wine."

Alderman Parker. "After choosing the new mayor, we proceeded to proclamation, and whilst this was doing, Mr. Sherwin, Mr. Greene, and a many of them came down, hollooming and shouting, 'no new charter,'—they cared not for the new charter, it was not worth a groat."

Lord Chief Justice. "Who said that?"

Alderman Parker. "Sherwin, a man of good estate. They were going fast away. No," said I, "pray go on the old rate, we are in a good cause, and we do not fear them a pin, if they do lag us, it will be to their cost."

Lord Chief Justice. "Well said! thou hadst drunk a good glass of sack, I perceive, for thou wert in a horrid fright before."

Mr. Pollexfen, the leading council for the defendants, argued the case upon the two charters, and contended that it was no crime for burgesses to be present at an election for a mayor. He was followed by others, and every step of ground was fought against them by the *judge*!!! Sir Thomas Parkins was roughly handled by Jefferies; Mr. Alderman Edge, and a number of witnesses were produced in defence, who denied that there was any

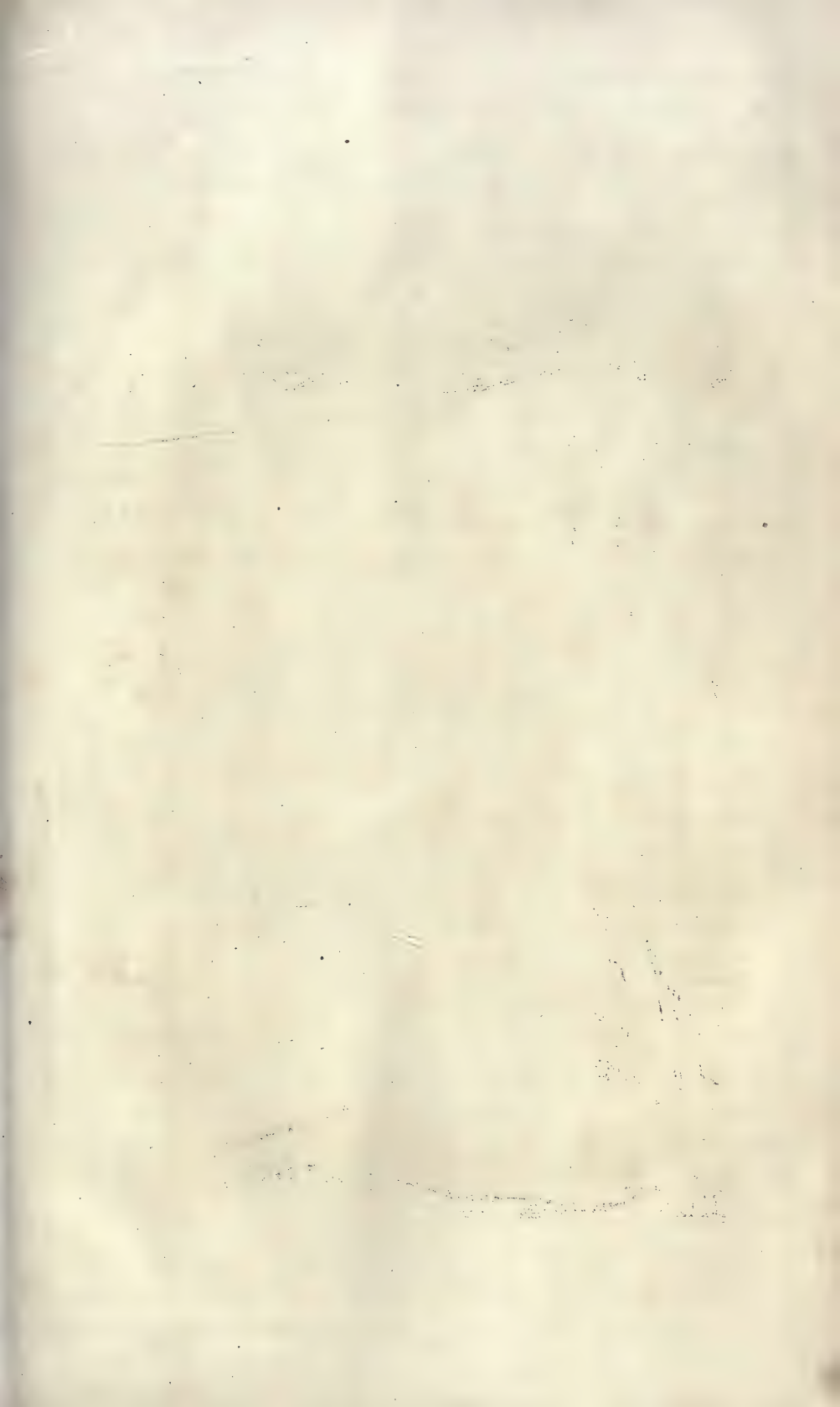
tumult, and Mr. Edge's defence was clear, impartial, and honourable. One of the witnesses named Riley, who either could not or would not give a direct answer, was called a prevaricating, shuffling fellow, by the judge. The summing up was of a piece with the trial, and the jury, not coming to any immediate decision, were shut up by themselves, and the court broke up. About midnight the jury agreed upon their verdict, which was given in open court next morning. Twenty of the defendants were found guilty of the misdemeanour charged, and the other defendant, Humphrey Barker, not guilty. Mr. Sacheverell, as leader, was sentenced to pay a fine of five hundred marks, and the others smaller fines.

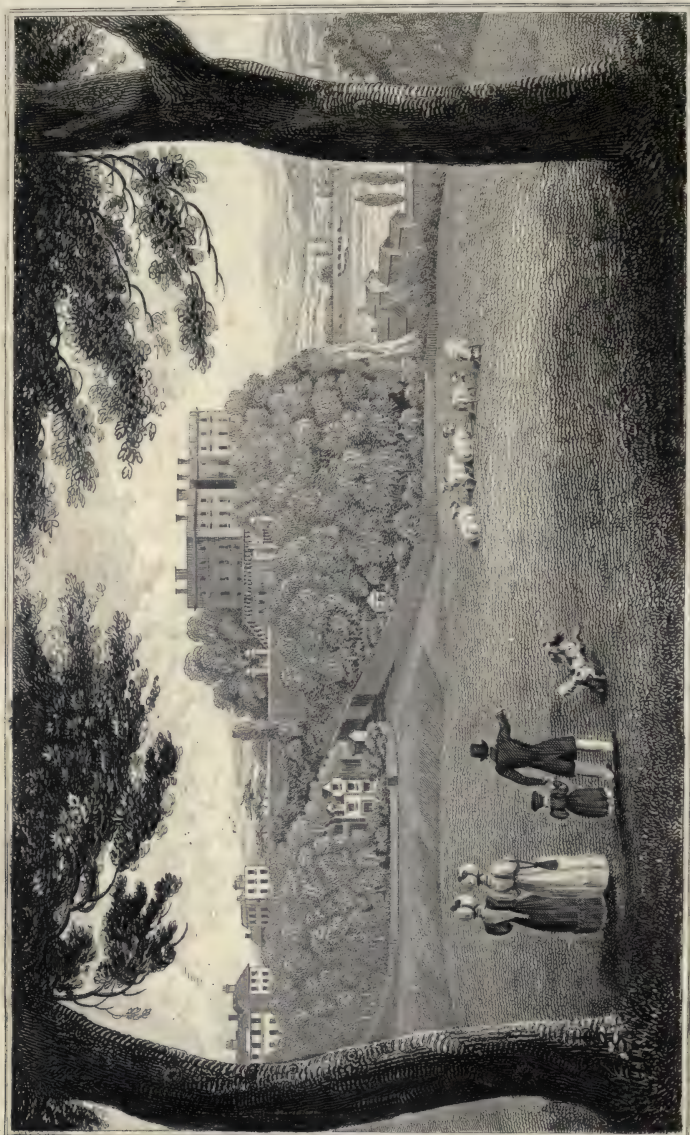
By the new charter, some of the Aldermen were deprived of their offices, amongst whom was Mr. Greaves, for his name does not occur as mayor, till 1692, the year in which William and Mary renewed the charter, and granted the town an indemnity for the past.

CHAPTER VII.

Charles Howard succeeded as Earl of Nottingham, but dying without issue, the earldom became extinct, though the barony of Effingham went to the ancestor of the present earl of that title. Heneage Finch, baron Finch of Daventry, was created earl of Nottingham in the reign of Charles II.; he was son and heir of Heneage Finch, fourth son of Sir Moyle Finch, the twenty-fifth baronet created by King James. Sir Moyle had married Eliz. only daughter of Sir Thomas Heneage, knight, treasurer of the chamber, vice chamberlain of the household, and chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, in the reign of Elizabeth, also a member of her privy council, and who would have received higher honours, had not his death prevented it. Sir Moyle Finch was also considered as having farther claims upon his sovereign; accordingly, soon after his death, his widow was raised by James I., to the peerage, by the title of Viscountess Maidstone, and a short time after, in 1628, Charles I. gave her the higher dignity of Countess of Winchelsea, in which she was succeeded by her eldest son.

Being highly esteemed for his great knowledge of the laws of England, he was, on the restoration of Charles II., appointed solicitor-general, then attorney-general; and soon after, in 1660,





Pubd by J. Hewitt

N. W. VIEW OF NOTTINGHAM CASTLE.

Nottingham.

Oranges History of Nottingham

a baronet. In 1673 he rose to the dignity of Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, was created Baron Finch, and in 1675, Earl of Nottingham. He married the daughter of Daniel Harvey, esq., a merchant in London, and had a numerous family. His eldest son Daniel, second Earl of Nottingham, of that family, succeeded, but shortly after, the earldom of Winchelsea coming to him, as heir to his great grandmother, the first countess, though descended from her fourth son, the title of Nottingham became merged in the older creation of Winchelsea, and is now enjoyed by the present Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, whose other titles are Viscount Maidstone, Baron Fitzherbert of Eastwell, Baron Finch of Daventry, and a Baronet. His principal seats are at Burley, in Rutlandshire; at Raunston, in Buckinghamshire, and at Eastwell, in Kent.

James I. granted the castle of Nottingham to the Earl of Rutland, and which descended to his heir, Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. After the restoration, it was claimed by his heirs, and sold by them to William Cavendish, Marquis, and afterwards Duke of Newcastle, who, in 1674, commenced the building of the present edifice, it was completed in the year 1683, by his son Henry.

The equestrian statue in front, is that of the founder, and was cut by Wilson, out of blocks of stone, brought from Donnington, in Leicestershire. The entire cost of the building is stated by Deering to have been £14,002. 17s. 11d. and the name of the architect, March.

The second Duke of Newcastle dying without male issue, his property descended to the Earl of Clare, who had married his third daughter, and was created Duke of Newcastle, by William III. This nobleman also died without issue, and the property went to his nephew, Lord Pelham, who in 1718, was created Duke of Newcastle, by George I., by whom it has descended to the present Duke of Newcastle. The castle has not in the memory of man been the residence of the family to whom it belongs, but has generally been inhabited by private families. It was many years occupied as two separate mansions, by Mrs. Plumbe and Miss Kirkby, after their death it was occupied by the late W. B. Rawson, Esq., by Miss Greaves, and the Rev. Joseph Gilbert, and had been untenanted about four years before its destruction. The great dining room was hung with a splendid piece of tapestry which, tradition says, was the work of Queen Anne, who was here in 1688, before her accession to the throne. A vast quantity of cedar was used in its erection, and the perfume occasioned by its burning, was distinctly perceptible during the night at a considerable distance.

The castle, though now reduced to a mere roofless shell, still appears to the distant observers, as it did before the late conflagration, the exterior walls being all left standing; it rests on a rustic basement, and its principal front is highly ornamented in the Corinthian order, with a handsome double flight of steps, above which, over the door which led to the entrance hall, is the now mutilated equestrian statue of the founder. The whole is surrounded by a beautiful terrace, with an arcade on the south side. It is 72 yards long, and 30 yards broad, and was terminated by a flat monotonous roof, without any towers, turrets, or battlements, in remembrance of the formidable fortress which once occupied its site, or in unison with the bold features of the lofty frowning rock on which it stands.

The castle lodge, which escaped the late fire, consists of a venerable gothic gateway, flanked by two bastions, which formed part of the outwork by which the ancient castle was surrounded. One of the bastions has been long occupied by a porter, who for a trifling fee, admits visitors into the castle-yard, which commands a delightful and extensive prospect, being the summit of the bold rock, which on the south and west rises nearly perpendicularly 133 ft. above the river Leen. The deep ditch which passed in front of the lodge and along the north side of the castle wall, was filled up in 1807, when the new road from Hounds-gate to the park was made.

In 1687. James II. attempted to new model the corporation, and to reserve to himself the power of electing and removing the members of that body; six of whom he displaced by a writ of *quo warranto*. In the succeeding reign, which commenced in the following year, the town received a full confirmation of all its rights, privileges and immunities.

James II. was strongly attached to the Catholic faith, and soon discovered his intention to complete the fabric of despotism begun by his predecessor; the nation taking the alarm, called in the Prince of Orange, and brought about the glorious revolution of 1688, in which Nottingham took an active part; for Deering, who wrote in 1751, says, there are men now living who well remember that the duke of Devonshire, (he was then only earl of Devonshire, but was created a duke in 1694,) the earl of Stamford, lord Howe, and other noblemen, and abundance of gentry of the county of Nottingham, coming to the town, and going to meet one another at their inns, daily increasing in numbers, till the arrival of lord Delamere with about 500 horse, at the Feathers Inn, whither all the rest of the noblemen and gentry went to meet him, the people of the town were unacquainted with the result of all their consulta-

tions, till Lord Delamere having a mind to try the disposition of the populace, on a sudden ordered the trumpets to sound to arms, giving out that the king's forces were within four miles of Nottingham; whereupon the whole town was in alarm, multitudes who had horses mounted and accoutred themselves with such arms as they had, some with firelocks, some with swords, some with other weapons, even pitchforks not excepted; and being told of the necessity of securing the passage over the Trent, they immediately drew all the boats that were then at hand to the north side of the river, and with them, and some timber and barrels on the wharf, and all the frames of the market stalls, raised a strong barricado. Lord Delamere, well pleased with the readiness of the people, sent his men and some officers to the Prince of Orange, but himself, with a few officers, staid till the next day, being Saturday, (the principal market) when he, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Howe, &c. appeared at the Malt-cross, and, in face of a full market, declared to the people, the danger their religion and liberty were in, under the arbitrary proceedings of the king, and that providence had sent his highness the Prince of Orange, under God, to deliver them from popery, and slavery, and give them a free parliament.

Their speeches were followed by the shouts of the multitude, who cried out "*a free parliament! a free parliament!*" This done, Lord Delamere departed to follow his troops, whilst the Duke and Lord Howe, made it known that they were for raising horse in defence of their liberty, and would enlist such as were willing to serve in the glorious cause, whereupon upwards of one hundred entered the same day.

The Princess Anne, the king's favourite daughter, having resolved to leave her father, and take part with the prevailing side, departed privately from court, and came direct to Nottingham, accompanied by several ladies of distinction, and the bishop of London, the Earl of Dorset, and a guard of 40 horsemen, which on their arrival was strengthened with 200 of the Duke of Devonshire's troops. Hence she went to Oxford, where she was met by Prince George of Denmark, at the head of a detachment of the Prince of Orange's forces. James soon afterwards left the kingdom, and William III. was placed on the throne, to which Anne succeeded in 1702, to the satisfaction of all parties. In 1707, Queen Anne granted the stewardship of the Peverel court to Sir Thomas Willoughby, bart., and his heirs.

BOOK XII.

CHAPTER I.

1689. This year will be famous to the end of time, as being the period of the passing the act of *toleration*, of whose beneficial provision the puritans of Nottingham immediately availed themselves, and in their successive generations, have continued to profit to this day.

A history of the dissenters of Nottingham would be in fact a history of its christianity, from the time of its introduction, for wherever it is propagated, and until it has gained a majority, must bear the stigma attaching to dissent.

Before this period, puritans had no legally recognized existence, as separate bodies, but were more or less united to and mixed with the members of the established church. Therefore it deserved enquiry by what process it was, through which the gradations of society had passed, that a principle so dissimilar to the usages of former generations, should become recognized, approved, and adopted as the law of the land. Especially when it is recollected that a legal toleration of dissent, was, in fact, nothing but its indirect *establishment*; a measure utterly irreconcilable with the principle of maintaining a national hierarchy, of whose privileges and emoluments, dissent must now (itself established) be the ever vigilant and successful antagonist, until the last distinction is wrenched from it, and every denomination reduced to the same level. He who would properly understand the *cause* of the passing of that great measure, must trace it up to its remote and seemingly insignificant source.

This act was not isolated, or an accidental occurrence, neither was it an excrescence or deformity of the body politic, which would have been more healthful and beautiful had it not been. This *second reformation* in England, was like its predecessor, not the work of a few bigotted sectaries; otherwise it might and would

have been crushed; for there was both power and zeal enough in the establishment to have done it; but it was by no means a purely *spiritual* affair,—for it extended its ramifications in every branch of the constitution of British liberty and independence, affecting the entire mass of the people.

Every second century has witnessed the consummation of a great revolution in England, since the foundation of its monarchy. In the eleventh century, the Normans overthrew the comparatively free institutions of the old Saxons, and completed the establishment of *feudalism* in the middle of the 13th century; but by the insurrection of Simon de Montford, an end was put to English despotism, in the reign of Henry III, when the nobility introduced a principle of *representation* in the government.

The despotism of the first 200 years after the conquest, was balanced only by the nobility, who sometimes had the upper hand. The commons had a share in the power of government for the next two centuries as *allies*, and supporters, sometimes of the barons, and at other times of the crown.

After this, for the same space of time, it was a simple monarchy, so long as the crown could keep the mastery of the commons, which ended with Elizabeth; and then it was a democracy. Thus the certainty of ancient ways has been successively abandoned for a new and an untried career; and the greater the length of time the existing order of things has lasted, the easier is their modification effected, when it comes to their turn; for this reason, that *change* is the law of all things here below, and “that which waxeth old, is ready to vanish away.” Although a notion of a political freedom of a much wider scope might have had a popular existence from the time of the Saxons, yet the first alleviation of the absolute power of the crown, consisted only in a transfer of part of the power to the nobility who were then the only representatives the people had or desired: a combination of aristocracy and monarchy, being their most elevated idea of good government. After representation was introduced, it had many gradations to pass through before it became what we understand by it now.

Though the House of Commons was long a mere auxiliary to the nobles or the monarch, who sometimes tyrannised over it, that was merely an *accidental* and unnatural state of things, which would not last long: for whatever might be the appearances of the moment, the real and ultimate tendency of the mighty revolutions in church and state, that distinguish the earlier part of the 16th century, even of those to which the crown owed its aggrandizement, the subsequent extension of manufacture, commerce, and wealth, by the middle classes, greatly extended the liberty of

the democracy, and even in the latter part of the reign of Elizabeth the feeling fairly rooted itself, and grew up in men's minds, that the house of commons was a power co-ordinate with the house of lords and the crown, and of right, wholly independent of either.

This feeling, like every other great principle that has agitated the world, remained in the first stages of its existence little more than a mere aspiration, or article of faith.

The struggle between king and nobles had been going on for more than 400 years. The earlier Normans and all the Tudors, were nearly, if not altogether absolute monarchs; though different in principle from Turkish or Roman despotism, inasmuch as in the English community there existed the elements of opposition to tyranny, which had vigour enough, and only wanted time and circumstances to make it formidable, while the case of the other was as hopeless as that of manacled slaves.

The commons certainly gained some important steps under Richard II., the wars of the Roses did all but annihilate the nobility, and shivered to pieces the tremendous power of the Norman barons; so that the Welshman and his son, Henry VIII. had that power vanquished to their hands, which none of the victorious Plantagenets could effect. Hence it is evident had there been no civil war, there never could have been the first reformation.

By the division of the immense estates of the fallen barons, by Henry VII., into small allotments, a numerous landed *gentry* sprung up as if by magic; and when Henry VIII. seized and *divided* the church lands among his needy courtiers and commissioners, another large augmentation was made to this class, and in this way, without intending it, the liberty of the subject was greatly advanced. When a number of these banded together, assisted by the citizens and burgesses, they were more powerful than either king or barons.

This class possessed some of the ancient lineage, the territorial wealth, and military character, and inherit the high, proud, indomitable spirit of that old Norman aristocracy, that had once filled Europe and Asia with their victories and renown. To them belonged almost all the parliamentary leaders, during the eventful period of the civil war, when men presented a strange compound of qualities, which probably never had been seen together before; being at once able and sagacious politicians, brave, high spirited soldiers, and enthusiastic, devout theologians. In that band, in many a breast, beneath an exterior, plain, cold, and puritanical, there burned along with the high, fierce, determined spirit of a *republican* soldier, the concentrated pride of a nobility of *twenty* generations.

This brave class sat in the same chamber with the citizens and

burgesses, and communicated to them a portion of their own high spirit; so that the poor commons of the Tudors, who dare scarcely lift their eyes in the presence of royalty, were soon transformed into the "*Commons of England*," who deposed lords, bishops, and kings, and bade defiance to the world.

The Reformation of religion went along with the spirit of the age, which was a grand insurrection of a spreading intelligence, against spiritual domination, and the insurrection went on till it became a revolution, the most important recorded in the annals of human kind; such was the cause of the English puritans.

James I. was a sensualist, fond of show and finery, and in his reign religion was made as gay as ever it had been before the reformation. The communion tables after that era, had been placed in the *middle* of churches, but in the time of Charles I., they were by archbishop Laud, removed to the east end of the chancel, and rails were fixed round them, that the vulgar might not approach too near; and though as a protestant he had no *sacrifice* to offer, misnomered the tables *altars*! He also originated the *consecration* of protestant churches, and forbad the clergy to preach in any but consecrated places; before this, even bishops sometimes preached in houses or in the streets. The impolicy of these retrograde movements soon after demonstrated itself in the storm that ushered in the destruction of monarchy and episcopacy, during the commonwealth. This was the age of general democracy in England, when there was, for the first time, an acknowledgment of the principle, that the labouring population ought to have a voice in the legislature. This, then, was the period in which was commenced the political emancipation of the labouring classes, as that of the middle classes the previous century. But the novel doctrine remained little more than a speculation for many years, and though not recognized in any part of the constitution of the country, it was a living principle in English politics, and the growth of opinion in favour of *popular governments* has been such that no system of government can now be defended on any other professed grounds than that of its tendency, if not to place power in the hands, at least to promote the welfare of the great mass of the population.

That extremes beget their contraries is a true maxim, and it was seen verified both in the reign of Charles I. and during the commonwealth. The former, by straining the prerogative, hating parliaments and popular institutions, sinned against the spirit of the age, which was deemed a treasonable offence, and could only be expiated by the loss of his head. The commonwealth was an opposite extreme, in which liberty ran riot; and this, confessedly

the weakest and worst form of government, was utterly unable to chasten and correct; except during the short period that Cromwell exercised, under the protectorate, a kingly authority. From hence we learn that the peace and safety of a community require that government should yield nothing to popular tumult or clamour, yet it must follow with its enactments in the spirit of the age; for as well might it legislate for the winds, as attempt to legislate in opposition to the public mind. No monarch, and no government ever laboured more in this bootless cause than Charles II., yet the zeal and indomitable spirit of popular liberty could by no means be affected, otherwise than enlarged and matured by the galling persecution and tyranny of the Stuarts, which was brought to a perpetual end by the glorious revolution of 1688, when the last branch of that dynasty was driven from the throne.

From this time religion has been comparatively free; every man not only left alone to choose what form of religion he pleased, but protected by the strong arm of the law in its exercise, and though an *establishment* was still allowed to exist, with as many of the attributes of former establishments as its peculiar circumstances could admit, yet was impossible it could prosper. As a religious *denomination*, it has been very useful, and there is that in a moderate episcopacy, that will always make it regarded with favour by the rich, and popular among the multitude to a very considerable extent. At no former period of its existence, perhaps, have the members of the establishment been so numerous, or has there been so much piety amongst them, as at the present day. But as an establishment, it has always been comparatively inoperative; whether good or bad, is not now the question; the principle is antiquated and opposed to the spirit of the age, which none can help or alter. None ask for it any additional privilege; while successively one after another, its privileges are taken away, and is itself now tolerated instead of tolerating others.

One thing is very remarkable, that the spirit of the different forms of civil government through which this country has passed has diffused itself through its ecclesiastical institutions, and produced a like condition in the church. For example,—*Absolutism*, *Constitutionalism*, *Republicanism*, and *Democratism*, may serve with a little explanation to designate the successive stages in the growth of opinion upon the subject of civil government. Absolutism is an irresponsible authority, whether that form was in the crown or barons, or divided between them, it matters not, and whether that authority be hereditary or elective, the principle is the same. Constitutionalism is that into which absolutism breaks up, the form into which it always resolves itself in the first stage

of revolution, being a mixture of absolute and popular controul; but still the entire executive is in the former. Republicanism is a government in the hands of a majority of the people, in which wealth and intelligence prevail in the executive, giving ascendancy to worth, and is the next phases of revolution. Democratism is when the government is in the hands of the rabble; or properly it is no government at all, but an explosive anarchy, which renounces even the established regularities of republicanism, and is destructive of itself. In religion may be traced a similar distinction, between which and the liberalism of government, a striking parallel may be drawn. Absolutism (spiritual) is when the authority of the church is supreme. Constitutionalism (spiritual) is when the authority of fathers, councils, &c., are renounced as authorities, and the bible alone is acknowledged as a sufficient and sure guide to faith and practise, but the distribution, preaching, and interpretation of the divine oracles, are claimed exclusively by the church; such is the church of England. Republicanism (spiritual) is when the Bible alone is admitted, as before, and every one is not only allowed but enjoined to read, study, and judge for himself; such are the great body of dissenters. Democratism (spiritual) is when personal *visions* and immediate revelations from heaven are made the standard of belief in opposition to the Bible, or any thing else, which makes every man a pope to himself; such are the fanatics that have successively appeared at times in this town, and in other parts of the country. From hence it is clear that dissent as it is stigmatised, not only is, but is consequent on, and necessarily springs from the matured operation of every part of our liberal institutions. It is vain to speculate what might have been the state of society in England at this time had protestant dissenters, never been; for before this could have happened, the institutions and spirit of the people must have been like those of Turkey and Spain.

CHAPTER II.

The oldest denomination of dissenters in Nottingham, of which we have any account, is the *Independent*; so called from their holding, as it is said in the 19th Article of the Church of England, "that every church is a congregation of faithful men, &c." perfectly independent of all foreign, civil or ecclesiastical authority in the government of their religious affairs. Such they maintain

were the first christian churches, until they were corrupted by worldly ambition. Their chief ministers were Dr. Owen, Dr. Chauncy, Mr. Howe, Mr. Philip Henry, and his son Matthew Henry, the commentator on the Bible.

The following historical and statistical account of the congregational or Independent church, in Castle-gate, Nottingham, has been kindly supplied to us by the Rev. R. Alliott, its pastor.

The first congregational church in Nottingham was formed during the protectorate of Oliver Cromwell, about the year 1655. After the restoration of Charles II. it was scattered by persecution and its pastor driven away, (probably Mr. Thomas Palmer an ejected minister, of whom we read that he was pastor of a church in Nottingham, and imprisoned in 1663, for preaching in conventicles), in consequence of which the people united with a church at Sutton-in-Ashfield, of which Mr. John James was the minister.

Mr. James was an eminently holy man, and possessed of considerable preaching talent, he is represented in the church book (from which the greater part of this account is taken) as having dwelt much in his discourses on the free grace of God in Christ, and as remarkable for the clearness with which, on gospel principles, he enforced a holy practice; many were converted through his instrumentality, who doubtless are now his joy and crown of rejoicing. He lived in troublous times, was much persecuted, and frequently imprisoned; in his imprisonment he manifested the spirit of Christ, frequently wrote letters of exhortation and encouragement to his flock, and was so undeviating in his adherence to the path of duty, that when offered release on condition that he should no more preach in the name of Jesus, he absolutely refused. After labouring for many years, the state of his health induced him, to the great grief of the church, to change the place of his abode, and he became the pastor of a congregation in Wapping, where he died in 1696, aged 70 years.

Mr. John Gibbs was chosen his successor, he was of an exceedingly amiable disposition, his conduct and conversation were exemplary, and in the discharge of his official duties, he was very laborious during his ministry, which, owing to an early death, continued only four years; the violence of persecution had however abated, and the church was permitted to assemble without interruption.

On the death of Mr. Gibbs, the spirit of persecution revived, the meetings were held in secret places during the darkness of the night, and fines, imprisonments, and distrainments, were for a considerable time the portion of many. During this period, the church was destitute of a pastor, and when not able to procure

ministerial services, as was often times the case, was edified by the pious exhortations of some of its members, and particularly of the then elder, Captain Wright, a man eminently devoted to God, and who suffered much for the sake of Christ.

In 1686, Mr. John Ryther was chosen minister, and in consequence of the distance of Nottingham from Sutton, the two churches now separated. He was the son of an excellent ejected minister, who is recorded to have been a man of strict piety, whom God wonderfully prospered in his work. Mr. Ryther continued with the church till his death in 1704; he very clearly preached the doctrine of justification by the imputed righteousness of Christ, received by faith, and laboured with great zeal and success; in 1699 he published a sermon from Exodus xxxii. 26, which was preached before the Society for the Reformation of Manners; during his ministry the meeting-house, in which the congregation to this day assemble, was built, the foundation stone was laid in May, 1689.

After Mr. Ryther's death, Mr. Richard Bateson was ordained to the pastoral office. Mr. Bateson's ministry appears to have been honoured of God, and to have given great satisfaction to the church, he continued in office till 1739, when a declining state of health induced him to lay aside public engagements. In 1728, it was deemed desirable to appoint an assistant to Mr. Bateson, and after fruitless applications to Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Philip Doddridge, and others, Mr. Floyd was chosen in the year 1730, he remained nearly two years, after which he became pastor of a church at Daventry, Northamptonshire, and in 1733, Mr. James Sloss, A.M., was appointed co-pastor with Mr. Bateson; Mr. Sloss was highly and universally respected for his learning and ability; he published several pieces, and amongst them an elaborate work on the doctrine of the "Trinity;" he continued in office nearly forty years, and till within a short time of his death, which took place suddenly on the 1st of May, 1772; a funeral sermon was preached on the 10th of the same month to a very crowded audience, by the Rev. Dr. Winter, of London, from 2 Timothy iv. 7. The newspapers of that period record his death in terms of high respect, and represent it as a loss to the poor and needy of every persuasion. It is remarkable, that Mr. Sloss was a Presbyterian minister of the church of Scotland, but it was stipulated when he became pastor, that he should attempt no alteration in the mode of church government.

After Mr. Bateson's resignation several ministers were chosen to assist Mr. Sloss; Mr. Gervas Wylde, afterwards of Birmingham,

remained seven years; Mr. Thomas Bingham continued five years, at the close of which he declined an invitation to become co-pastor, and accepted one from a church at Dedham, Mr. Porter and Mr. Walker followed, but very soon left.

In the year 1759, Mr. John Troughton Alliston was appointed co-pastor with Mr. Sloss; he was ordained in the following year, but in 1771 he resigned, in consequence of the divided state of the church, Mr. Joseph Popplewell was chosen assistant in 1764, but only remained three years. In 1770, he was ordained pastor of the church in Hare-court, London.

The Rev. Richard Plumbe, A.M., was elected pastor in March, 1772, and ordained April 16th, 1773, he was diligent and faithful in the discharge of his ministerial duties, was much beloved by his people, and gained the general respect of the town by his quiet and peaceable disposition. He was a man of reading, and is said to have been well versed in the ancient languages of Greece and Rome. He died after a short illness, on the 4th of August, 1791, in the 54th year of his age.

The Rev. Richard Alliott, son of the late Rev. Richard Alliott, of Coventry, was an exceedingly zealous and useful preacher of Christ, and died in the year 1769, at the early age of thirty. Mr. Alliott was chosen in July, 1794, and ordained April 8th, 1795. The Rev. Messrs. Kirkpatrick, of Sutton; Brewer, of Sheffield; Moody, of Warwick; George Burder, then of Coventry; Gill, of Market Harborough; and Calvert, of Chesterfield, (all of whom are now dead) were engaged on that occasion; at the request of the church, the ordination service was afterward published.

During Mr. Alliott's ministry, which has now continued forty-six years, the congregation has very considerably increased, and the church, which at the time of his settlement consisted only of forty-one members, now numbers about 330. In 1828, his son, Mr. Richard Alliott, was appointed assistant, and on the 6th of January, 1830, ordained co-pastor, when the charge to his son was delivered by Mr. Alliott. The other ministers engaged were the Rev. Messrs. Gawthorn, of Derby; Webb, of Leicester; Gilbert, of Nottingham; Percy, of Warwick; R. S. Mc All, of Manchester; Jarman, of Nottingham; and Roberts, of Melton.

The meeting-house in Castle-gate has been enlarged five different times, the first was about the middle of the last century, when the Presbyterian congregation on the High Pavement adopted Arian sentiments, in consequence of which many families withdrew, and joined the Independents in Castle-gate. The subsequent enlargements have taken place within the last forty years.

Several neighbouring churches in the county and on the bor-

ders of Derbyshire, were originally branches of this church, among which may be mentioned the churches at Ilkeston and Melbourne, in Derbyshire, and at Moor-green and Keyworth, in Nottinghamshire, and more recently one formed at Hyson-green, which is now under the pastoral care of Mr. Thomas Blount Burton.

It is to be observed, that although this church has existed nearly 200 years, and has had no written articles of faith, no material change has taken place either in the doctrines maintained, or in the mode of church government adopted, the former being calvinistic, and the latter strictly congregational.

May this church continue to be blessed with spiritual prosperity. The Lord our God be with us, as He has been with our fathers, let him not leave us, nor forsake us !

The chapel which stands near the bottom of Castle-gate, (as has been before stated) has been several times altered and enlarged, so that it will now seat 1,200 people, and is generally well filled. In 1826 it was thoroughly repaired and enriched with a good organ. The building stands in the parish of St. Nicholas, but the large burial-ground in front, is in the parish of St. Peter. The congregation, which is very wealthy and respectable, supports large Sabbath-schools, and maintains a benevolent fund for the relief of the poor, beside a large library for the Sunday-school, &c.

There are eight deacons, viz.—Samuel Thurman, elected 1822; Thomas Cullen, 1828; Richard Preston, 1828; Richard Morley, 1828; James Wright, 1832; John Theaker, 1832; Thomas Knight, 1832. They have also a Sabbath-school Society, Tract Society, Missionary Association, Dorcas Society, and Teachers' Dorcas Society.

The Unitarian Chapel, which stands in a court on the High Pavement, was erected soon after the passing of the Toleration Act. The excellent Whitlock and Reynolds, formerly ministers of St. Mary's, were the founders of the church, in 1662, about seven years after the founding of the Independent church. The congregation were Presbyterians formerly, and the celebrated Dr. Doddridge was a candidate for the pulpit, which was vacant when he was a young man, before he settled at Northampton. The members of this church, even in its infancy, embraced some of the first families in the town; amongst whom were the Earls of Meath, Clare, and Kingstone; the Pierreponts, Plumptres, Sherwins, &c., and Sir John Musters, of Colwick Hall, was a particular friend to them, and very humanely sheltered their persecuted ministers for six months, at Colwick Hall, till the 'Five Mile Act,' drove them from thence, to the house of a gentleman named Por-

ter, of Bingham. The ministers used to meet their flock in the dead of night, in one of the cellars under Vout Hall, at the top of Drury-hill; but the first place in which they assembled after the 'Toleration Act.' was in a part of the mansion, at that time the property and residence of the Brabazon family, Earls of Meath, north-east corner of Peter-gate, and from that circumstance the place was called "Little St. Mary's" many years afterwards. When the chapel on the High-pavement was completed, the congregation, which was numerous, removed thither, where it has continued to the present day. The chapel was new roofed, the floor flued, the walls stuccoed, &c. in 1806; a neat organ was added in 1838, and the place is well lighted with gas; it will seat 800 persons. The Rev. W. Reynolds, A.M., died 9th Feb. 1697, aged 73 years, and the Rev. W. Whitlock, A.M., died 1708, aged 83, and lies buried in the chancel of St. Mary's church. He was succeeded by his son, the Rev. John Whitlock, who also preached his father's funeral sermon. Dr. Samuel Eaton, a presbyterian, was pastor in 1750; George Walker, a man of great erudition, was minister in 1798. He was succeeded by James Taylor, who had Joseph Hutton for his assistant; the Rev. Benjamin Carpenter is the present minister. This was formerly a Presbyterian church, which differs from the Independents only in church government, which is not independent, but denominational, the chief government of all the churches residing in the elders of the Presbytery; the model from which John Wesley took his conference. This connexion of churches may take the form of an establishment, and is so in Scotland at this time. But independency is not a connexion, nor, properly speaking, can it be called a *denomination*, and therefore it is not subject to any power that can attempt to change its principles, and is purposely incapable of ever being an establishment.

We are well aware the church on the High-pavement is not now Presbyterian, but congregational; and the doctrines that have for some years been preached are not those which from its foundation for ages afterwards were taught, but the doctrines are the same as those disseminated by Faustus Socinus, a native of Poland, who died in 1604. This doctrine is chiefly distinguished by a few negatives; not admitting a trinity of persons in the unity of the Godhead, the natural depravity of man, the deity or atonement of Christ, and the personality of the Holy Spirit. The psalms and hymns of Dr. Watts formerly were used in their worship, but were removed seven years ago, to make room for a selection introduced by the present minister. There are large sabbath schools, and a charity day school connected with this

church, the congregation is large and wealthy, and very respectable. Their chief ministers were Dr. Bates, Dr. Calamy, Mr. Baxter, Mr. Flavel, and Mr. Marshall.

JAMES'S CHARITY.

Joseph James, by his will, bearing date 11th of October, 1715, and proved at York in 1716, gave his two closes lying in Basford, in the county of Nottingham, called Daybrook-close and Brownhill-close, and his house and land in Ashover, in the county of Derby, to Benjamin Green, James Huthwaite, John Huthwaite, Samuel Clarke, and Matthew Hancock, all of Nottingham, and his heirs, on trust, to pay out of the rents £3 yearly for ever, towards the maintenance of one or more able and pious Protestant Presbyterian ministers residing in Nottingham or elsewhere, as the major part of them should seem meet; and to dispose of the rest of the rents and profits of the said premises yearly among such poor and indigent people, as the major part of them should think real objects of charity. And he directed, that when two of the trustees should die, the three survivors should appoint two others, to be trustees with them, and should convey the premises accordingly.

The last appointment of trustees of this charity was made by indentures of lease and release, bearing date 6th and 7th February, 1824, whereby Henry Enfield, Alfred Lowe, and Joseph Stubbins, as the surviving trustees, appointed Thomas Carpenter Smith, and Thomas Fellows, to be trustees in the room of John Stone and John Fellows, deceased, and conveyed to them the above-mentioned two closes in Basford, or the allotments made in lieu thereof, and the above-mentioned house and land in Ashover, and two parcels of land on the common, lately inclosed in Ashover, one containing 1R. 36P., and the other containing 2A. 2R. 20P., both of which were allotted to the trustees by the Commissioners, under an act passed in 19th Geo III. for dividing and enclosing the commons and waste grounds of the manor of Ashover, in lieu of his commons belonging to the said messuage and lands. All these trustees are now living.

The property of the charity consists of:—

1. A parcel of land in Broxtow field, in the parish of Basford, containing 6A. 2R. 34P. in the occupation of Samuel Hall, as yearly tenant, at a fair rent of £15 per annum, being an allotment made on the Basford inclosure in lieu of the lands called Daybrook close and Brownhill close mentioned in the donor's will.

2. A cottage divided into two tenements, 3A. 3R. 4P. of old inclosure, and 3A. 0R. 16P. of new inclosure, in the parish of Ash-

over, in the county of Derby, in the occupation of George Wood and John Tomlinson, as yearly tenants, at a fair rent of £5 per annum, to which amount it was raised from £4 in January, 1828, the new rent commencing from Michaelmas, 1827. Nearly the whole of the land at Ashover belonging to this charity is rocky and barren. The cottage is in fair repair.

The trustees meet annually in January, and distribute the rents due for the year ending at the Michaelmas preceding. At the last meeting on the 10th January, 1828, the amount of rents being 19*l*, was thus disposed of: To two Dissenting Ministers of Nottingham £1 10*s*. each, and the residue in sums varying from £2 to 10*s*. among sixteen poor persons, most of whom were females, and all, with one exception, residing in Nottingham. Each trustee recommends such persons as he considers proper objects, and the same individuals very frequently continue to partake of the charity from year to year. The accounts and the names of the persons to whom the charity is distributed, are entered in a book, and signed by the trustees.

In 1817, a sum of £8 12*s*., and in 1824, a sum of the same amount, were paid for deeds, for the appointment of new trustees. For the last five years the meetings for the disposal of the rents have been annual, but the previous distributions appear to have been made once in two or three years.^(a)

THE PARTICULAR BAPTISTS are perhaps a more ancient denomination than the Independents; but unfortunately the records of their early history are lost. On few other denominations has the hand of persecution pressed so heavily as on this. Not using *pedo-baptism*; they were denied the right of christian burial in consecrated ground, and many of them were buried in their own private gardens, &c. Therefore, whenever a church of this denomination was founded, they generally secured to themselves a place of sepulture, before they could even erect a chapel. Hence they purchased for themselves this necessary convenience, a *burial ground*, on the west side of Mount-street, long before they erected their chapel in Park-street, now occupied by the Scotch Baptists. This chapel, which is situated on the west of Collin's hospitals, was erected so early as 1724, and is 65 feet by 27, the third dissenting chapel erected in the town.

A layman was minister of this church in 1750. Under the ministry of the Rev. John Jarman, a gentleman of very eminent talents, learning, and piety, the church greatly increased, and

(a) See Commissioners' Report, p. 458.

after 12 years of his ministry had expired, it was found necessary to have a much larger place than the one in Park-street, and the large and handsome chapel in George-street was erected by them in 1815. The pulpit, which has a sounding board over it, is very handsome, formed of Spanish mahogany, and was the gift of one of the members. Behind the chapel is a large vestry, in which the week-day lecture and the church meetings are held. The entire cost of the building, including the site, and two spacious rooms for the sabbath schools, was £6000. The chapel is of brick, has a gallery, is neatly pewed, and will seat 1000 people. The congregation is one of the largest and wealthiest in the town. On the death of Mr. Jarman in 1830, the Rev. James Edwards, son-in-law of the late celebrated Dr. Steadman, from Bradford college, was chosen minister. The form of their church government is strictly congregational, and their doctrinal views like the Independents, same as the Reformed Church of England and Scotland, misnamed Calvinistic. Their chief ministers were Dr. Veil, Mr. Keach, Mr. Stennet, and the famous John Bunyan. The deacons are Mr. James Lomax, Mr. Daniel Parley, Mr. Henry Frearson, Mr. John Cooke, Mr. William Vickers, Mr. Absalom Barnett, Mr. W. C. Lock.

THE FRIENDS' CHAPEL, situate in Spaniel-row, was erected 1737, and is a neat building, and cost originally £337 1s. 7d. but they were formed into a church here in the days of their founder, George Fox, who preached in this town several times, and was imprisoned in the town goal, 1649. His appearance was that of a puritan, dressed in the plainest garb, his entire suit was *leather*. John Reckless, one of the sheriffs, who was a kind man and disapproved of persecution, had compassion on the captive stranger, and removed his confinement from prison to his own house, and treated him with civility and respect, and ultimately he became a convert to the doctrine, and afterwards one of its preachers. They have two burial grounds, one at the N. E. corner of Castle-terrace, and a *new* one, north side of Park-street. The form of church government among them was strictly independent, and their doctrinal views, though different in some minor points, yet in the great principles of truth, are like most other denominations of Dissenters, strictly evangelical. They are a wealthy and very influential body of christians, most catholic in spirit; universal advocates of general education, uncompromising enemies to war; and to them as the unflinching and successful advocates and maintainers of civil and religious liberty, every other denomination must yield the palm. To them the celebrated author of the Pilgrim's Progress owed his restoration to liberty after an incar-

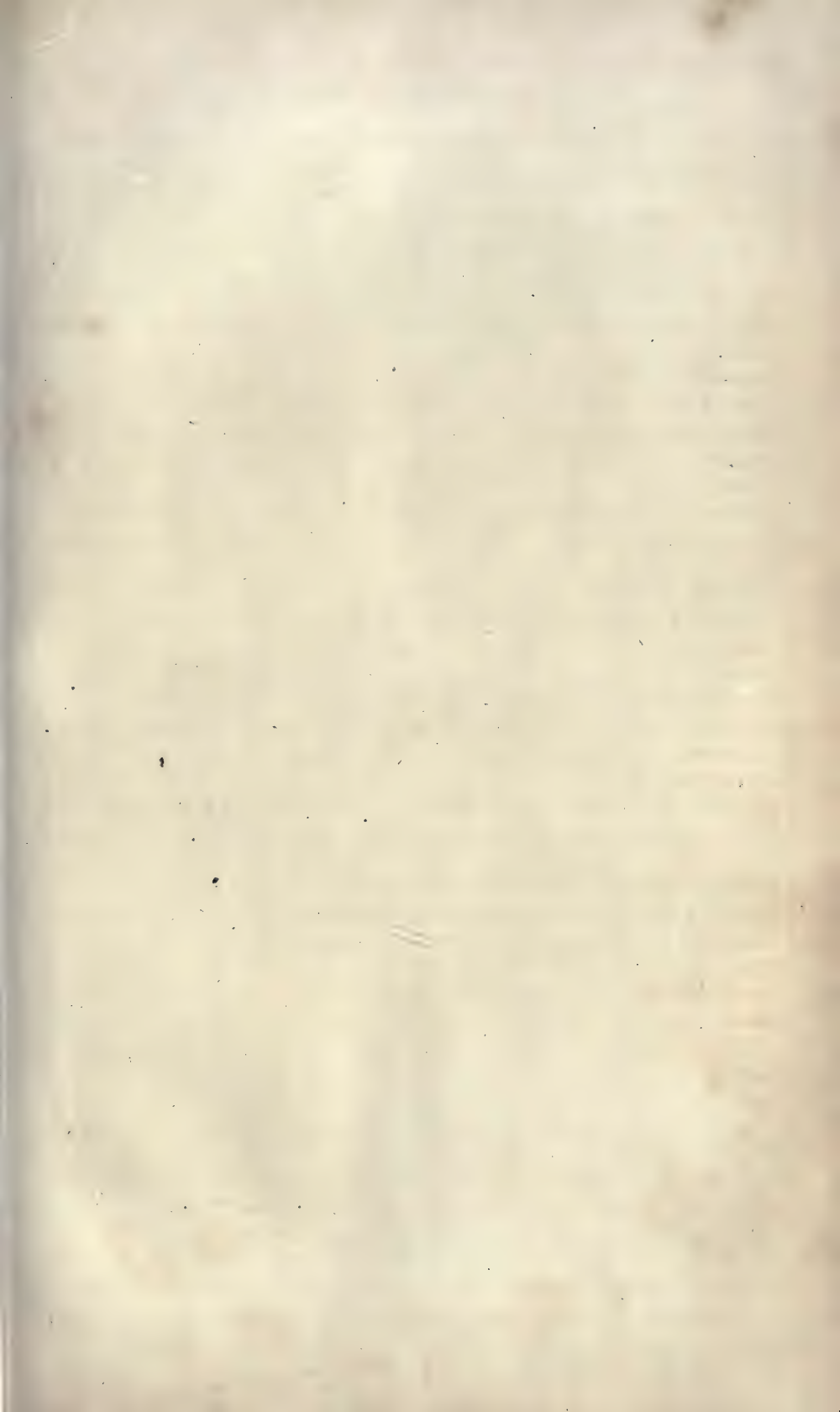
ceration of 13 years in Bedford goal; their chief leaders were William Penn and Robert Barclay. They have a numerous Sabbath-school, from seven to nine in the morning, when writing is taught; and to every public charity they are contributors.

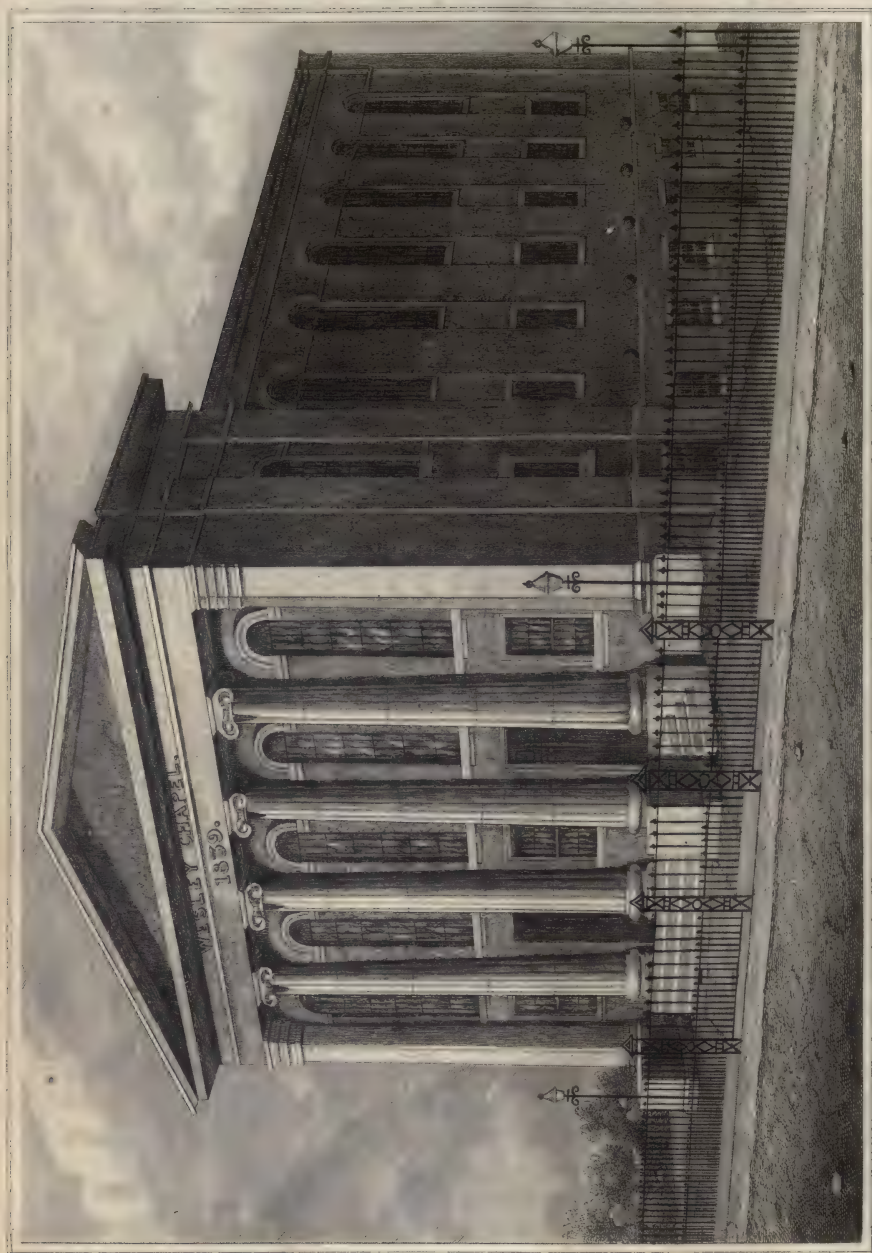
Sion Chapel, Halifax-place, was built in 1761, by a party from the High Pavement Chapel, and was the fifth erected in the town, it is 57 ft. 6 in. by 30 ft. 4 in. After the party re-united with the mother church, the chapel was rented by the Calvinistic Methodists, Mr. Crockford was pastor. It was in the hands of the Independents, 1807, Mr. John Bryan, pastor, under whom the congregation so much increased, that it was found necessary to erect a larger, which has been done on a site of ground given for the purpose by Mr. Samuel Bean, one of its deacons, at the north end of Fletcher-gate, in 1819. Messrs. Bryan, Jacks, Strutt, Broad, and Southall, have successively been ministers here; at this time they have no stated pastor. Deacons, Mr. Newton, Mr. Barratt, Mr. Smails, and Mr. Spurr.

1762. The Tabernacle was erected by the Wesleyans on a piece of ground between Milton-street and Mount East-street. It was erected by John Nixon, and cost £128 2s. 7d. Mr. Wesley preached in Nottingham several times at the old Malt-cross, in the Market-place; 1753 and 1755, are referred to in his journal. A few poor, but pious people joined his standard; their first place of meeting was at the house of a man named James, in Pelham-street, and the first preacher was Mr. Lee, a tailor. Their next place of meeting was at the house of Matthew Bagshaw, in Narrow-marsh, on the west side of Crosland's-yard. This was converted into a meeting-house by making an aperture in the chamber floor, so that the voice of the preacher might be heard above as well as below at the same time. This house is now occupied by George Phillips, locksmith, a member of the connexion. Soon after this, their place of meeting was in a large upper room on the site where Sion chapel now stands. From hence they removed to the Octagon tabernacle, as we have said.

1782. This small place was disposed of to the General Baptists, and Hockley chapel was erected, it is a neat building, 52 ft. 9 in. by 51 ft. 2 in.

1798. The Wesleyans erected, chiefly through the zeal and liberality of Mr. Thomas Tatham, grocer, Middle-pavement, the spacious and beautiful chapel in Halifax-place, 84 ft. 4-in. by 52 ft. 10-in., which will seat 1600 persons. The Wesleyans have also a small chapel in St. Anne's-street, built by them in 1824, this is used in the week days, as an infants' school. But "Wesley Chapel," an engraving of which we have given, is the largest in the





W. B. B. B.

WESLEY CHAPEL, NOTTINGHAM.

W. B. B. B.

town. The site on which this splendid building stands, was a grass plat and garden, extending from Broad-street to Beck-lane, in front of the mansion of C. L. Morley, Alderman, but now the property and residence of Alderman George Carey, a member of the Wesleyan connexion.

The foundation stone of this edifice was laid on Monday, 29th Oct. 1838, by Wm. Herbert, Esq. and Alderman G. Carey; a brass plate bears the name of the chapel, and the names of the ministers travelling the circuit, viz.—J. Cusworth, J. Methley, H. D. Lowe, J. C. Pengelly, R. M. Willcox. Trustees:—S. Biddulph, W. Herbert, G. Carey, H. Carey, J. F. Bottom, J. Butler, W. James, B. Holmes, J. Furley, J. H. Wardle, S. Sansom, W. Musham, T. Peet. S. S. Rawlinson, Architect; C. H. Clarke, Solicitor.

The front elevation is of Grecian architecture, and is decorated with four fluted columns, 4 ft. 4 in. in diameter, and 36 ft. high, supporting an entablature, after the simple and chaste example of the Ionic Temple on the southern bank of the Athenian river Ilissus, with a suitable antae at the coins; the whole being surmounted and finished by a handsome pediment of the entire breadth of the building. The principal entrances are bold doorways, in the intercolumniations, which open into a *loggia*, 64 ft. by 13, in which are the stairs leading into the galleries. The plan of the chapel is a parallelogram, of 97 ft. 8 in. by 64, and the galleries extend round the walls with semicircular ends, the front pews projecting three feet over the columns, which are of cast iron, and enriched with capitals. Immediately facing the entrance is the organ, built by Mr. Ward, of York. The pulpit, elevated on four pillars, is made of mahogany, elegantly finished, and in front of that is the communion table, of the same rich material and finish, and railed in. The ceiling is formed into one large panel, with enriched cornices, and a *Guilloch frette*, which is perforated for the purpose of ventilation. In the centre is a *patera*, upwards of 15 ft in diameter, of very highly relieved enrichment, designed by Mr. Lonsdale, the dove with the olive branch is a masterpiece. The chapel will seat 1927 people; underneath it are large school rooms and vestries. As a whole it is unquestionably one of the most complete and splendid modern fabrics of the kind to be seen in any part of the country, and reflects very great credit on the ingenious architect. £1286. 5s. 10½d. was collected at the opening, 20th June, 1839, and the following Sunday. The cost of the building, &c. was upwards of £9,000.

The General Baptists are a denomination like the Wesleyans, in doctrinal sentiment, commonly called Arminian, but the tenets

in which they differ from their Calvinistic brethren, are so unimportant in their practical operation, and so well understood by each other, that denominational distinctions are rarely admitted in our happier days, to abate the feelings of respect in which they hold each other, or disturb the holier operations of christian and fraternal love. They belong to the class of *Independents*, being congregational in church government, though sometimes called a *connexion*, it is not in the same sense as the Methodists. This denomination first appeared in Nottingham about the same time as the Wesleyans, and their place of meeting was a house in Coalpit-lane. They purchased the Wesleyan Tabernacle, at the time that body removed to their new chapel, in Hockley, and continued to increase till 1799, when they erected a commodious chapel, at the lower end of Plumptre-place, having a spacious burial ground in front; Rev. Robert Smith was some time the pastor, and was succeeded by the present minister, the Rev. W. Pickering, who had joined with him, in 1830, the Rev. H. Hunter. This church is numerous, consisting of 650 members; the chapel has lately been much enlarged, and will now seat 1400 persons. The following persons are the present deacons:—Mr. T. Roberts, Mr. A. Goodliffe, Mr. Carter Pegg, Mr. Francis Hilton, Mr. Wm. Stevenson, Mr. G. Kerry.

In 1801 was erected the Independent Chapel in Mary-gate; it is 41 feet 9 inches, by 36. In their ideas of a ministry they somewhat resemble the Scotch Baptists, but their theological sentiments are the same as the great protestant body; and though not numerous, are a wealthy people, and careful of their poor.

1804. A chapel was built in Broad-lane Paddock, for the church and congregation of Mr. Craddock, after they left Zion Chapel, Halifax-place, but it was sold for debt four years afterwards to the Universalists, but they held it only for a short time, after which it was converted into a National School, and so remains. A small Independent Chapel was erected in Plumptre-street, and is under the pastoral care of Mr. Chamberlain, of Leicester; they are understood to be very high in religious sentiment. Another small Independent Chapel was erected in Robin Hood's Yard, but it is now employed by the minister of St. Paul's, Mr. Armstrong, as a week-night lecture room.

1816. This year was erected the new spacious chapel in Parliament-street, belonging to the Kilhamites, or New Connexion of Methodists, who are a very flourishing body, and differ in nothing from the Wesleyans, except in church government.

1817. The Independent Chapel in Barker-gate was erected through the instrumentality of Mr. Butcher. He was a retired

tradesman of Nottingham, and preached without any emolument, the congregation attending on his ministry was generally poor, and when through advanced age he became unable any longer to supply the pulpit, the congregation was incapacitated to support a ministry, because of the pressure of the undischarged debt, which was £900.; lent by different gentlemen, in shares of £100. each, at five per cent. interest, with the understanding that they should have security of the whole estate till all the principle was paid off. Mr. Butcher, failing in his object of liquidating the debt, its incumbrance was bequeathed to his successors, Messrs. Charles Jones, of Highbury, and James Orange, and the chapel not being in public trust, no successful effort could be made to remove it, for none would give his money to a chapel which was private property, and as there was no chance of the unassisted congregation doing it themselves, the chapel was placed in a hopeless condition. Sacrifices of no ordinary character were made to save the place, but it could not be done; the lessees saw it, and did not therefore choose to abate or alter their just claim, and took it into their own hands, 1832, and ultimately in 1839, sold it to a denomination of Baptists, calling themselves "New Testament Disciples," for £824.; and they have a very good congregation, chiefly of poor people, but Messrs. Jonathan Hine and James Wallis, the elders, are men of wealth, and as they have no ministry to pay for, it is more than probable they will be the means of doing much good in that part of the town. These gentlemen have made great improvements in the interior, and that which was always a neat, is now really a handsome place.

1818. The General Baptists erected another chapel in Broad-street, and Mr. Robert Smith, formerly of Plumptre-place Chapel, became the minister, and left here a peaceful thriving church, at the time of his death, in 1828.

1823. The Primitive Methodists, like the New Connexion, sprung from the Wesleyans, from whom they only differ in some minor points of church government; they had been for some few years preaching in a room in Broad Marsh, and being much increased, this year built themselves a large chapel in Canaan-street, a low and very much neglected part of the town, and since then they have bought Hockley Chapel of the Old Methodists, at the time Wesley Chapel was opened. They are a flourishing body of christians.

1823. This year also the Independents built a large handsome chapel in St. James's-street, which will seat 800, and cost, including school rooms, &c. £5,500. The congregation is numerous and respectable. The Rev. John Wild is the present minister,

Messrs. J. Ward, S. Barber, J. Harrison, and W. Dodson, are the deacons.

1827. The present Roman Catholic Chapel was erected this year in George-street, making the fourth place of worship in this street. It is 84 feet in length, 41 in breadth, and 31 in height. It is a substantial and well finished edifice, with a handsome stone front in the Doric order, having a Jerusalem cross in the centre of the pediment, and has an appearance of the most chaste simplicity; it is dedicated to St. John the evangelist. The organ, which was built by Parsons, of London, is a very fine instrument. The Rev. Robert William Willson is the Priest. The Catholics were subject to severe persecutions after the Reformation, and met in secret for the purpose of celebrating the mass, for many years. A house in Postern-place, having a door opening on Drury-hill, was one of their places of meeting. Another house in Broad Marsh, now the Black's-head Inn, at that time the property of the Willoughby's, was also a place in which they secretly met for worship, and as persecution became less rigorous, they assembled more publicly in a large room at "Aspley Hall." The Clifton family were long Catholics, for we find a paragraph in the Nottingham *Mercurie*, Nov. 11th, 1715, dated 3rd. "The Deputy Lieutenant having met several times to consult the peace of the county, has caused the following gentlemen, who are Roman Catholics, to be put in confinement here, viz., Sir Gervas Clifton and his son; the Hon. Bellasis, Esq., — Evers, Esq. and his son, — Moore, Esq. of Kitlington, — Markham, Esq., — Eyre, Esq., Dr. Peat, and Mr. Pegg, Attorney, with four yeomen." Before the erection of the present chapel, they had for some years met for worship in an obscure room in King's-place, now converted into a school room. The congregation is large and respectable, and we understand the erection of a second chapel in Nottingham is contemplated by them.

1828. Was erected the Independent Chapel in Friar-lane, Mr. Patterson, Park, Architect, now Patterson and Hine, St. James's-st. Its plan is a parallelogram of 63 feet 6 in., by 43 feet; height 48 feet; and will seat 800. The approach to this most handsome building is out of Friar-lane, through a pair of iron gates leading into a small grass plat in front, through which is a broad pavement of flags, reaching to the chapel doors. It is in style an English-Gothic; but this is divided into three kinds: 1st, the *Lancet*, or early English-Gothic; 2nd, the *Decorated*; 3rd, the *Perpendicular*, see page 506. To the first of these it is very evident this chapel belongs; but as the windows are not single, tall, and narrow, like those in Salisbury Cathedral, such as are also

seen in Sneinton new Church, but grouped in two or three, within a single external arch, as seen in the south transept of York Cathedral, founded 1227, they show it belongs to the *second division* of early English architecture. A beautiful simplicity pervades this erection, the large window in the centre of five lights, and the two lofty towers, one at either corner in the front, which is stuccoed, give the building an appearance of beauty and strength, and at the same time bespeak its ecclesiastical design, and invest it with a grandeur which belongs to a Cathedral. The more this building is contemplated, the more it charms; so perfect a knowledge of the art, so judicious an adherence to the rules of proportion, as is here exhibited, is too happy a hit, even by first rate architects, ever to become common. It is an *original production*, of a highly cultivated taste; is a copy of none, but a pattern for all; its erection forms a new era in chapel building, where it may be judged best to adopt the Gothic style, which is originally and exclusively ecclesiastical, and shows how gravity, simplicity, and beauty may be blended in a small compass, and at a small expense, in building a temple for God.

The two octagon towers are 52 feet high, and 10 feet 8 inches in diameter, in which are small windows, which are as useful as ornamental; for in each tower is a winding staircase, leading to the gallery for the congregation, and still higher to narrow galleries on each side, for the accommodation of the Sunday scholars, and will contain about 600 children, so that they are not grouped in a place where they can neither see nor hear the minister; nor are they at all mixed with, so as to be a disturbance to the congregation. The centre part of the stairs in both towers is hollow, one is a ventilator for catacombs, and the other the chimney of the furnace that warms the chapel. From these galleries are suspended large French lamps, with ground glass shades, to light the lower galleries, and from these again are suspended other lamps of the same kind, to light the lower part of the chapel, and have a very *genteel* appearance. The pulpit is supported by four columns, and the space between each forms a Gothic arch. In the front is the clerk's desk, and here the table is fixed for distributing the elements of the Lord's supper. Behind the pulpit is a large room, having a large three light gothic window of stained glass; the church meetings, and the week-night lectures, are held here. This, on extraordinary occasions, by withdrawing a curtain from before a large arch in the partition wall, communicates with the chapel, and then that part of the congregation can both see and hear the minister. The ceiling is one of the most remarkable that s any where to be seen, having the appearance of being plastered

close to the slates, for neither the beams, king-posts, &c. are seen. The whole is divided by ribs, into square panels, with bosses at the intersections, the pulpit and gallery front painted oak, are ornamented with three centred arch topped panels; indeed its style is not departed from in the least instance, to make way for meretricious ornament. The windows, pulpit, gallery, ceiling, every department, is one unbroken series of *panels*; a careful uniformity of beauty and simplicity prevails throughout, and as far as a work of man can deserve the name, it may be called a *perfect chapel*.

Underneath it are catacombs for the reception of 500 dead bodies, in one of which, as soon as a coffin is deposited, the receptacle is covered over with a large flag stone, from *Yorkshire*, and made air tight by cement, and there is a constant draught through the place, which is whitewashed, and kept exceedingly clean; price of a single interment, £3 3 0.

The Rev. Joseph Gilbert, is pastor, and Messrs. Jonathan Dunn, Thomas Herbert, Edward Damant, and Isaac Packer, the deacons.

1839. This year was built the Wesleyan Methodist Association Chapel, Kent-street, it is 12 ft. by 14 and will contain 400 people. It cost £900. The Rev. Charles Edwards is the Minister.

The **JEWS' SYNAGOGUE** is in Lower Parliament-street, but they had one much earlier in this town than their present one. It is generally supposed Jews were introduced into England by William the Conqueror, but they were here long before that time, for in a charter of Witglaff, king of Mercia, A.D. 833, the Monks of Croyland are confirmed, not only in possession of all the lands given by the previous kings of Mercia, and all their possessions whatever, whether they were originally bestowed on them by Christians or Jews.^(a) In those days, Christians were forbid to be present at the Jewish feasts. ^(b) Jews probably lived in England soon after the destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans; for a Roman brick, found in digging the foundation of a house in London, is said to have had a bass relief, representing Sampson driving foxes into a field of corn; and in Leicester, was built by the Romans, Jewry-wall. William Rufus greatly favoured the Jews, and they had considerable property then in England; but wherever they took up their abode, a certain locality was prescribed for their residence, out of which they were forbidden to lodge, and whenever one of them died, they were not allowed to inter, save in one place, in the

(a) Dr. Tovey's "*Anglia Judaica*," Oxford, 1738.

(b) "*Canonical Excerptions*," published by Egbricht, Archbishop of York, A. D. 740.

kingdom, and that place is now the centre of the metropolis, and still called *Jewin-street*. In Nottingham there was a Jewin-street, called *Jew-lane*, now St. Nicholas-street, here formerly were none but houses of Jews, and in this street they had their first synagogue. We have the most indisputable evidence that Jews settled here very early. For in the third year of Edward I. the statute *de Judaismo* was passed prohibiting usury, and there was a general massacre of them in these parts in 1279, this was but a prelude to their final banishment, in the 18th year of his reign, 1290, when this king seized upon all the real estates of the Jews in the kingdom, and then banished the whole community for ever. By an exemplification of the king's ancient possession in Nottingham, out of the Pipe Office, it appears there were several houses of the Jews as also a synagogue in Nottingham until the 20th year of Edward I., when the king granted the same to Hugh Putrell, of Thurmanton, and his heirs for ever, on their paying annually to his majesty, on Michaelmas day, by the hands of the bailiffs of Nottingham, one *penny*.

The Jews did not return to this kingdom till Oliver Cromwell brought a company of them to England from Ostend, and allowed them to build a synagogue; they were afterwards much encouraged in the reign of Charles II. David Solomons, from Russia, now living on Mansfield-road, describes himself as the first Jew who took up a permanent residence in this town since their restoration. There are seven families of Jews resident in Nottingham at this time. A very learned Jew, Mordecai Marshall, eldest son of the High Priest in Warsaw, now a Polish Exile, is their present Rabbi.

The Jew's burial-ground at the top of Sherwood-street, was given to David Solomons and sixteen others, in trust, for the purpose of the sepulture of persons of the Jew's persuasion by the corporation, C. L. Morley, Esq., Mayor, 1824. It has since been walled round, and a small building erected on it for the purpose of watching the corpse of the dead, (according to the Jew's custom of watching eight days after each interment,) at an expense of about £100, which was collected from the public at the time. The burial-ground contains 200 square yards, and is held on a lease of 999 years, of a penny per yard, per annum.

CHAPTER III.

HANLEY'S ALMSHOUSE. By indenture, bearing date 1646, between Henry Hanley, of Bramcote, Esq. of the one part, and Francis Pierrepont, Gervase Pigott, Edward Ayscough, Robert Hardy, alias Hardinge, Robert Somersall, Walter Edge, John Mason, John Foxcroft, Lawrence Palmer, and James Brecknock, of the other part (as appears from an old copy thereof produced to us by the parish officers of St. Peter's, Nottingham) the said Henry Hanley, for the better assurance of a rent charge for ever, to issue out of his lands and tenements thereafter mentioned, to the charitable uses thereby declared, and for the manifestations of the affection which he bore to the town and county of Nottingham, his native county, granted to the said parties of the second part, and their heirs and assigns equally, without any survivorship, a yearly rent of £120, to issue out of his manor or capital messuage situate in Bramcote, and all his messuages, lands, tenements, &c., situate within the town, fields, territories, liberties, and precincts of Bramcote, and in Chilwell, or Autenborough, in the county of Nottingham. The said lands containing, by estimation 48 acres, or thereabouts, on trust, for the following purposes, viz.: from the death of him the said Henry Hanley, as for the sum of £20, part thereof to the use of some pious and orthodox minister or ministers, to preach a lecture in Nottingham, on every Wednesday, in the forenoon, in the parish church of St. Mary; and if it should happen, that the said Henry Hanley should die without issue of his body, or leaving issue, that issue should die without issue, then as to £20, part of the said yearly rent of £120, to the use of some able, pious, and orthodox minister, to preach a sermon or lecture weekly, on Thursday, in the forenoon, in the parish church of St. Peter, Nottingham, and as to £40, other part of the said rent of £120, to the use of 12 poor people, which should be from time to time elected forth of all or any of the parishes in the town of Nottingham, or elsewhere, yearly, for ever, to be equally distributed amongst them, to be placed in some bedehouse which he had pleased, or should thereafter please to appoint, by writing under his hand, or by his will, to be erected and founded for that purpose within the parish of St. Nicholas, Nottingham, or elsewhere, and it was declared, that the aforesaid ministers, and the said 12 poor people, should from time to time be nominated, elected, and authorised by the said Francis Pierrepont, and the other parties of the second part, the mayor of Nottingham, and the heir or owner of

the said premises, or the major part of them ; and as to £20, other part of the said yearly rent of £120, to the use and maintenance of the most aged, impotent, and poorest people of the town of Nottingham, to be indifferently distributed among them, with the advice of the mayor and aldermen, the minister and churchwardens of the several parishes in Nottingham, or the major part of them, whereof some should be of every parish, the said sum to be given to the said poor in the chief market street of the said town, after public notice given to the said inhabitants ; and as to £20, other part of the said rent of £120, to the following uses, viz. :—to the use and maintenance of the poor of the town of Bramcote, £5 ; of Wilford, £5. ; of Beeston, 20s. ; of Chilwell, 20s. ; of Attenborough and (a) * * * * 20s. ; of Stapleford, 20s. ; of Trowell, 20s. ; and of Wollaton, 20s. ; such several sums to be paid to the ministers and churchwardens of the respective towns ; and as to £4. residue of the last mentioned sum of £20. to the use and maintenance of the prisoners in any of his majesty's goals or prisons in the said county of Nottingham, to be equally distributed amongst them, and to be paid to the Sheriff of the said county, or his deputy ; and a power was thereby given to the said parties of the second part, their heirs and assigns, jointly or severally, in case the said rent of £120. should be in arrear 20 days, to distrain for the same on the said manor, messuage, lands, &c., and a power was reserved to the said Henry Hanley, during his life, by writing, or by his will, to alter and revoke any part, or all of the said uses, and to appoint any part of the said rent to any other uses, and also to make void the indenture.

The said Henry Hanley, by his will, bearing date 1st May, 1650, reciting that he had by his deed, bearing date 3rd October, 22nd Charles I., (being the deed above abstracted,) granted the above-mentioned yearly rent of £120., of which £40. per annum, was declared to be for the use of two weekly lectures, and £20. per annum was declared to be for the use of the most aged, impotent and poorest people of Nottingham ; also reciting the power reserved to him in that deed of revoking any of the said uses, and appointing any part of the said rents to other uses, declared and appointed there should be only one of the said weekly lectures in the town of Nottingham, to be on a Wednesday, in either of the churches there, as his heir and executors should appoint, and that one of the said sums of £20. should be paid yearly for the same, and as to the other £20. and also the sum of £20. declared to be for

(a) In the copy of the deed produced, a blank is here left, but in an inscription on the front of the almshouse, "Toton" is inserted.

the use of the most aged and impotent and poorest people of Nottingham, he appointed that both the same should be taken off, and should not be paid as by the said deed was declared, but that one of them should go towards the payment of an annuity to his kinswoman, Mary Bray, and that the other should be paid yearly for the maintenance of a preacher or minister, that should be resident at Bramcote, so long as he should preach or be resident there, and if he, the testator, should die without issue, he gave all his houses, lands, &c. in Bramcote, which had been purchased of John * * Esq., and Robert * * * Yeoman, to his executors, to be sold, and the monies thereby raised to be disposed of by them; first to purchase for ever some convenient place within the parish of St. Nicholas, or elsewhere in Nottingham, as they should think most convenient, and thereon to erect an almshouse to be continued for ever, in repair convenient, at the charge of the said town of Nottingham, for the habitations of 12 poor people whom he had appointed to be elected, and to have yearly allowance in such manner as was declared by his said deed, and he declared that if his charitable uses, appointed by his will, or by his said deed, should be obstructed, hindered, or misemployed, for the space of three years, by the persons intrusted with the same, then the same should cease and determine as if the same had never been appointed.

The two annual sums of £20. granted by the deed of 1646, to provide for two weekly lectures in the churches of St. Mary and St. Peter, Nottingham, were thus, by Mr. Hanley's will, reduced to one, and a payment of £20. per annum was for many years made to a clergyman for preaching a weekly lecture in that town. In "Deering's History of Nottingham," published in 1751, it is stated that this lecture was then preached every Wednesday, by the Vicar of St. Mary's and the Rector of St. Nicholas, alternately, but we are informed it was discontinued about 50 years ago, in consequence of the refusal of the then Vicar of St. Mary's to permit a lecturer, who had been nominated in the manner directed by the donor, to preach in that church. Under the last clause therefore of Mr. Hanley's will, it appears that after three years discontinuance, this annual sum of £20. became no longer payable. The donation of £20. per annum to the poor of the town of Nottingham, mentioned in the deed, was also revoked by the will.

The other charitable payments directed by the donor, viz. £40. per annum, for 12 poor people in an almshouse, which was to be erected in Nottingham; £16. for the poor of various parishes in Nottinghamshire, and £4. for poor prisoners, are now paid by John Sherwin Sherwin, Esq., as the owner of the property charged therewith.

The almshouse which was erected in pursuance of the donor's directions, is situate in Stoney-street, in the parish of St. Mary, Nottingham, it consists of twelve small tenements, all on the ground floor, with a garden behind, containing about a quarter of an acre, allotted to the almspeople. These tenements are occupied by twelve poor men or women, of whom those who inhabit the four at the north end, are appointed from time to time by the mayor of Nottingham; those who inhabit the four centre tenements, by Mr. Sherwin, as the owner of the premises, charged with Mr. Hanley's charitable payments, and those who inhabit the four tenements at the south end, by Earl Manvers, as being the heir of Francis Pierrepont, who is said to have been the survivor of the original trustees. Some of the occupiers of the four first-mentioned houses at the time of our investigation, were parishioners of Bramcote; all the rest of the alms-people belonged to one or other of the parishes of Nottingham. The foundation-deed gives a latitude of appointment from the town of Nottingham or elsewhere.

The founder of this almshouse appears to have expected that it would be kept in repair at the expense of the town of Nottingham; but as he had no power to charge therewith, either the Corporation, or the inhabitants of the town, it is to be regretted that he did not make some other provision for such repairs. It appears that small repairs have been occasionally done by the several parties exercising the right of appointing the alms-people, to the tenements, under their immediate patronage. The building is now much in need of repair, the roof and chimnies being in a bad condition, but there is no fund applicable to that purpose.

Each of the twelve alms-men receives from Mr. Thomas Wheatcroft, as the agent of Mr. Sherwin, £3 6s. 8d. per annum, by quarterly payments. One of those appointed from the parish of Bramcote was at the time of our investigation receiving relief from that parish.

The annual sum of £4 is paid by Mr. Wheatcroft to the goaler of the county goal at Nottingham, and is distributed by him amongst the poor prisoners therein, both debtors and felons.

The application of the several portions of the annual sum of £16 for the poor of other parishes in Nottinghamshire will be stated in subsequent parts of the present report.^(a)

Hanley's hospital, which consists of twelve inhabitants, stands

(a) See Commissioners' Report, p. 433, 434.

in Stoney-street, the building commencing near the top of Barker-gate, and extending northwards in the former street; upon a stone in the centre of the front is the following inscription, now almost obliterated, accompanied with the arms of the founder:—

“Henry Hanley, Esq., whose body is interred in the church of Bramcote, in the county of Nottingham, caused this alms-house to be erected for twelve poor people, and did give one hundred pounds yearly, forth of his ancient inheritance, lands at and near Bramcote aforesaid, for pious and charitable uses, to continue for ever. Namely, £40 for the maintenance of the said twelve poor people; £20 for a weekly lecture in this town; £20 for a preaching and residing minister at Bramcote; £5 for the poor of Bramcote; £5 for the poor at Wilford; 20s. to the poor of Beeston; 20s. to the poor of Chilwell; 20s. to the poor of Attenborough and Toton; 20s. to the poor of Stapleford; 20s. to the poor of Trowell; 20s. to the poor of Wollaton; and £4 to the poor prisoners in the goals for the county of Nottingham, yearly for ever, and one-third bell to the aforesaid church of Bramcote. This pious, most charitable, and at this time most seasonable donation, as it deservedly perpetuates his memory to be honoured by all posterity, so it gives a most worthy example for imitation. He died on the 10th day of June, 1650.”

6th, Commonwealth, 1654. By indenture, bearing date 24th May, 1654, Elizabeth Willoughby and Edward Willoughby, in consideration of £600, conveyed to John Parker, William Drury, Daniel Sulley, and William Bayley, all of Nottingham, and their heirs, a close called “The New Close,” containing by estimation 104 acres, within the manor of Lambley. And it was thereby agreed that the said John Parker and others should stand siezed of the said close, to the intent that they should from time to time dispose of the rent and profits thereof, to such poor burgesses, tradesmen, and townsmen of the town of Nottingham, and in such proportions as the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the said town, or the greater part of them, should appoint, and that they and their heirs should convey the said close to such persons, and for such estate as the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the said town should appoint.

We have met with no evidence to show that the consideration of £600, paid for the estate thus purchased and appropriated to charitable uses, was derived from any donation to the corporation for such purposes, and a reference to the entries in the hall books of the corporation, about the time when the purchase took place, seems to lead to the inference that it was a voluntary application of money in the hands of that body.

On the 13th March, 1654, it was resolved that Messrs. Drury, Bayley, and Sulley, should go to Lambley, to view the close

offered to be sold to the town ; on the 15th of the same month, it was agreed to give £600 for the close, and subsequently Mr. Parker, mayor, and Mr. Daniel Sulley were nominated feoffees, to take a conveyance of the close for the use of the mayor and burgesses.

By a decree of the Court of Chancery, made 18th July, 1699, reciting that by an inquisition taken at Nottingham, on the 5th of June preceding, by commissioners of charitable uses, it was found that the above-abstracted conveyance had been made to the intent therein mentioned, and that the rents and profits of the said close ought to be from thenceforth disposed of by the mayor, aldermen, and common council of Nottingham, to poor burgesses, tradesmen, and townsmen, pursuant to that deed, and further reciting that the said commissioners had by their decree, bearing date 12th of June, 1699, ordered that the said mayor, aldermen, and common council should dispose of the rents and profits of the said close for the use aforesaid, it was ordered that their decree should be performed.

For many years previous to 1811 the results of this estate had been applied in apprenticing the sons of poor burgesses of Nottingham, with premiums of £3 for each boy, but it was considered by the corporation that they might be more beneficially disposed of for the support of decayed burgesses, and in the last mentioned year, a committee of that body was appointed to enquire into and report on the application of the rents of the Lambley estate.

At a common hall, holden the 20th of November, 1811, this committee reported that on an inspection of the title deed of the estate, they were of opinion that the corporation were empowered to appropriate the estate to other objects than that of putting out apprentices the sons of burgesses, and recommended the hall to apply all, or a considerable part of the rents thereof, as might be thought expedient to the erecting of almshouses, for such poor burgesses, tradesmen, and townsmen of Nottingham as the mayor, aldermen, and common council should annually appoint, to inhabit the same free of rent ; and in order to secure to the burgesses, &c. that such houses when erected should be incapable of being applied to any other purpose, they recommended that, previous to the building thereof, the corporation should devote a part of the chamber estate to that purpose, and grant a lease thereof to trustees, for 999 years, by which it should be provided that all buildings erected thereon should for ever be applicable solely to the residence, free of rent, of such poor burgesses, townsmen, and tradesmen, resident in the town of Nottingham, as the mayor, aldermen, and common council should annually appoint to inhabit the same.

At the same hall, an order was made, on consideration of this report, in conformity therewith, and the same committee was authorised to take steps for carrying the order into effect, and to take the opinions of two surveyors, as to the annual value and most beneficial manner of disposing of the estate, when the corporation should be enabled to obtain possession thereof.

At a common hall, holden 6th of February, 1812, it was ordered, on a further report of the said committee, that the estate should be let by ticket, to a yearly tenant, at a rent of not less than £250 per annum; and it was further ordered, that the town clerk should prepare a lease for 999 years, subject to a pepper-corn rent, from the corporation to the mayor and aldermen for the time being, of a parcel of land, lying on the Sandhills, to be by them, or such trustees as the corporation might appoint to succeed them, holden in trust, to permit the mayor and burgesses to build thereon, out of the Lambley estate, such alms houses as they might judge expedient, for the reception of such poor burgesses, &c. as before mentioned, and to permit such alms houses to be enjoyed by such poor burgesses, &c.

It appears from the accounts of this charity, which have been kept by Mr. Edward Staveley, for the chamberlains of the corporation, in separate books, from 1795 to the present time, that the rent of the Lambley estate was from 1794 to 1804, 80*l.*; from 1804 to 1809, 100*l.*; and from 1809 to 1812, 150*l.* per annum. It consists of a house and out-buildings, garden and orchard, and twelve fields; containing in the whole, according to a survey made by Mr. Staveley, in 1809, 104*A.* 3*R.* 26*P.*

On the 3rd of March, 1812, the above mentioned committee reported that they had let the estate to William Robinson, as the highest bidder, at £321. per annum, John Robinson being his surety, and the contract was ratified by the corporation. The rent thus agreed for, appears to have been very considerably more than the estate was fairly worth, and within a short period after this letting, it became necessary to make large abatements from it. In 1815, the rent was reduced to £200. and in 1817 to £160. its present amount, which was paid in full, until 1820, but from that year to 1826, further allowances were made from time to time, to Robinson, who is still the tenant thereof, out of his rent, varying from 40*l.* to 25*l.* At the time of our investigation, he had paid only 60*l.* on account of rent due since Lady-day, 1826, and there remained due from him up to Michaelmas, 1827, £180. All the repairs of the farm buildings, are paid for out of the rents, and those buildings are stated to be now in good condition.

Mr. Staveley informs us that the farm has been well cultivated

by the present tenant, and that the rent of 160*l.* per annum, is at the present time the full value of the property.

In pursuance of the orders of the corporation, made in 1811 and 1812, an almshouse was erected on the before mentioned parcel of land, on the Sand-hills, appropriated for that purpose, fronting the Derby-road, and containing 22 dwellings, each consisting of one room and a small pantry. A draft of a lease from the corporation, 999 years, of the site of the almshouse, at a pepper-corn rent, was prepared, but the lease has not yet been completed. In 1814, this building was finished, and 22 poor persons, being either burgesses of Nottingham, or widows of burgesses, were placed therein, by the annual committee of the corporation, their appointments being ratified by the common-hall. As vacancies have since occurred, they have been filled up in the same manner. The persons thus chosen, are allowed to remain during their lives, if they conduct themselves well, but each of them on being appointed, enters into an agreement to quit his apartment on being required to do so by the corporation. No widows have latterly been placed in the almshouse, but when a married alms-man has died, his widow has been permitted to remain in the dwelling which had been allotted to her husband. Each of the alms-people receives a ton of coal yearly, but no other allowance. The sums paid for coals, in the last six years, have varied from 14*l.* 17*s.* 0*d.* to 18*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* per annum.

It will be seen from the account of Lady Grantham's charity, that in 1813 an order was made by the corporation for the application of the income thereof, being 10*l.* per annum, in furtherance of the objects to which the rents of this estate are applied, and it is considered that this distribution of coals is made partly in respect of that annual sum.

The repairs of the almshouse are defrayed out of the income, and bills are occasionally paid to the town clerk, for business done relating to the charity. In the accounts for 1825, a sum of 41*l.* 19*s.* is charged for the expenses of the committees, on the Lambley estate. The expense of building the almshouse amounted very nearly to the large sum of 2,700*l.* which was paid in 1812, and the four following years; and during the same period, sums amounting to rather more than 400*l.* were paid for buildings and repairs on the Lambley estate. At the time when these large expenses were incurred, it was probably expected that the rent, agreed to be paid for the estate in 1812, might be supported, or at all events, that it would not be necessary to make such considerable abatements from it, as have since been found requisite, and that the debt which might be contracted in the erection of

these buildings, would in a few years be paid off, but the consequence of the reduction of the income has been that, although fourteen years have elapsed since the completion of the almshouse, this charity is still burthened with a heavy incumbrance of debt.

At the commencement of the new account of the charity in 1812, the balance in favour of the Charity was only 16*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* In 1813, a sum of 75*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* was paid to it by the corporation, as the interest on balances which had been in their hands from time to time, from 1796 to 1812. In the same year, a sum of 50*l.* was received, and in 1814, a further sum of 44*l.*, for timber, sold from the Lambley estate. A sum of 32*l.* 2*s.* was also received for property tax returned. These were the only funds of the charity, in addition to the annual income; and in order to provide for the deficiencies, occasioned by the above-mentioned expenditure, two sums, amounting to £1,000, were borrowed at interest in 1813 and 1814, which were paid off by advances from the corporation, partly in 1814, and partly in 1818. In order to discharge a part of the principal and interest thus due to the corporation, a further sum of 800*l.* was borrowed in 1819, and that sum is now due to Mr. Thomas Wakefield, all interest thereon, at 5 per cent. having been paid to November, 1827. On the 1st of January, 1828, the balance due to the corporation, including interest at the same rate to that day, amounted to 613*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* At the same time there was a balance in favour of the charity in the bank of Messrs. Hart, Fellows, and Co. of 190*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* This sum may be applied towards the discharge of the above-mentioned debts, together with so much of the sum of 200*l.* before stated to be due from the tenant for rent up to Michaelmas, 1827, as may not be required for the current expenses of the almshouse. The payment of these expenses, and the interest of the sums remaining due will require so large a portion of the income of the charity, that a long period will elapse before a sufficient fund can be provided for the liquidation of the principal of the debt: and it appears to us that it is much to be regretted that the almshouses were erected on so extensive a scale, by which means the charity has been brought into its present involved state.

The accounts of this charity are audited annually with the chamberlain's accounts, by a committee of the corporation.^(a)

LADY GRANTHAM'S CHARITY. 10th Charles II., 1658. It appears from an entry in a hall book of the corporation for the

(a) See Commissioners' Report, p. 415, 416, 417.

year 1658, that on the 13th May, in that year, it was resolved, that with the £100. already given by the Lady Grantham, to set the poor on work, and then in the town's hands, and another 100*l.* to be added thereto, to set the poor on work, land should be bought to the value of 10*l.* per annum, which should be yearly employed to setting the poor on work and putting out their children, and that the mayor and two others of the corporation, should go to the Lady Grantham, to treat with her about setting the poor on work. It also appears from a subsequent entry, that on the 30th of August in the same year, "Lady Grantham's business, touching the other 100*l.*" was debited; and it was resolved that 200*l.* should be bestowed in land, the rent thereof to be to the use of the poor, that feoffees in trust should be named, and Mr. Sulley and three other persons should inquire what land could be purchased.

In 1662 it was resolved, that Richard Whitley and another should be authorised to receive the rents due from Lambley, Claypole, and Wilford, and dispose of the same for the use of the poor of the several parishes of the town, as the council should appoint.

An account has been given above of the Lambley estate, the rent of which is alluded to in this order. The rent mentioned as due from Wilford was probably the rent charge derived from Manner's charity hereinafter mentioned. The rent stated to be due from Claypole, appears from other entries in the hall books of a latter period, to have arisen from land purchased in pursuance of the resolutions of 1658, with the 200*l.* given by Lady Grantham.

On the 1st of December, 1696, a question being put, whether Claypole land should be sold, and the monies laid out to answer the end of the donor's gift, being the gift of Lady Grantham, it was carried in the affirmative, that the same land should be sold, and that the money raised should be laid out for the same uses, and made up to what the gift was at first, and the committee was appointed to treat with any purchaser for that purpose.

On the 20th of May, 1697, it was agreed, that Mr. Mayor should conclude with Mr. Brough about the sale of Claypole land.

On the 25th of March, 1698, the mayor sealed a conveyance to Richard Brough, of an oxgang of land in Claypole, and also a receipt for the purchase-money, being 175*l.*

And on the 22nd of November, 1698, it was ordered, that the chamberlains should pay to the mayor, 10*l.*, being the Lady Grantham's money, to put forth apprentices of poor burghess children for the last year.

A copy was produced to us of an inscription, dated in 1671, which is stated to have been formerly on a board, which was in the old Town Hall, stating that the Lady Lucy, wife of Sir Thomas Grantham, knight, of her charity, gave 200*l.* at several times to the town, the use thereof to be employed for the setting forth of poor burgesses' children apprentices, for ever.

Until the year 1813, the annual sum of 10*l.*, payable by the corporation, as the interest of the 200*l.*, given by Lady Grantham, was considered applicable to the apprenticing of poor children. From 1800 to 1813 it was regularly thus disposed of. Mr. Staveley informs us that on commencing a new system of keeping the chamberlain's accounts in 1795, he found that this annual sum was stated as one of the payments to be made by the chamberlain for the time being; but that from that year until 1800, it was entered on both sides of the chamberlain's accounts, and was not in fact paid from thence.

Previously to 1795 the chamberlain's accounts are stated to have been inaccurately kept, and therefore we are not enabled to trace with what degree of regularity the annual sum of 10*l.* was paid, but a considerable number of old indentures of apprenticeship were produced to us, from the town clerk's office, of various dates, from 1768 to 1800, purporting to have been made in respect of this charity, with a premium of 3*l.* for each boy. Amongst these indentures were three dated in 1796, and six dated 1799; but we apprehend that the premiums paid thereon may possibly have been derived from a balance, remaining in the hands of the mayor for the time being, from payments made by the chamberlains, on account of the charity, previously to 1795.

At a common hall, holden on the 20th of October, 1813, it was ordered, that 10*l.* per annum, left by Lady Grantham, at the disposal of the corporation, should be applied until some other disposition thereof should be made by the hall, by the mayor for the time being, in furtherance of the objects to which the rents and profits of the Lambley estate might be applied, under the directions of the corporation, and from that time to the present the yearly sum of 10*l.* has been paid by the chamberlain out of the corporation funds, and carried to the account of the Lambley estate.

The last-mentioned order seems to assume that the sum of 200*l.* given by Lady Grantham, in respect of which the payment of 10*l.* per annum was made, was at the general disposal of the corporation for charitable purposes, but it appears from the above stated extracts from the hall books, and the copy of the inscription in the old Town Hall, that Lady Grantham's donation was intended

to be applied in setting the poor to work, or apprenticing poor children.

PARKER'S CHARITY.—John Parker, Alderman of Nottingham, by his will, bearing date 26th October, 1693, reciting that the mayor and burgesses of Nottingham, were indebted to him in the sum of 100*l.*, and that he held a lease for divers years, from the mayor and burgesses, of a close, within the liberties of Nottingham, called "Butcher's Close," of which about 12 years were then unexpired, gave his said lease, and the said sum of 100*l.* to Thomas Trigge, then mayor of Nottingham, James Farewell, Esq. and his nephew, John Rickards, their executors, &c. on trust, that during the continuance of the said lease, they should permit the said 100*l.* to remain at interest with the corporation of Nottingham, as it then was, and that during that time, the said Thomas Trigge and John Rickards, or one of them; and in case of their decease, the said James Farewell; and in case all his trustees should die, the executors or administrators of the survivor, should call in the 100*l.* and therewith, and the interest thereof, and the rents and profits of his leased lands, should purchase lands within the liberties of Nottingham aforesaid, or so near the same as might be, to be employed for the purposes thereafter mentioned; and if the said 100*l.* and the interest thereof, and the said rents and profits should not be sufficient to purchase lands of the clear value of 20*l.* he appointed that his executors should add so much money out of his personal estate, or out of the rents and profits of such lands as he should thereby charge with the payment of his legacies, as would, together with the 100*l.* interest, rents and profits, purchase lands of the said yearly value. And he directed that the said lands, on the purchase thereof, should be conveyed, if his said trustees should be all alive, to them and their heirs, and if any of them should be dead, to the survivors or survivor of them, his or their heirs, and so many other persons and their heirs, as should make up the number of five, such other persons to be nominated by the survivor or survivors of the said trustees; and that when two of the five said trustees should be dead, the three survivors should convey the lands to the use of themselves and their heirs, and of two other persons, to be nominated by the said survivors, and their heirs, and so from time to time for ever.

And he directed that the said trustees should stand seized of the said lands on trust, to bestow 9*l.*, part of the first year's rents and profits, in putting out as apprentices, to some honest trade, within the town of Nottingham, three poor boys, sons of burgesses of the said town, for the term of 8 years, 3*l.* for each boy, such boys not to be of less age than 13, nor above 15, and to bestow

10*l.* part of the second year's rents and profits of the said lands, in purchasing books, such as they should think fit for the founding and beginning of a library, for the use and benefit of the masters and scholars of the Free School in Nottingham; and to bestow 9*l.*, part of the third year's rents and profits, for putting out apprentices such three boys as aforesaid, and 10*l.* part of the fourth year's rents and profits, for the purchasing of books in augmentation of the said library, and so alternately, the sum of 9*l.* out of the rents for one year, to be employed in putting out apprentices, and 10*l.* in the next year in buying of books for the space of four years more, viz., to the end of eight years, to be accounted from the making of the said purchase, and that the trustees should, out of the ninth year's rents, pay to each of the said persons put out apprentices, and who should then come out of their apprenticeship, 3*l.* towards setting them up in their respective trades, and should out of the tenth year's rents and profits, bestow 9*l.* for putting three other such poor boys apprentices as aforesaid; of the eleventh year's rents and profits, pay to each of the three persons who were put out at the second turn, out of the profits of the third year, and who should come out of their apprenticeship, 3*l.* towards setting them up in their trades, and so alternately, so that every other year there should be three such poor boys put out apprentices, and that in every year wherein such boys should not be put out, 9*l.* should be paid towards the setting up in trade of three such boys as had come out of their apprenticeships, viz., to each 3*l.* and if any of the said apprentices should die, or otherwise miscarry, so that they should not serve out their apprenticeships, the money which should have been paid to them for setting up, should be laid out in books towards the augmentation of the said library. And he also directed that all the books bought for the library should be stamped on the outside, "J. Parker," and that a catalogue should be made, and renewed as often as occasion should be, by the town clerk of Nottingham; and that out of the rents of the said lands, his trustees should pay yearly, to the Vicar of St. Mary's, 20*s.* on Easter eve, on condition that he should preach, or cause to be preached in the said church, a sermon on the subject of "Christian Love and Charity," on Good Friday, in the afternoon; and that they should out of the rents and profits of the said lands, buy 20*s.* worth of bread, to consist of two-penny loaves, and cause the same to be distributed by the churchwardens or otherwise, as best they might, among such ancient poor people of the said parish, as should attend the said sermon. And he directed that the said town clerk of Nottingham, should keep a book wherein he should insert the accounts of the

trustees, to be by them yearly given, in the presence of the mayor and one alderman of the corporation, on every Wednesday in Easter-week, of all their receipts and disbursements on account of the trusts, and that he should make the indentures of apprenticeship; and in consideration thereof, and of his keeping the said catalogue of books, he directed that the trustees should yearly, immediately after passing the accounts, pay to him the sum of 20s., and that the trustees should reimburse themselves all charges respecting the management of the trust, and should yearly provide a dinner at the passing of their accounts, for themselves and such others as should be at the passing thereof, not exceeding 30s. And he directed that whatever should be spared out of the rents and profits of the said lands (the purposes aforesaid being satisfied) should yearly, on every account, be paid to his said nephew, John Rickards, and his heirs for ever.

An annual sum of 13*l.* 10s., being the amount of the several payments above-mentioned, is now received by Mr. Henry Enfield, the town clerk of Nottingham, from Mr. William Orson, as being in the possession of an estate at Harby, in the county of Leicester, which was probably purchased by the trustees, under Mr. Parker's will, of which the residue of the rents and profits, after satisfying the specific payments, were by that will directed to be paid to the donor's nephew, and his heirs.

By indentures of lease and re-lease, bearing date 29th and 30th April, 1711, (as appears from a recital thereof, in a re-lease, bearing date 16th April, 1745, founded on a lease, dated on the preceding day, the last-mentioned lease and re-lease, being a conveyance of the trust property to new trustees, and being the earliest deeds produced to us,) Edward Clarke, clerk, late vicar of the parish of St. Mary's, Nottingham, Thomas Trigge, and Joseph Clay, conveyed to John Grundy, and two others, and their heirs, several parcels of land, commonly reputed to be two-yard lands, or four ox-gangs, lying dispersed in Harby, in the county of Leicester, or within the fields and liberties thereof, on trust, out of the rents and profits thereof, to perform the charitable purpose contained in the will of the said Alderman John Parker, so far as they concerned the said lands, or the rents and profits thereof.

The only other trust deeds produced to us were indentures of lease and re-lease, bearing date 11th and 12th April, 1757, purposing to be made between Thomas Trigge, the elder, Thomas Trigge, the younger, and John Egginton, of the one part, and George Parkins and Thomas Trigge, of the other part (but not executed by the said Thomas Trigge, the younger) and purporting to be a conveyance of the said premises to the use of all the

parties thereto, and their heirs, on the above-mentioned trusts, and on trust, that when two of the trustees should die, the survivors should convey the said premises to the use of the survivors, and such other persons to be nominated by them, as would make up the number five.

It does not appear that there has been any subsequent renewal of this trust.

In the book of accounts of this charity, which commences with the accounts of 1724, a memorandum is inserted, stating that a book, containing the preceding accounts from the death of John Parker, was, with other things, consumed by a fire in the town clerk's office, in February, 1724, to which we have before alluded.

For some years prior to 1804, the accounts for each year were entered in the book as being those of George Parkyns, only surviving trustee. The accounts in 1804 and 1805, are entered as being those of James Harrison; in 1806, of Joseph Beardsley; from 1807 to 1810 inclusive, of Joseph Beardsley and Samuel Milnes; and from 1811 to 1820, of William Orson; and from 1804, they are stated as being made on behalf of the surviving trustee. We are informed that Mr. James Harrison was, in fact, the owner of the estate at Harby, subject to the charitable payments; that Messrs. Beardsley and Milnes were his devisees; and that Mr. William Orson purchased that estate of them. Mr. Enfield has kept the accounts from the time of his appointment as town clerk, in 1815.

The items in each account consist of 1*l.* paid to the vicar of St. Mary's parish, for preaching a sermon on Good Friday; 1*l.* for bread distributed on the same day, by the churchwardens, to the poor of that parish; 1*l.* 10*s.* for an annual dinner; 1*l.* paid to the town clerk, for making out the account, &c.; and 9*l.* applied in alternate years in the payment either of three premiums of 3*l.* each, for apprenticing three sons of burgesses of Nottingham, or of three sums of the same amount, towards setting up such apprentices in their trades, after the expiration of the respective times for which they were bound. Such of the last-mentioned sums as are not claimed, in consequence of the apprentices either dying or not serving their full time, are applicable to the purchasing of books for the free school library, as directed by the donor.

The sum thus unclaimed from 1724 to 1771, amounting to 36*l.* were from time to time laid out in the purchase of books.

In 1818, a statement was made out, which shows the following result of the accounts from 1772 to 1818 :—

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Total amount of three sums of £3. in each of the alternate years from 1772 to 1818...	207	0	0	Thirty-five claims, paid from 1772 to 1818	105	0	0
				Payments for books during the same period	33	0	0
				Balance due to the library ...	69	0	0
	<u>£ 207</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>£ 207</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

This balance of 69*l.* appears to have been composed of sums unclaimed from 1772 to 1805 which ought therefore to have been applied in buying books, but were retained in the hands of the respective owners of the estate at Harby, for the time being. On the sale of that estate, about the year 1810, when it was purchased by Mr. William Orson, a claim for the arrears due was made by Mr. Coldham, the then town-clerk of Nottingham, and a subsequent correspondence relating to these arrears, took place between him and the solicitor for the purchaser, which was renewed by Mr. Enfield, the present town clerk, in 1816, but up to the time of our investigation the arrears had not been discharged.

Since this report was drawn up, we have been informed by Mr. Enfield, that there has been received from Mr. Orson, the owner of the estate at Harby, a sum of 72*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*, being the balance found to be due to the charity, up to the present time, and that it is intended that this sum shall be laid out in books for the free school library.

Since Mr. Enfield has held the office of town clerk, there has remained in his hands the following balances unclaimed by apprentices, and therefore applicable to the library. In 1819, 9*l.*; in 1821, 6*l.*; in 1823, 6*l.*; in 1825, 3*l.*; and in 1827, 3*l.*; making in the whole, with a previous balance of 19*s.*, 27*l.* 19*s.* In 1822, a sum of 12*l.* 12*s.* was applied in purchasing books. The balance of the library fund in Mr. Enfield's hands, at the passing of the accounts, on the 18th of April, 1827 (two shillings having been paid by them for receipt stamps) was 15*l.* 5*s.*, which it was proposed to appropriate to the purchase of books at the annual meeting at Easter, 1828.

In consequence of their having been no renewal of the trustees, this charity has for several years been under the management of the mayor and aldermen of Nottingham, who meet annually on the Wednesday in Easter week.

In those years in which the sum of 9*l.* is applicable to putting out apprentices, they elect on that day three boys, sons of poor burgesses, to be put out, with each of whom a premium of 3*l.* is paid; the boys are bound for seven years, and not for eight years as mentioned in the donor's will. In the alternate years they dis-

pose of sums of the same amount to the apprentices entitled to claim them, as having served their full time. The annual sum of 1*l.* 10*s.* is paid towards the expense of a dinner, for the mayor and aldermen, on the day of meeting. The books are kept at the house of the head master of the grammar-school (a) and the town clerk has a catalogue of them.(b)

COLLIN'S HOSPITAL.—3rd Anne, 1704. Abel Collin, by his will, bearing date 4th February, 1704, after giving (amongst other legacies) 20*l.* to the churchwardens and overseers of the parish of St. Nicholas, Nottingham, to be laid out in buying coals, at the most advantageous time of the summer, at the cheapest rate, to be sold to the poor of the said parish, in the winter time following, at the same rate they should be bought in, so that the said sum might remain for ever as a stock, for buying coals for the use of the poor of the said parish, and 15*l.* to the churchwardens and overseers of the parish of St. Peter, for the like purpose, of buying coals for the benefit of the poor of those parishes respectively, and after giving to the poor debtors in Nottingham town jail, 1*s.* weekly, to be paid by his executor, and his heirs, on every Saturday for ever, and to the poor debtors in Nottingham county jail the like weekly sum, to be paid in the same manner, gave to his cousin, Mr. Thomas Smith, (whom he appointed sole executor of his will,) all the residue of his personal estate, to be by him employed on the building of some little houses, and endowing the same for some poor men and women to dwell in, belonging to some of the aforesaid parishes, together with all the legacies of such of his legatees, as should happen to die before those legacies should become due.

In 1708, the above-mentioned Thomas Smith, as the trustee, under Mr. Collin's will, laid out 25*l.* in the purchase of a close in Nottingham, at the Moot-hall Gate, called the "Tenter Close," containing, by estimation, an acre, and 8*l.* more in the purchase of a small piece of ground in Hounds-gate. In 1708, he purchased for the sum of 2,948*l.* an estate situate in the parish of Burrow, in the county of Leicester, consisting of several closes, containing in the whole, by estimation, 244 acres. In 1722, he purchased, for 580*l.*, a house, situate in the Broad-marsh, Nottingham, with a kiln and malt rooms, and a close adjoining to the said house, containing by estimation, four acres, and a piece of

(a) The library is now kept in the school, under the charge of the master, who lends volumes to the scholars at his discretion. From a personal inspection, we are persuaded great judgment has been exercised in the selection and use of the books in this valuable and increasing library.

(b) See Commissioner's Report, p. 453-6.



COLLINS HOSPITALS CARRINGTON STREET.
Engraved by Henry Wilson for J. Oranges History of Nottingham.



enclosed ground, lying on the north side of that close, all which premises were commonly called the Friars', and were theretofore part of the possessions of the dissolved house, called the Grey Friars'.

In 1784 the mayor and burgesses of Nottingham in consideration of 10s. granted to the said Thomas Smith and his heirs, a piece of waste ground, lying at the west end of the Broad-marsh, containing in length, from east to west 58 ft., and in breadth, from south to north 15 ft, in trust for the use and benefit of the hospital at Nottingham, founded by Abel Collin.

By indentures of lease and re-lease, bearing date 17th and 18th June, 1782, between Abel Smith, Esq. of the one part, and Sir Thomas Parkyns, of Bunny, Bart., Samuel Smith, Thomas Boote, and Thomas Cox, of Nottingham, of the other part, reciting the bequests in the will of the said Abel Collin, for the poor debtors in the town goal and county goal of Nottingham, and the bequests of the residue of his personal property for building and endowing almshouses, and reciting the several conveyances of the above-mentioned premises in 1708, 1712, 1722, and 1724, to the said Thomas Smith, and reciting that all those premises were purchased by him out of the surplus of the personal estate of the said Abel Collin, after payment of his debts, legacies, and funeral expences, and in part execution of the trusts of his will; and reciting that the said Thomas Smith, with other part of the residue of the personal estate of the said Abel Collin, caused several houses since called Collin's hospital, to be built on a part of the land so purchased, in a place called Friar's-lane, and that he entered on and continued in the management of the said charity till his decease; and reciting that the said Thomas Smith, by his will in 1727, devised the residue of his estate both real and personal to his wife Mary Smith, and his brothers Samuel and Abel Smith, on the trusts in that will mentioned, and declared that the lands which he had purchased at Burrough-hill, in the county of Leicester, and the Grey Friars in the town of Nottingham, were made with the trust-money of his uncle Abel Collin, and were to be held accordingly, and reciting that the said Abel Smith, (the brother of Thomas Smith) survived the said Mary Smith and Samuel Smith, and died in 1756, having devised to his son the said Abel Smith, (party thereto) and his heirs, the estates belonging to Collin's and Labray's hospitals, subject to such payments, nominations, rules, and orders, and all other matters as had been usually paid and done by him of his said brother Thomas Smith, in relation to the said hospitals; and reciting that by a decree of the Court of Chancery,

bearing date 15th March, 1779, in a cause wherein the Attorney General, at the relation of Sir George Smith, then Sir George Bromley, grandson and heir-at-law of the said Abel Smith, the elder, was plaintiff, and the said Abel Smith, party thereto, was defendant; it was ordered that the charity given by the will of the said Abel Collin, should be established, and that the parties should propose a plan before one of the masters of the court, for the application of the charity fund, and that the master should state the same, and his opinion thereof, to the court, and that the defendant should be at liberty to nominate proper persons before the master, to be trustees of the charity estate, for his approbation, and that the estate should be conveyed to such persons and their heirs, as the said master should approve of, and that such trustees should declare the trusts thereof, and that such conveyance should be settled by the master; and it being admitted on both sides that there was remaining in the defendant's hands £330 7s. 5d., being the balance of the rents and profits of the charity estate, after deducting the sums applied to the use of the charity, it was ordered that the defendant should pay the residue thereof, after payment of the parties' costs of that suit, to the persons so to be appointed trustees, to be applied by them to the use of the charity; and reciting that the said master, by his report, bearing date 2nd July, 1781, certified, that the defendant had laid a plan before him for the future application of the charity fund, whereby he proposed that the clear rents and profits of the charity estates, after deducting taxes, expences of repairs and other out-goings, should be applied by the trustees for the time being, in manner following, viz. to the poor debtors in the goals of the county of Nottingham 1s. per week, or 2*l.* 12s. per annum, to the poor debtors in the goal of the town and county of the town of Nottingham 1s. per week, or 2*l.* 12s. per annum, and to maintain the poor old men or women being widowers, widows, or unmarried in the 20 almshouses in the upper part of the hospital, called Collin's hospital, such men and women being of the age of 60 years or upwards, to be chosen by the trustees, and to be removeable for misbehaviour at their discretion, and to pay to each of those 20 poor persons, 2s. a week, which would amount to the yearly sum of 104*l.*, and to provide 30 cwt. of coal for each of those 20 persons, which at the average price of 15s. for every 30 cwt. delivered at the hospital, would amount to the yearly sum of 15*l.*; and to provide 30 cwt. of coals for each of the four persons resident in that part of Collin's hospital, called the lower hospital, such persons to be of the age of 60 years or upwards, to be chosen by the trustees, and to be removeable for misbehaviour at their discretion, amounting to the yearly

sum of 3*l*. and that it was further proposed, that so much of the above-mentioned sum of 330*l*. 7*s*. 5*d*., as should remain, after payment of the costs of that suit, should be placed out at interest on government security, and the interest applied from time to time as there should be occasion, to make good any deficiency of the rents for the purposes aforesaid, and that the principal might remain a fund for any extraordinary expences that might thereafter be necessary for the purposes of the charity; provided that if the clear rents and profits, and the said interest should prove insufficient to answer the said weekly payments of 2*s*. to each of the 20 poor persons, the trustees should be empowered to make a proportionable abatement, from such weekly allowance; provided also, that if the said rents and profits, and interest, should prove more than sufficient for the said purpose, the overplus should at the end of every three years be applied, first in weekly payments of 2*s*. to each of the persons who should inhabit the four houses in the lower hospital, and next in increasing the weekly payments of the 20 poor persons in the upper hospital, proportionably, or in such manner as the trustees for the time being, or the major part of them should direct, and that the said master stated that he approved of the said plan, and certified, that the said Sir Thomas Parkyns, Samuel Smith, Thomas Boote, and Thomas Cox, had been proposed by the defendant Abel Smith, to be jointly with him appointed trustees of the charity estate; and that the said master had approved of them as proper persons for that purpose; and reciting, that the said master's report was confirmed by an order made in the said cause, on the 19th December, 1781; and reciting, that the said master had approved of that indenture, and had signed his allowance in the margin thereof. The said Abel Smith conveyed to the said Sir Thomas Parkyns, and the other parties of the second part, and their heirs, all the premises conveyed to the said Thomas Smith, by the several deeds therein recited, on trust, to receive the rents and profits of the said premises, and after payment of all taxes, expences of repairs, and other outgoings incident thereto, to apply the clear rents and profits in the manner, and according to the plan set forth in the said master's report: and it was declared, that when the then appointed trustees, or any future trustees, should by death be reduced to three, the survivors should convey the said premises to two or more other persons, to be nominated by such survivors, and the use of the survivors and the new trustees on the trusts aforesaid; and it was also provided, that the trustees might retain all charges, losses, and expences which they might sustain in the execution of the trust.

By indentures of lease and re-lease, bearing date 6th and 7th

October, 1788, the re-lease being endorsed on the above-recited re-lease of 18th June, 1782, the said Sir Thomas Parkyns, Samuel Smith, and Thomas Boote, as the surviving trustees under that deed, conveyed the trust estates to Robert Smith and George Smith, Esqrs., two of the sons of Abel Smith, (party to the indenture of the 18th June, 1782) and their heirs, to the use of the said Sir Thomas Parkyns, Samuel Smith, and Thomas Boote, and their heirs, on the trusts aforesaid.

By indentures of lease and re-lease, bearing date 22nd and 23rd May, 1827, also indorsed on the re-lease of 1782, Robert Lord Carington, Samuel Smith, and George Smith, as the surviving trustees under the deed of 1788, conveyed the trust premises to Abel Smith and Henry Smith, sons of the said Samuel Smith and John Henry Smith, son of the said George Smith, to the use of all the parties thereto, and their heirs on the trusts aforesaid.

The hospital is principally under the management of Henry Smith, Esq., who resides at Wilford, near Nottingham, and who had had the superintendence of it for several years previous to his being appointed a trustee, on behalf of his father and uncles.

The property belonging to the charity, consists of: 1. A farm, comprising several closes in the parish of Burrough, in the county of Leicester, containing in the whole 207 A. 2 R. 24 P., in the occupation of Catherine Higgs, and John Higgs, as yearly tenants, at the rent of 400*l.* per annum; and three more closes, in the same parish, containing, in the whole, 30 A. 3 R. 9 P., in the occupation of Robert Humberstone, as yearly tenant, at the rent of 50*l.* per annum. There is no house on either of these farms, both of which consist of grass lands. In 1811 they were let for terms of seven years, the former at the rent of 487*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, which at the expiration of that term was lowered to its present amount, and the latter at 77*l.* per annum, which at the expiration of the term was lowered to 65*l.* In 1821 this rent was further reduced to 55*l.* and in 1823 to 43*l.*; In 1825 it was again raised to 55*l.*, and at Lady-day, 1827, reduced to the present amount. The present rents were fixed on the valuation of a surveyor, and are stated to be the fair value of the lands. There is some growing timber on this estate. In 1825, a sum of 81*l.* 15*s.* received for timber sold, was carried to the account of the charity.

2. A parcel of land in the Broad Marsh, Nottingham, containing, by admeasurement, 4 A. 3 R. 15 P. or 23,443 square yards, with a house and several other buildings thereon.

These premises had been until Lady-day, 1827, held at a rent of 30*l.* per annum, under a lease bearing date 9th May, 1728, whereby the before-mentioned Mary Smith, Samuel Smith, and

Abel Smith, as the executors and devisees of the before-mentioned Thomas Smith, demised to Francis Gawthorn, a close lately used as a nursery or garden near the Broad-marsh, called the Grey Friar's close, and a piece of ground on the north side thereof, formerly used as a garden, for a term of 99 years, from Lady-day then last, at the rent of 19*l.* 15*s.* per annum, with a covenant from the lessee, that if he, or his executors, &c. should erect any buildings on the demised premises, they should keep and yield up at the end of the term, such buildings in good repair.

By the same lease, after reciting that the said Francis Gawthorn held by lease from the said Thomas Smith, a messuage, with the appurtenances, parcel of said Grey Friars, at 10*l.* 5*s.* per annum for 60 years, from 25th March, 1723, the said lessors, as much as in them lay, promised and agreed that the said Francis Gawthorn, his executors, &c. should hold the same, under the said rent of 10*l.* 5*s.* from the expiration of the said term of 60 years, to the end of the term thereby granted to the said Francis Gawthorn, his executors, &c. keeping and leaving the premises in good repair.

At the expiration of this lease in 1827, the buildings which had been erected on the demised premises, were in a dilapidated state. The land (part of which formed a field called the Paddock, and the residue was divided into gardens) and also the buildings were at that time in the occupation of various persons as tenants to Mr. Francis Gawthorn, (a relation of the original lessee) in whom the lease had become vested. The dilapidations were valued by two surveyors at 320*l.*, which sum has been paid by Mr. Gawthorn, to the trustees, and some of the most ruinous buildings have been pulled down since the expiration of the lease. The premises are now in the occupation of several tenants, whose rents amount in the whole to 160*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* per annum, but it appears from an estimate lately made by a surveyor, that this amount would probably be lessened by loss of rents due from some of the small tenants, repairs of buildings, expences of collecting the rents, &c. to 123*l.*, and in order to support these rents, considerable sums must be expended by the trustees in substantial repairs, which, with a view to the future improvement of the property, is not considered advisable. A reduction must therefore be made from some of the rents, and it is estimated that the clear annual income of the premises in their present state, will be worth about 105*l.*

Since the expiration of the above-mentioned lease, the trustees have agreed to purchase from Mr. Gawthorn, the late holder thereof, for 525*l.* a strip of land containing 363 square yards, with a house thereon in bad repair, fronting to the street called Broad-marsh, and adjoining backwards to the land of the charity, in the

expectation that it will increase the value of the latter. It was intended that this purchase should be completed at Lady-day, 1828.

It is stated, that the situation of the land in the Broad-marsh is well calculated for building, and it is hoped that either by building leases, or by exchange of that part of the property under the Act of 1 and 2 Geo. IV. c. 92, a considerable addition may be made to the income of the charity; but it would be difficult to estimate with any degree of accuracy the amount of such increase, and as the present time is not considered favourable for thus disposing of the land, it is proposed by the trustees to allow the premises to remain for the present in the occupation of the several tenants. It is however stated to be necessary, in order to protect the land so occupied, from trespasses, to erect a wall without delay on parts of the eastern and southern boundaries thereof.

3. There is also belonging to this charity a sum of 6,800*l.* three per cent. consols, now standing in the names of Lord Carington, and Samuel Smith, Esq., and producing dividends amounting to 204*l.* per annum.

In 1799, the trustees were possessed of 1,200*l.* consolidated 3 per cent. which had probably arisen from the balance remaining of the sum of 330*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* (stated in the decree of the Court of Chancery in 1779, as recited in the trust deed of 1782, to be in the hands of Abel Smith, the defendant in the cause) after the payments of the costs of the parties to the suit, out of that sum and from subsequent purchases of stock made with surplus of income. In November, 1799, part of the above-mentioned stock, amounting to 827*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* was transferred for the redemption of the land-tax of the estate at Burrough, amounting to 22*l.* 11*s.* 7½*d.* per annum. This reduced the amount of stock to 372*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*

The following purchases have since been made from the surplus income. In 1808, 527*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*; 1813, 800*l.*; 1816, 1,100*l.*; 1818, 600*l.*; 1819, 600*l.*; 1821, 1,000*l.*; 1824, 800*l.*; 1828, 1,000*l.*; and the amount of stock previously to 1808, 372*l.* Total 6,800*l.*, consolidated 3 per cent. The present annual income of the charity, may therefore be thus stated. Rents of the estate at Burrough, 450*l.*, ditto at Nottingham, 105*l.*, dividends of Stock 204*l.* Total 759*l.*

The hospital which is situate between Park-street and Hounds'-gate, Nottingham, consists of: 1. A large building, forming the corner of Park-street, and Spaniel-row, and containing 20 dwellings, each comprising a room and pantry below, and a bed-room and closet above.

2. Two smaller buildings fronting toward Hounds'-gate, called

in the decree of 1779, the "Lower Hospital," each containing two dwellings, with accomodations nearly similar to those in the larger building. The whole of the hospital is in very good repair.

Between the larger and smaller buildings there is a garden divided into small parcels amongst the inhabitants of the hospital who are 24 in number, and are appointed by the trustees, as vacancies occur by death or removal, being either widowers, widows, or unmarried persons. They are usually persons who have seen better days and are in reduced circumstances. It is required that they should belong to one of the three parishes of Nottingham, and they should not be at the time of their appointment in the receipt of parish relief. In 1824, a regulation was made that no person should be admitted into the hospital under the age of 70 years. Previous to that year they were considered admissable at the age of 66. Applications of candidates desirous of admission, accompanied with testimonials of character, are made to Henry Smith, Esq., who inquires into the merits and necessities of the applicants, and usually gives a preference to the oldest of them, if found to be deserving. At the time of our investigation, eight of the alms-people were men, and the remaining sixteen, women. They are appointed indiscriminately of either sex.

Mr. Henry Smith states, that since he has had the principal management of the charity, there have been only three removals of persons from the almshouse, one for misconduct, one an old woman, who was from age and infirmity incompetent to take care of herself, and was unable to pay for a person to take care of her, and one of a man who gave up his situation, in consequence of his becoming entitled to some property. A register is kept by Mr. Henry Smith, containing the names of the alms-people, their ages when admitted, the date of their admission, the names of the persons by whom they are recommended, and the time of their death, or removal from the hospital.

Each of the 24 inhabitants of the hospital receives 4s. per week, paid every Saturday, the whole of which amounts to 249*l.* 12s. per annum, and an allowance of coals twice in the year, viz.:—one ton in June, and one ton and a half in November, the cost of which now amounts to 46*l.* 10s.

The residue of the usual annual expenditure on account of the charity, consists of:—

Payments for the repairs of the hospital, which amounted in 1825 to 81*l.* 1s. 11*d.*, in 1826 to 157*l.* 9s. 10*d.*, in 1827 to 26*l.* 9s. 6*d.*

Four pounds per annum for the water rate for the hospital, and 1*l.* 2s. 6*d.* for insurance.

And two sums of 2*l.* 12*s.* each, which are paid in respect of Mr. Collin's donations for the benefit of poor debtors in Nottingham town goal, and Nottingham county goal, to the respective goalers thereof, and distributed by them among the poor debtors.

In 1825, [a sum of 20*l.* was allowed to Catherine Higgs, and John Higgs, the tenants of part of the estate at Burrough, for draining, and a similar allowance was made to them in 1827. In the latter year, a sum of 43*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.* was paid for pulling down some of the dilapidated buildings on the Broad Marsh, and repairing others, and a sum of 18*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* was paid for the expense of the new trust deeds

It will be seen from the above statement that the present annual amount of the rents and dividends arising from the property belonging to this charity, very considerably exceeds the expenditure, and it may be expected that at no distant period a further increase of income will be derived from the property in the Broad-marsh ; it is therefore proper that the benefits of the charity should be extended.

Mr. Henry Smith states, that the applications for admission to the hospital, according to the present regulations are very numerous, that most of the inhabitants are enabled to earn, by their labour, a small addition to the allowances which they receive, and that it is the opinion of the trustees, that it would be more beneficial to erect additional almshouses for a further number of poor persons, than to increase the allowance to the present number. He also states that it is proposed to build such additional houses whenever a proper site for them can be obtained by purchase. The rents and dividends belonging to this hospital, are received at the bank of Messrs. Smith, at Nottingham ; the payments are made from thence, and the accounts of each year are entered in the bank ledgers. It appeared to us desirable, that in addition to those entries, the accounts should be annually transcribed in a separate book, to be kept for the greater convenience of reference, and Mr. Henry Smith informed us that this suggestion should be complied with.

The balance at the bank in favour of this charity, March 1st, 1828, was 346*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, but the sum of 525*l.* payable on 25th of that month, for the strip of land in the Broad Marsh, which the trustees had agreed to purchase, as before stated, would more than exhaust that balance.

LAUNDER'S GIFT. The Rev. Abel Collin Launder, by his will, bearing date 31st August, 1801, and proved in January, 1804, in the prerogative court of Canterbury, gave to Samuel Smith, Esq., and Mr. Thomas Smith, and the survivor of them,

and his heirs, his share of 222*l.* in the Nottingham Waterworks Company, on trust, to pay the dividends of the same towards augmenting by equal portions, the weekly pay of each of the inhabitants of Abel Collin's hospital, in Nottingham.

From 1805 to the present time, the inhabitants of this hospital have received the benefit of twenty twenty-seventh parts, of an original share of the Nottingham Waterworks, the other seven twenty-sevenths being the property of an individual. Probably the sum of 222*l.* mentioned in the donor's will, was the amount of the price of the portion of a share which he had purchased, and which he bequeathed to the charity. By an Act of Parliament passed in 1827, each of the original shares of the Waterworks, being 32 in number, was divided into four. A dividend is usually paid twice in the year, the amount of which on each share from 1815 to 1825, varied from 22*l.* to 29*l.* per annum. In 1826 only one dividend of 5*l.* was paid, a reservation being made to provide for the expenses of the Act of Parliament, but in 1827 the dividends amounted to 35*l.* per share, the proportion of which belonging to the charity was 25*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*

The income derived from this donation is carried to the general account of the hospital kept at the Bank of Messrs. Smith, and the amount is from time to time equally divided amongst the inhabitants of the hospital. A part only on the sum of 25*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* received in 1827, amounting to 13*l.* 4*s.* was distributed at Christmas in that year, in equal proportions of 11*s.* to each inhabitant, and the residue thereof being 12*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* remained in hand, at the time of our investigation, for a future distribution, together with a further sum of 7*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* received in January, 1828, as the portion payable to the charity of a dividend then made.

The sums of 20*l.*, 15*l.*, and 20*l.*, given by the will of Abel Collin to the churchwardens and overseers of the parish of St. Nicholas, St. Peter, and St. Mary in this town, respectively, for purchasing coals in the summer, to be sold to the poor thereof in the winter, appear to have been paid to the officers of the several parishes, and to have been for a considerable time after his death applied according to his direction; but ultimately to have been absorbed in the general accounts of the respective parishes. It is stated, that in consequence of coals being now brought by the canal to Nottingham, there is little variation in the price of them in the course of the year, and that the application of these sums as directed by Mr. Collin, would be of no utility. In the parish of St. Mary, the last entry of a receipt of money on account of this charity, is in the churchwarden's account for 1763, in which the

sum of 8*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* is accounted for as received for coals. It will appear from a subsequent part of this report, that the inhabitants of this parish have lately adopted the recommendation of a Committee appointed to inquire into the charities thereof, that 20*s.* per annum, as the interest of the above-mentioned 20*l.* given by Mr. Collin, shall be applied by the churchwardens to charitable purposes.

In the parish of St. Nicholas, it was at a vestry meeting in 1746 agreed, that as the church gates were grown rotten, and as the 20*l.* given by Mr. Abel Collin to purchase coals had not been serviceable of late years, either to the poor or the parish, and as Mr. Abel Smith had consented that the said 20*l.* might be applied to any other purpose more advantageous, the said 20*l.* should be applied to buy a new pair of iron gates, and to other purposes as the churchwardens should think fit, and that whenever Mr. Abel Smith required it, the 20*l.* should be raised and applied as at first, and that in the mean time the churchwardens should pay 20*s.* per annum, to be given in coals to the poor of the parish. The annual sum of 20*s.* does not appear to have been thus applied for many years past.

In the parish of St. Peter, the last trace of the 15*l.* given by Mr. Collin, is in 1722, when it was resolved by the parishioners that the then late overseer should pay to one of the churchwardens 13*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*, which with 1*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* due from the late churchwardens made up 15*l.* to be applied to buying coals, pursuant to Mr. Collin's will, and that the said sum should not be diminished or misapplied in future, as it had been for some years past.^(a)

With the accumulated funds in the hands of the trustees of this charity, the new hospitals in Carington-street have been erected. The first twelve were completed in 1831, and the other eight in 1834. They are now occupied by 20 alms-people, who have the same allowance as those in the old hospital in Park-street. These new erections form the most handsome almshouses in Nottingham, and stand in an improving part of the town, surrounded with a large grass plot, enclosed with neat iron palisades, an engraving of which is given. The new street in front (which, with all the land and houses in its vicinity, belongs to this extensive charity) has its name from Lord Carington, a descendant of the founder, and the head of the family of Smith.

Since the erection of the Railway-station in the Meadows, opposite to the end of Carington-street, in 1838 an Act of Parliament

(a) See Commissioners' Report, p. 439. 445.

has been obtained for enclosing the East Croft, and a new road is now forming along its south and east boundaries extending from the Flood-road, below China-pool, front of the Station-house, and by a bridge to be erected over the Canal, (toward the expense of which the Railway Company have offered 2,000*l*.) connecting it with Carington-street, which will then become the great southern thoroughfare of the town.

BILBY'S ALMSHOUSE. By lease, bearing date 10th September, 1705, the mayor and burgesses of Nottingham, for the encouragement of William Bilby, to pursue his charitable intentions for building six or more almshouses, for the habitation of poor widows, and for a nominal consideration, demised to the said William Bilby, a piece of waste ground in a place called the Back Side, within the said town, containing in length, from West to East, 35 yards, and in breadth, 9 yards and 1 foot, for a term of 500 years, at a peppercorn rent; with a proviso, that if the said William Bilby should not, at his own charges, within the space of one year, cause six or more almshouses, for six or more poor widows, to be built on the said piece of ground, and make gardens suitable to the same, and also make sufficient provision, by the security of lands or otherwise, for repairing the said houses and gardens, and for the constant payment of two-pence every week to each of the widows to be placed in the said houses, during the said term; and if the said William Bilby should not appoint the mayor and burgesses guardians and trustees of the said almshouses after his decease, and lodge in them the sole and absolute power and government of the same, the said mayor and burgesses might re-enter into, and re-possess the said demised piece of waste ground.

In "Deering's History of Nottingham," p. 153, an inscription is mentioned as existing at the time when that book was written, on the front of this almshouse stating that it was built by William Bilby, in 1709.

It appears from the lease of 1705, to have been intended that William Bilby should by some subsequent instrument, vest in the mayor and burgesses the government of the almshouse which he had undertaken to build. No such instrument has been produced to us, but the corporation have long acted as the trustees thereof.

The property belonging to the almshouse consists of a public house with four small houses adjoining to it, in Goose-gate, Nottingham, and ten other small buildings behind, being houses, shops, stables, &c., all of which are now holden under the following lease:—

"By lease, bearing date 4th March, 1794, between the mayor

and burgesses of Nottingham, of the one part, and William Wesson, of Nottingham, of the other part; reciting that the said William Wesson had lately purchased, to him and his heirs, from John Leaver, a messuage, with the cellar thereto belonging, adjoining to the lands of the hospital, or charity of Dr. Bilby, of which the mayor and burgesses were trustees; and reciting, that the said mayor and burgesses had agreed to demise to the said William Wesson, the messuages and premises thereafter mentioned, belonging to the said hospital, for 70 years, subject to the rent of 16*l.* per annum, and the covenants therein contained; and reciting, that it had been agreed between the said parties, that the said William Wesson, should permit the possession of the said messuage, purchased by him of the said John Leaver, to sink into and become part of the premises, agreed to be thereby demised, on the expiration or sooner determination of such lease; and that he should for that purpose execute a declaration of trust for the securing the same to the said mayor and burgesses as trustees for the said charity; the said mayor and burgesses demised to the said William Wesson, five messuages in Goose-gate, Nottingham, then in the tenure of William Wesson, and three other persons therein mentioned, and a parcel of ground behind the said messuages occupied as gardens, with stables, and out-buildings, erected on part thereof, bounded as therein mentioned, and delineated in a plan in the margin of the lease, for the term of 70 years from Lady-day then next, at the yearly rent of 16*l.* And the said William Wesson covenanted within the first 20 years of the term, to lay out 400*l.* at least, on the said premises, in pulling down the dwelling house in which he then dwelt, known by the sign of the "General Elliott," with the house thereto adjoining, and rebuilding such two houses in a good and substantial manner, and to keep the premises in good repair, and the said William Wesson thereby limited and appointed that the before-mentioned messuage, lying in a yard between Woolpack-lane and Goose-gate, with the cellar under the same, and extending under part of the land thereby demised, should from Lady-day then next be vested in the said William Wesson, and his heirs, in trust, that he and they should receive the rents and profits thereof for the said term of 70 years; and after the expiration or sooner determination of that term, in trust, for the said mayor and burgesses, their successors and assigns, as trustees of the said hospital, or charity; and in trust to permit them to receive the rents and profits thereof, to be applied to the same uses to which the premises thereby demised were limited to the said mayor and burgesses.

Since this lease was granted, the public-house has been rebuilt:

several new tenements have been built behind, and the others, both in front and behind, have been repaired; the latter, although old, are stated to be now in good repair. There seems to be no doubt that the lessee expended on the premises more than the sum of 400*l.* specified in his covenant, and the conditions of the lease appear to have been fair, parts of the buildings being previously much dilapidated. The rents received from this property in 1793, the year before the lease was granted, appear to have amounted to 12*l.* 8*s.* The lease is now vested in the representatives of Joseph Buller, having been purchased by him. The whole of these premises are estimated by Mr. Edward Stavely to be now worth 78*l.* per annum.

In addition to the rent of 16*l.*, reserved by the lease of 1794, there is also paid by James Atkins, the proprietor of a house adjoining the almshouse, an annual sum of 17*s.* 6*d.*, as an acknowledgement for some windows which overlook the gardens of the almshouse, and for a sough carried through these gardens.

The almshouse which is situate in St. John's-street, formerly called the Back-side, consists of eight dwellings, of one room each, four on the ground floor, and four above. The building is in tolerable condition, but being old, it requires frequent repairs. It is inhabited by eight poor persons, being either burgesses, or as is more usual, widows of burgesses, placed there as vacancies occur, by the mayor for the time being. There is also a garden adjoining, occupied by the alms-people, each of whom receives six penny-worth of bread weekly, 3*s.* on St. Thomas's-day, and one ton and a half of coals yearly, the cost of which coals amounted for the years 1825 and 1826, to 9*l.* 12*s.* per annum.

The yearly sum paid for bread for the alms-people until the year 1804, was 3*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, being at the rate of 2*d.* each per week, but from that time to the present it has been 10*l.* 8*s.*, being at the rate of 6*d.* each per week.

The allowances therefore made to the alms-people, amount at the present time to 21*l.* 16*s.* per annum; and without including the expenses of the repairs of the almshouse, exceed the income by 4*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* per annum. The expenses of repairs amounted in 1824 to 4*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*, in 1825 to 4*l.* 5*s.*, and in 1826 to 5*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* In 1818 there was an expenditure of 56*l.*, and in 1820 of 20*l.* 10*s.* in repairs.

A separate account is kept in the chamberlains' ledger, of this charity. The accounts are made up to Michaelmas in each year, but the accounts to Michaelmas 1827, were not complete to the time of our inquiry. In 1802 there was a balance in favour of the charity, of 13*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* In 1811 there was a balance against

it of 52*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, and on the account for the year ending at Michaelmas, 1826, the balance against the charity was increased to 212*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*

We apprehend that the annual excess of the expenditure beyond the income of this charity is to be considered voluntary payment, on the part of the corporation. If it were to be viewed as an anticipation of the income, which may be expected to arise from the property in Goose-gate, on the expiration of the lease for 70 years, in 1864, and as creating a debt to be then repaid to the corporation, it appears to us that it would be decidedly objectionable.^(a)

The following inscription, as written by himself, was engraved on a stone in front of the hospital, but it is now wholly obliterated:—

The starry science I profess,
And surgery withal,
The chymical among the rest,
And physic rational.
God gave and blessed
What I possessed,
And part of it I lent
Unto the poor,
For evermore,
So raised this monument.

Ye men of wealth,
Whilst now in health,
Hearken to the cries ;
The poor redress,
And God will bless
Your evening sacrifice.

By WILLIAM BILBY.
In the 63rd year of his age.
1709.

BLUE COAT SCHOOL. This school was established in 1706, by voluntary contribution, and is now in part supported by annual subscriptions and collections after sermons preached in three parish churches of Nottingham, and in St. Paul's chapel.

The site of the school-house, which is situate on the High-pavement, was granted by William Thorpe in 1720, to John Plumptre and others, the then trustees of the school.

The following grants and devises have been made towards the support of the establishment.

Thomas Saunderson, by his will in 1711, (an abstract of which has been given in a preceding part of this report) gave to this school an annual sum of 40*s.* out of the rents of two houses in Pilcher-gate, devised by him for charitable purposes.

Charles Harvey, by deed, in the same year granted to the churchwardens and overseers of the three parishes in Nottingham, and their successors, two tenements in Hounds'-gate, to the intent that the rents and profits thereof might be received by them, and paid to the trustees of this school.

(a) See Commissioners' Report, p. 419, 420.

Jonathan Labray, by his will, bearing date 25th January, 1718, gave to Heyrick Althorpe and William Jackson, and their heirs, a messuage, situate near St. Peter's church-yard, with the buildings and gardens thereto belonging, on trust, to pay the rents and profits thereof, to the trustees or treasurer for the time being of the charity-school set up in Nottingham, for teaching poor children to read, and instructing them in the knowledge and practise of the christian religion as professed by the Church of England, and other things suitable to their condition, for the use of that school.

Thomas Roberts, in 1729 gave to the school, a yearly rent charge of 5*l.* out of houses in Red Lion-street, Nottingham.

Gilbert Beresford, by indentures of lease and re-lease, bearing date 19th and 20th January, 1747, conveyed to Samuel Peake, then treasurer of the charity-school, and his heirs; a close in the Clayfield of Nottingham, containing 1*A.* 3*R.* in trust, to permit the rents and profits thereof to be taken by the treasurer for the time being, for the use of that school.

John Key, in 1774, gave a security on the Nottingham and Grantham Turnpike-road, which appears to have been originally granted for 150*l.*, but the sum now secured thereby is 177*l.* 15*s.*

The school has also received various pecuniary legacies and donations, the whole amounting (as appears from lists produced to us) to be 250*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* of which the following were of 50*l.* and upwards :

1715 William Trigge	£100	1770 Mrs. Key	£115
— William Rippon	100	1777 Rev. Thomas Lovatt ..	100
1760 Mary Holden	200	1782 Mrs. Key	100
— Ditto, part of the residue		1785 Susanna Lovatt	100
of her personal estate ..	400	1796 William Elliott	50
1764 William Caunt	50	1798 John Morris	200
1765 Robert Purcell	65	1818 Samuel Unwin	50
1770 Sir George Smith, Bart.	100	1824 John Elliott	50

In 1729, a sum of 170*l.* was laid out in the purchase of some premises in Castle-gate, Nottingham, which have been lately exchanged in the manner hereinafter stated, and of a parcel of land, containing between one and two acres, in a part of the Meadows of Nottingham, called the Great Rye-hills, now belonging to the school, of which purchase-money it is stated in the conveyance, that 100*l.* was given by the will of Anne Rippon to this school in 1714, and that the remaining 70*l.* was paid by the treasurer of the school out of benefactions thereto belonging.

In 1753, a sum of 630*l.* was laid out in the purchase of some houses, &c. in Chapel-bar, now belonging to the school, which

were conveyed to Samuel Peake, and his heirs, who by indenture, bearing date 2nd April in that year, declared that the purchase was made by him, in trust, to permit the rents and profits of those premises to be received by the treasurer of the school for the time being, to be by him accounted for, and applied for the sole benefit thereof.

The premises in Hounds'-gate, given by Charles Harvey in 1711, those near St. Peter's Church-yard, devised by Jonathan Labray in 1718; and those in Castle-gate, purchased in 1729, were exchanged in 1827, under the powers of the act 1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. 92, for lands at Gunthorpe, in the parish of Lowdham, in the county of Nottingham.

In conformity with the provisions of the act, Samuel Smith, Esq. and sixteen others, were appointed by the Archbishop of York, trustees on behalf of the charity, for the purpose of the exchange which was carried into effect by indenture, bearing date 18th April, 1827, and enrolled in Chancery between the said Samuel Smith and the other persons appointed trustees of the one part, and George Haddon, John Sutton Webster, and John James of the other part.

By this deed after reciting the instruments whereby the school became entitled to the several premises, proposed to be given in exchange, and also reciting, that a statement had been laid before the Archbishop, bearing date 24th April, 1826, of the proposal for the exchange of those premises for the lands of Gunthorpe, thereafter mentioned belonging to the said George Haddon and others, from which it appeared that the greater part of the buildings proposed to be given in exchange, were of ancient structure, and had gradually become so ruinous as to render it injurious to the interest of the charity to incur the expense of repairing the same, and that the funds in the hands of the trustees were inadequate to rebuild the same, and reciting the granting of a commission by the Archbishop according to the directions of the Act, and the certificate returned by the commissioners, stating that the exchange was proposed by the trustees of the charity for its convenience, and that it would be convenient and advantageous to the charity, and that the terms were the best that could be obtained; and reciting, that the archbishop being satisfied that the exchange was beneficial to the charity, had signified his approbation of that indenture by signing the same, and sealing it with his episcopal seal; the said Samuel Smith, and the other trustees conveyed to the said George Haddon and others, the before-mentioned premises belonging to the charity in Castle-gate, Peter-gate, and Hounds'-gate, in exchange for a close called the First Willow Holme, containing 7A.

1R. 24P.; a close called the High Pasture, containing 4A. 0R. 20P.; and a parcel of land, late part of, and then fenced-off from a close, called the Second Willow Holme, with a cottage, stable, barn, and shed, standing thereon, and containing, with the site of such buildings 3A. 3R. 12P. all situate at Gunthorpe, in the parish of Lowdham, in the county of Nottingham, which the said George Haddon and others, conveyed to the said trustees.

After this exchange was completed, the residue of the Second Willow Holme close not included therein, containing 2R. 25P. was purchased for 75*l.* part of the funds of the charity by the trustees, and was conveyed to them by the said George Haddon and others, by bargain and sale enrolled, bearing date 11th June, 1827.

The rents of the premises belonging to the charity given in exchange, amounted in the whole to 58*l.* per annum. The present rent of the lands at Gunthorpe received on the exchange, and of the parcel of land subsequently purchased is 60*l.*, the exchange is considered to have been very advantageous to the charity, in consequence of the dilapidated state of the buildings on the former.

By the first agreement relating to this exchange made in October, 1825, it was stipulated that all costs to be incurred by both parties should be borne by George Haddon, and the other parties interested in the estate at Gunthorpe, except such part, (if any) as the archbishop should allow as being in his opinion, such as ought to be discharged out of the funds of the charity. On the completion of the exchange, the archbishop, declined allowing any part of the costs to be paid out of the funds of the charity, but afterwards on the presentation of a memorial from the said George Haddon and others, accompanied by a copy of a resolution adopted at a meeting of the trustees on 10th December, 1827, in which it was stated that the exchange was in the first instance proposed by the trustees of the charity, and intended by them for the sole benefit thereof; and that from the valuation of surveyors, it appeared that the value of the property given by the trustees was 1,590*l.*, and that the value of that received by them in exchange was 1,665*l.*; his grace allowed 75*l.* to be applied out of the funds of the charity on payment of part of the costs. The whole expenses of the exchange were of large amount, being rather more than 400*l.*

The following rental will show the present state of the lands and annuities belonging to this establishment :

No.	Where Situate.	Tenants.	Premises.	Rent.		
				£.	s.	d.
1	Chapel-bar	James Hewitt	{ A set of Malt-rooms, with kiln and coke.	28	0	0
			{ Room, and two rooms over a stable, which forms part of the premises occupied by Mrs. Armitage, (No. 2.)	28	0	0
2	Ditto.	Widow Armitage.	{ A house and shop fronting to Chapel Bar, and a stable between the house, occupied by George Beighton, (No. 4.)	19	3	0
3	Ditto.	John Greenwood.	{ A house adjoining to No. 2, fronting towards the same hills.	10	0	0
4	Ditto.	George Beighton.	{ A house and shop fronting to Chapel Bar, with a stable, heckling-shop and pig-sty behind.	12	12	0
5	Ditto.	Robert Hood	{ A room behind No. 4, communicating with the King's Head Inn adjoining, and used as the bar of that Inn.	1	0	0
6	Rye Hills.	Samuel Richards.	{ A parcel of land in a part of the Meadows of Nottingham, called the Great Rye Hills, containing 1A. 2R. 27P.	3	0	0
7	Clay-field	Joseph Whitlark.	{ A close, called Wood-lane Close, containing, 1A. 2R. 30P.	5	5	0
	Gunthorpe, in the parish of Lowdham.	Samuel Hurt.	{ Three closes, with a cottage and other buildings, containing in the whole 16A. 0R. 11P.	60	0	0
			{ An annuity, given by the will of Thomas Saunderson, and paid by the trustees of his charity.	2	0	0
			{ An annuity, given by the will of Thomas Roberts, and paid by Mrs. Roberts out of premises in Red Lion-street.	0	5	0

The above-mentioned rents are stated to be of fair amount, the tenants hold the premises, which they respectively occupy from year to year. The property of the charity in Nottingham was valued by Mr. William Stretton, in 1811. The present rents of Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7, in the rental, are of the same amount as his valuation; those of Nos. 1 and 6 exceed it.

The buildings on the property situate in Chapel Bar are stated to be in want of repairs, but it is not considered advisable to repair them at present, as an Act of Parliament has lately passed, by which the trustees of the road to Derby are empowered to take down a part of those buildings for the purpose of widening the road.

The interest received from the trustees of the Nottingham and Grantham road, in respect of the before-mentioned security, derived from the gift of Mr. John Key, amounts to *8l. 17s. 9d.* per annum, being at the rate of five per cent. on the sum of *177l. 15s.* thereby secured.

There is also belonging to the charity a sum of *7,000l.* reduced three per cent. annuities, purchased from time to time from 1760 to 1812, with monies arising from legacies, donations, or surplus of income, now standing in the names of Lord Carrington and Samuel Smith, Esq., and producing dividends amounting to *210l.* per annum, and a further sum of *400l.* in Exchequer Bills, purchased in January, 1828.

The income of this charity, derived from the above-mentioned sources, without including the interest of the Exchequer Bills lately purchased is as follows :—

	£.	s.	d.
Rents	139	0	0
Annuities	2	5	0
Turnpike Securities.....	8	17	9
Dividends.....	210	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£ 360	2	9

The annual subscriptions received in 1827, amounted to *68l. 14s. 6d.*; and the collections at sermons in the same year, amounted to *103l. 19s. 2d.*

In the treasurer's account for 1827, *10l.* was allowed to the charity for interest, the balance in favour of it having been at the commencement of that year, *506l. 18s. 4d.*, and at the close of it, *672l. 4s. 11d.* The balances in hand have increased of late years, in consequence of the full number of the children in the school not being kept up. At the close of the year 1819, the balance in favour of the charity was *28l. 8s. 7d.*; in 1821, *96l. 12s. 8d.*; in 1823, *242l. 9s. 8d.*; in 1825, *389l. 7s. 2d.*; and in 1827, *672l. 4s. 11d.*

From the commencement of 1828 to the time of our inquiry in March in that year, some arrears of rent had been received, and some payments made for clothing. There had also been paid the before-mentioned sums of *75l.* for part of the costs of the exchange, and *75l.* for the purchase of the additional piece of land at Gunthorpe, and a sum of *24l. 16s.* being the amount of a bill due to Mr. J. J. W. Rigley, solicitor, for the expenses of the conveyance of that land, including those of the enrolment of the deed, and for other business done on the account of the school during the last three years.

By these payments, and the above-mentioned purchase of 400*l.* Exchequer Bills, the cost of which, including interest, premium, and commission, amounted to 415*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; the balance in hand was so far reduced that on the 1st of March, 1828, it amounted to no more than 16*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*

The school premises consist of a house, containing two school rooms, and apartments for the schoolmaster and his wife, who is the schoolmistress, with a yard behind.

The school is under the management of governors or trustees, elected from time to time by the survivors from the subscribers to the charity. The number of governors is not limited. At the time of our investigation, their number was 22. The seventeen trustees, appointed by the Archbishop of York, for the purpose of the before-mentioned exchange, and in whom the lands received on that exchange are vested, were previously to that appointment governors of the school.

The present treasurer of the school funds is Henry Smith, Esq. All monies received for rents, dividends, interest, subscriptions, and collections are placed in the bank of Messrs. Smith, and the payments are made there on orders given by the Rev. Robt. White Almond, rector of St. Peter's, who is one of the governors and trustees, and during the last four years has had the principal management of the school.

The children of poor inhabitants of the town of Nottingham are admissible to the school. They are appointed by the governors, at an annual meeting for that purpose, in the month of May. On the admission of each child a certificate from a subscriber is required that his parents are members of the Church of England. And it is a regulation of the charity that the boys shall be apprenticed to members of the Church of England only.

At the time of our inquiry there were 50 boys and 18 girls in the school.

The numbers when complete are 60 boys and 20 girls; but within the last few years the full numbers have not been kept up, in consequence of its having been considered prudent to reserve a part of the funds for repairing the buildings belonging to the charity, which were in a dilapidated state. As, however, a considerable part of these buildings has been disposed of by exchange, it is the intention of the governors gradually to fill up the numbers.

The boys are instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic; and the girls in reading, writing, and sewing. All the children are completely clothed, and each boy on leaving school is allowed a sum of 5*l.* 5*s.* as a premium, if he has behaved well, and if he is apprenticed to a master approved of by the governors, which

premium is paid at the rate of 1*l.* 1*s.* per annum, during the first five years of the apprenticeship.

The present schoolmaster was appointed by the governors in December, 1826. His salary, for himself and his wife, is 100 guineas a year, and he is allowed six tons of coal annually for the use of the school. The master and mistress are not allowed any remuneration from the parents of the children.

Occasional meetings of the governors are held when necessary, for transacting the business of the trust, and the accounts are audited at a meeting holden on the last day of each year, or within a few days of that time.

The following is a summary of the expenditure for the year 1827:—

	£.	s.	d.
Schoolmaster's salary, five quarters	131	5	0
Clothing for the children	176	6	11
Coals	4	13	0
Stationery	4	11	7
Books from the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge	1	18	0
Payments on account of apprentice fees	42	0	0
Repairs of the school premises	6	11	8
Donation to the late master, on leaving the school	15	0	0
Master's bill for quills, &c., and for schoolmistress's work in making shirts, &c.	26	8	0
Sundry small accounts	4	4	0
Total	£ 412	10	10(a)

CHAPTER IV.

SAUNDERSON'S CHARITY. Thomas Saunderson, by his will, bearing date 2nd February, 1711, gave to William Jackson, and three others, and their heirs, two messuages in Pilcher-gate, Nottingham, with the stables and gardens thereto belonging, in trust, that they should, during seven years after his decease, permit his

(a) See Commissioners' Report, p. 460. 464.

three sisters to receive the rents thereof, except 3*l.* yearly, of which he gave 20*s.* to the charity children belonging to the charity school in Nottingham; and of the remaining 40*s.*, one moiety to the poor of St. Mary's parish, and the other moiety to the poor of St. Peter's and St. Nicholas, equally; and after the expiration of the said term of seven years, in trust that they should, out of the rents of the said premises, pay for the use of the children belonging to the said school, so long as it should continue, 40*s.* yearly, and should distribute the clear rent over and above that yearly sum to the poor, especially housekeepers of the parish of St. Mary, St. Peter, and St. Nicholas, one moiety to the poor of the former, and the other moiety to the poor of the two latter parishes, equally. And he directed that when any two of his trustees should die, the survivors, with the approbation of the Vicar of St. Mary's and the Rectors of St. Peter's and St. Nicholas, should choose three other honest persons of Nottingham, to be added to them in the said trust, and should make proper conveyances of the trust premises, and so from time to time, and that the trustees should yearly, out of the rents, spend 10*s.* for their trouble at the time of making up those accounts, which he directed to be done once every year.

By Indentures of lease and re-lease, bearing date 11th and 12th June, 1827, being the last deed for appointing new trustees to this charity, between John Topott of the first part, the Rev. G. Wilkins, D. D., the Rev. R. W. Almond, and the Rev. W. J. Butler, being the incumbents of the three parishes of Nottingham, of the second part, and the said John Topott, Martin Roe, George Bunting, and John Mills, of the third part; the said John Topott, as the surviving trustee named in indentures of lease and re-lease, bearing date 27th and 28th November, 1786, conveyed to the said Martin Roe, George Bunting, and John Mills, (whom he had, with the consent of the said incumbents nominated to be added to him in the said trust), and their heirs, the before-mentioned two messuages in Pilcher-gate, to the use of all the parties of the third part, and their heirs, on the before-mentioned trusts.

The property belonging to this charity, which is situate in Pilcher-gate, consists of:—

1. A house and garden, in the occupation of William Cheetham as yearly tenant, at the rent of 21*l.* per annum.
2. A house in the occupation of John Johnson as yearly tenant, at the rent of 11*l.* 11*s.* per annum.

The rent of the former was raised in 1793, from 16*l.* 10*s.* to 20*l.*, and in 1796 to its present amount, the rent of the latter was also raised in 1793, from 10*l.* 10*s.* to its present amount. The rents

was inadvertently omitted in making out the above account, but it will be included in the account for the ensuing year. Each trustee distributes the portion of the rents received by him, in sums varying in amount, amongst poor housekeepers of the parish to which it is appropriated, being usually such as are not in receipt of constant parochial relief. It has not been customary for the trustees to produce to their co-trustees at a subsequent meeting, lists of the poor persons included in their respective distributions, but it appears to us desirable that this should be done. No sums have of late years been charged to the account of the charity for any expenses attending the meetings of the trustees.^(a)

LABRAY'S HOSPITAL. Jonathan Labray, by his will, bearing date 25th January, 1718, after the devise of a house near St. Peter's church-yard, for the benefit of the charity school of Nottingham (mentioned in the account of that establishment) devised all his houses and lands in Calverton, in the county of Nottingham, and all other his lands, not otherwise disposed of by his will, to Thos. Smith, of Nottingham, and his heirs; and he also gave all his personal estate to the said Thomas Smith, his executors and on trust, to sell the said houses, lands, and personal estate, and to apply the money raised by such sale, and his money, and the debts owing to him; first, for the discharge of his debts and funeral expenses, and the remainder either as an augmentation to the charity school of Nottingham, or for some other pious and charitable use, at the discretion of the said Thomas Smith, whom he made his sole executor, and in such manner as he should appoint.

By indenture, bearing date 1st and 2nd June, 1726, between the mayor and burgesses of Nottingham, of the one part, and the said Thomas Smith, of the other part, reciting that the said Thos. Smith had proposed to build a hospital or alms-house on the piece of ground thereafter mentioned, with monies arising out of the estate of Jonathan Labray, deceased, the said mayor and burgesses for promoting so charitable a work, granted to the said Thomas Smith, and his heirs, a piece of waste ground, lying within the town of Nottingham, on the outside of a place called Chapel Bar, containing in length, from east to west, 24 yards, and in breadth, from north to south, 10 yards, and bounded as therein described, on trust, for the use of the said intended hospital or alms-house, to be held of the manor of the town of Nottingham, at the yearly rent of one penny.

By indentures of lease and release, bearing date 26th and 27th

(a) See Commissioners' Report, p. 457.

April, 1736, between Thomas Champion and Mary, his wife, of the one part, and the Rev. William Standfast and Mary, his wife, (late Mary Smith, widow) Samuel Smith, and Abel Smith, executors and devisees in trust of Thomas Smith, deceased, of the other part, reciting the will of the said Jonathan Labray, and the will of the said Thos. Smith, bearing date 27th December, 1727, whereby he devised all his real and personal estate to the said Mary Smith, Samuel Smith, and Abel Smith, in trust, for the purposes in the said will mentioned, and reciting that, since the death of the said Thomas Smith, a suit in equity had been commenced, touching the will of the said Jonathan Labray, the said Thomas Champion, alleging himself to be heir-at-law to the copyhold estate of the said Jonathan Labray, and reciting that the said Thomas Smith had died, without doing any act in law to settle the real and personal estate of the said Jonathan Labray, to the charitable uses designed by his said will; and that the parties thereto being desirous to put an end to all matters in difference between them, had agreed that there should be paid by the said William and Mary Standfast, Samuel Smith, and Abel Smith, to the said Thomas Champion, 100*l.*, and that he should, in consideration thereof, confirm the will of the said Jonathan Labray; it was therefore witnessed, that in consideration of the above-mentioned sum of 100*l.*, the said Thomas Champion and Mary, his wife, conveyed to the said parties of the second part, and their heirs, a messuage, farm, or tenement, and the following closes, all situate at Calverton, in the county of Nottingham, viz. a close called *Stripe Close*, containing one acre; two closes called *Town-end Close*, and *Swallow-top Close*, containing together three acres; two closes called *Siding-hedge Closes*, containing together six acres; the *Broom Close*, containing two acres and a half; *Tod Close*, containing two acres and a half; *Church Close*, containing one acre; Acre-head, containing half an acre; the Over-close, or Crooked Doles, and the Nether Close, or Wellhouse Close, containing together an acre and a half; a moiety of a close called the New Meadow, containing two acres; two parts in five of another close, called New Meadow, containing in the whole, one acre and a half; and seventeen acres of arable land, lying dispersed in the five fields of Calverton, called Wood-end Field, Clayfield, Hill-gap Field, Over-sand Field, and the Nether-sand Field; and another messuage, farm, or tenement, and the following closes, also situate at Calverton, viz. the Cow-close, containing three acres; the Worsell Close, containing four acres; the Wong, containing three acres; the Broom Close, containing four acres; the New Close, containing one acre;

the Burnhagh Close, containing three acres; Bull Meadow, containing two acres and a half; New Meadow, containing half an acre; Hemshaw Wong, containing one acre and a half; the Little Intake, containing half an acre; the Nether Close or Crook Doles, containing half an acre; Church Close, containing one acre; the Moles, containing two acres and a half; Little Gascoign Close, containing half an acre; and 22 acres of arable land lying dispersed in the five fields of Calverton above-mentioned.

By deed-poll, bearing date 30th October, 1736, under the hand and seal of Elizabeth Bradley, reciting the respective devises of the said Jonathan Labray and the said Thomas Smith, and the commencement of the said suit in equity, and reciting, that in Easter Term, 1735, the Master of the Rolls decreed that the estate of the said Jonathan Labray should be sold, and that one of the masters of the court should take an account of the money arising thereby, and report the same to the court; and should also take an account of the monies which the said Thomas Smith, and his executors had received and paid in relation to the said trust, and that the master had taken such account, and had by his report, dated 9th December, then last, reported that there was in the hands of the executors of the said Thomas Smith, 203*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* and reciting that the said decree was no further put in execution by reason of the above-mentioned agreement and conveyance, made by the said Thomas Champion in consideration of the said sum of 100*l.*, and of 28*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* for his costs; and that the said Thomas Champion had surrendered to the said Abel Smith and his heirs, his right and interest to the freehold, or copyhold estate, and personal estate of the said Jonathan Labray, and reciting, that the said devisees and executors of the said Thomas Smith had expended for costs in the said suit 154*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*, and that the rents and profits of the freehold and copyhold estates of the said Jonathan Labray, amounted to the yearly sum of 49*l.* which was charged with the weekly payments of 1*s.* 10*d.* to six poor men of the same trade as the said Jonathan Labray had been of; inhabiting six almshouses in Nottingham, built by the said Thomas Smith, such weekly payments amounting to the yearly sum of 28*l.* 12*s.*; and reciting, that the said Thomas Smith had appropriated 10*l.* a-year out of the rents and profits of the estate, for the support of a school-master, to teach poor children free at Calverton; but that such yearly payment, or the greater part thereof, could not be longer supported on account of the money expended in the said suit, and the money paid to the said Thomas Champion, and the payment of the sum of 220*l.* thereafter mentioned; and reciting, that the said Jonathan Labray, left at his death, the said Elizabeth

Bradley, his natural daughter, as minor, and that as he had omitted to take notice of her in his will, the said Thomas Smith, out of regard to her, had promised to pay her 200*l.* when she became of age, as she then was, and to manifest his intention, had paid to her mother for several years interest for the said 200*l.* for the use of the said Elizabeth Bradley, but had died before the said principal sum was paid ; and reciting, that the said devisees and executors were desirous to perform the intention of the said Thomas Smith, and had agreed to pay 220*l.* to the said Elizabeth Bradley, and to raise the same by sale or mortgage of the said freehold or copyhold estate ; the said Elizabeth Bradley, in consideration of the said 220*l.* paid by the said devisees and executors, released to them, their heirs, and executors, all manner of actions or demands which she might have against them, and confirmed the will of the said Jonathan Labray.

By indentures of lease and re-lease, bearing date 22nd and 23rd May, 1827, between Robert, Lord Carington, and Samuel Smith, Esq., of the one part, and the Honourable Robert Smith, eldest son of the said Lord Carington, Abel Smith and Henry Smith, Esqrs., two of the sons of the said Samuel Smith ; and John Henry Smith, Esq., of the other part, reciting the will of the said Jonathan Labray, the grant from the corporation of Nottingham in 1726, and the will of Thomas Smith, and reciting the will of the above-mentioned Abel Smith (who survived Mary Smith and Samuel Smith, and died in 1756) whereby he devised to his son Abel Smith and his heirs, the estate belonging to Collin's and Labray's hospitals, subject to such payments, nominations, rules, and orders, and all other matters as had been usually paid and done by him, or his brother, the said Thomas Smith, in relation to the said hospitals, and reciting a codicil to the will of Abel Smith, the son who died in 1788, whereby he devised the said estates to his sons, the said Robert Lord Carington and Samuel Smith, and the survivor of them, and the male heir of such survivor, for ever, subject to the payments, nominations, rules, &c., mentioned in his father's will, and reciting, that the charity-estates consisted of six hospitals, or almshouses, and a freehold estate at Calverton, with a farm-house and building, and 28 closes, containing, 129*A.* 2*R.* 22*P.* and £900 three per cent. consolidated annuities, standing in the names of the said Lord Carington and Samuel Smith, the said Robert, Lord Carington, and Samuel Smith, appointed the said parties of the second part, to be trustees of the charity of the said Jonathan Labray, and conveyed the trust property to them and their heirs, to the use of them and the said Lord Carington, and Samuel Smith, and their heirs on the

trusts mentioned in the will of the said Jonathan Labray. And it was thereby declared, that when the number of the present, or any future trustees should by death be reduced to three, the survivors should convey the trust premises to two or more persons, and their heirs, to be nominated by the surviving trustees, or the major part of them.

This hospital also is principally under the management of Henry Smith, Esq., and had been so for some years previous to his appointment as a trustee, on the behalf of his father and uncle.

The property of the charity consists of a farm-house, yard, and out-buildings, and 129A. 2R. 22P. of land in the parish of Calverton, late in the occupation of Thomas Blatherwick, (who died in March, 1828, at a very advanced age, having been tenant of the farm 50 years) as yearly tenant at the rent of £110 per annum. In 1822 and 1823, deeds were made between Lord Carington and Mr. Samuel Smith, as trustees of this charity, and General Sir John Coape Sherbrooke, for the exchange of some portions of the Calverton estate for other lands in the same parish.

The premises which were thus given in exchange by the trustees were as follows :—

	A.	R.	P.
A messuage, barn, garden, and homestead, containing	1	2	38
The Town-end close	1	3	17
The Water-gap close	1	2	7
	<hr/>		
	5	0	22

And the following were received in exchange from Sir J. C. Sherbrooke :—

	A.	R.	P.
Broom close	2	2	13
Upper Sandfield	6	0	12
Barker Stock Butts.....	1	2	22
Part of Barker Stock Close	2	0	30
	<hr/>		
	12	1	27

According to the estimate of a surveyor, the value of the former premises in fee-simple was £565 10s. 8d., and the value of the latter £636 9s. There was therefore a balance in favour of the charity of £70 18s. 4d., but the exchange not having been made in the mode pointed out by the act of 1 and 2 Geo. 4, c. 92, was unauthorized.

The house and land thus exchanged appear to have been for-

merly rented with the residue of the estate, by the late Thomas Blatherwick, who underlet them to a person of the name of Ward, but for some years previous to 1817, Ward held them as tenant to the trustees, at a separate rent of £10 per annum, in addition to the rent of £100 paid by Blatherwick, to which amount it had been raised in 1807, from £50. From 1817 to 1823, the same house and land was rented by Sir J. C. Sherbrooke at £15 per annum. From 1823, the lands received by the trustees on the exchange, were occupied by Blatherwick to the time of his death, on paying £10 per annum, in addition to his previous rent of £100.

At the time of our inquiry it was intended to let the estate to the best advantage, and it was expected that an increased rent would be obtained for it.

The house and buildings are stated to be in tolerable repair. In 1807, a sum of £77 was received for timber sold from this estate, and in the same year, there was an expenditure of £112 10s. 3d. in the repairs of the school-house at Calverton, and of the buildings on the estate.

There is also a sum of £1,100 consolidated three per cents. belonging to this charity, the dividends of which amount to £33 per annum, making the whole annual income £143. Of this stock there was purchased from the surplus of income :—

	£	s.	d.
In 1813	400	0	0
1818	300	0	0
1825	200	0	0
1828	200	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£1100	0	0

The hospital which was built on a piece of land on the Derby-road, on the outside of Chapel-bar, granted by the corporation to Mr. Thomas Smith in 1726, consists of six dwellings; each containing one room and pantry below, and a bed-room and closet above, inhabited by six almsmen appointed by the trustees; the building is in want of some repairs, and Mr. Henry Smith states, that it is proposed to improve the comforts of the inhabitants by raising the roof, and by removing the entrance doors which now open on the foot pavement of the street to the back part of the hospital, where there is a narrow yard belonging to it. The inhabitants of the hospital are usually frame-work knitters, a preference being given to them in consideration of Jonathan Labray, the founder, having been of that trade. As the benefit of Collin's hospital is extended to widowers, widows, and unmarried persons,

the admissions to this hospital have been confined to married men, who in pursuance of a regulation made in 1824, are not eligible until they are 70 years of age. The poor persons receive 4s. each per week, amounting for six almsmen to £62 8s. per annum, and two tons and a half of coals each in the course of the year, the cost thereof amounting for the same number to £11 12s. 6d. per annum. At the time of our inquiry, these allowances were received by five only of the inmates, one of them having in 1827 come into the possession of some property, on which his allowances were stopt, but in consideration of his being 83 years of age and very infirm, he was permitted to remain in his residence in the hospital.

The residue of the usual annual expenditure consists of a salary of £12 paid to the schoolmaster at Calverton, a sum of 1l. 6s. 9d. paid for the insurance of the hospital and of the school, and farm buildings at Calverton, and sums paid for the repairs of the hospital and school, which amounted in 1825 to 20l. 2s. 11d.; 1826, 6l. 0s. 11d.; 1827, 1l. 9s. 0d.; in the latter year a sum of 13l. 1s. 7d., was paid for the expense of the new trust deeds.

In this as in the preceding charity, the present income considerably exceeds the expenditure; it is proper therefore that the benefits of it should be extended; and we are informed by Mr. Henry Smith, that it is proposed that this should be done by building some additional dwellings for poor persons, whenever a proper site near to the present hospital can be procured for that purpose. A parcel of ground belonging to the corporation of Nottingham at the lower end of the hospital, is considered to be well suited for this purpose; but, we are informed, that it cannot be obtained in consequence of its being intended that it should form part of a new street about to be made, leading from the Derby-road, in that spot.

The accounts of this charity are kept in the same manner as those of Collin's hospital, in the ledgers of the bank of Messrs. Smith, and the observation is applicable here which we made in the former case, as to the propriety of making a copy of the accounts in a separate book, for the convenience of reference.

The balance in the bank in favour of the charity on 1st March, 1828, was 46l. 9s. 7d.

The further particulars of the school at Calverton will be stated in the account of the charities of that parish, in a future part of this report.(a)

(a) See Commissioners' Report, p. 446, 447, 448, 449.

It *not* having been found practicable to build additional almshouses, on account of the difficulty of obtaining a suitable site, the trustees have built a spacious school-room at Calverton, capable of containing 80 boys, which is about the number in attendance during the week-days, each boy paying one-penny to the master. The old school-room attached to the master's dwelling-house is now used for a girl's school, under the superintendence of the mistress. The farm of Calverton has been let at an improved rent, according to a valuation made by a respectable surveyor in 1828.

BOOK XIII.

CHAPTER I.

IN 1715, when that fruitless rebellion broke out, which had for its object the reinstatement of the Stuart family, there were but few partisans of that dynasty left in Nottingham. Thomas Hawksley, the mayor, was committed to the House of Correction by one of the aldermen "for having drank success to the Pretender on his bare knees in his own house." This jacobite mayor kept the house then called the "Eagle and Child Inn," at the north-west corner of Chapel-bar. He afterwards instituted three suits against the alderman who signed his commitment, with the hope of recovering damages for false imprisonment; "but the only recompense he got, was that of having to pocket the disgrace and to pay costs, which amounted to more than 2,000*l*."

In 1720, while the Duke of Newcastle "kept open house at the castle," John Chambers, a ginger-bread baker, in a fit of inebriation rambled from the paved yard upon the verge of the rocky precipice, down which he fell, 110 feet, without receiving much injury.

In 1724, the town clerk's office took fire, and many of the corporation records were destroyed. In 1736, during a great flood, the houses near the Leen were two feet deep in water in the month of May. 104 persons, who had died of the *small-pox* were buried

in St. Mary's Church-yard, and so fatal was that malady during the year, that the burials exceeded the births by 380.

1731. The mayor, Thomas Trigge, placed a woman in the Cuckstool for prostitution, and left her to the mercy of a foolish mob, who ducked her so severely, that she died soon after, in consequence of which the mayor was prosecuted, and that ancient instrument of punishment destroyed.

During the rebellion of 1745, when a second unsuccessful attempt was made by the house of Stuart to regain the throne, lost by the bigotry and tyranny of its ancestors, Thoroton says, "little occurred at Nottingham more than at other places, near which the forces of Prince Charles approached. Some, however, were panic struck at their so extraordinarily advancing into the heart of the country, and others friendly to the cause, showed signs of friendly intention, but very few of them indications of courage; very few joined the daring little host of Scotchmen." However, this town supplied many recruits for "the Duke of Kingstone's light horse," which did so much execution at the Battle of Culloden, where it is said three butchers of Nottingham killed fourteen rebels. This regiment was raised by a subscription, amounting to 8,526*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* of which sum the Dukes of Kingston and Newcastle contributed 1,000*l.* each, and the Duke of Norfolk, and Lords Byron, Middleton, Sutton, Cavendish, and Howe, with other persons of distinction in the country, about 200*l.* each. Wade's regiment, consisting of 500 Dutch and 200 English infantry, with 16 pieces of cannon, 2 mortars, and 200 artillery men arrived at Nottingham on the 13th of October, and proceeded next day to meet the rebels, who were completely overthrown in the early part of the following year.

During a remarkable storm in May, 1749, hailstones fell, measuring 4 inches in circumference. In 1755, the Northern Lights, or *Aurora Borealis*, were frequently seen in this neighbourhood, as they were afterwards at the commencement of the American War, when the superstitious believed them to be the forerunners of disastrous events. In 1758, acts were obtained for making turnpike-roads from Nottingham to Derby, Grantham, and Alfreton. The Nottingham and Loughborough road was repaired under an act passed in 1738.

On September 22nd, 1761, in honour of the coronation of George III. and Queen Charlotte, Nottingham joined in the general festivity. The morning was ushered in by the ringing of bells, and after divine service a large and splendid procession paraded the streets, headed by the corporation in their robes of office, and followed by the company of *woolcombers*, dressed in

Holland shirts, black breeches, white stockings, and wool wigs, with sashes and cockades also of *wool*, and having one of their order on horseback, and attired so as to represent the famous Bishop Blaize, the patron saint of Armenia, who is said to have first discovered the art of woolcombing. There were public dinners at all the inns, and the indigent were plentifully regaled in large booths erected in the streets. At night the town was brilliantly illuminated, and there was a grand display of fireworks in the Market-place.

In 1762 a framework-knitter, residing near Nottingham, fell into the fatal snare which he had laid for his unoffending wife. Having taken home a piece of veal, he ordered his wife to roast it for dinner by twelve o'clock, but he not coming home at the time, she set it by untouched. At four o'clock he came home, and brought a beef steak, which he ordered to be dressed for his dinner, saying he should prefer it to the veal. It was accordingly cooked by the wife, and when he had eaten part of it, feeling himself unwell, he anxiously enquired what she had fried it in? To which she answered, the *veal dripping*. "Then," said he "I am a dead man, for having a mind to poison you, I rubbed the veal over with arsenic." He expired shortly afterwards, and the surgeon who examined the veal, declared that it retained as much poison as would destroy a hundred persons.

At the Goose-fair in 1764, there was a tumultuous riot, on account of the high price of cheese, which was selling at from 28s. to 30s. per cwt. The violence of the people burst forth like a torrent in the open fair; cheeses were rolled down Wheeler-gate and Peck-lane in abundance, and the mayor, in his attempt to restore the peace, was knocked down with one in the Market-place. The riot act was read, a detachment of the 15th Dragoons was called out, many of the rioters were taken prisoners, and one innocent man was shot by the military.

In 1770 there was great rejoicing here, on account of the liberation of John Wilkes, Esq., the champion of the people's liberties.

In June this year, Dominick Lazarus walked twenty-five times round the Race-course (upwards of fifty miles) in 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ hours. The grand stand was built in 1777, and during the same year some workmen, whilst digging on Standard-hill, found a number of human bones, along with a dagger and a copper token, dated 1669. The Nottinghamshire militia were embodied in 1775, and first marched out of the county in 1778, when they went to Hull. On February 12th, 1780, was laid the first stone of the Nottingham General Hospital. On July 30th, 1784, the Wilford ferry-boat

was upset, and six persons were drowned. In August, 1785, the large mace was stolen out of the mayor's house by two thieves, who were detected in consequence of their not knowing how to separate the gold from the silver after they had melted it down.

Water Spout. A most extraordinary natural phenomenon took place here in 1785, which has been considered as perhaps one of the largest water spouts ever seen in this country. It happened on the 1st of November, at four o'clock in the afternoon, when it was first seen proceeding from a dense cloud, apparently about a quarter of a mile to the southward of the Trent, and moving slowly towards it, and it was remarked, that the branches of the trees over which it passed, were bent downwards to the ground. As the cloud came nearer to the river, it appeared to be strongly attracted by it, and when it crossed did not seem more than forty or fifty feet from the surface of the water, which was violently agitated, and flew upwards to a great height in every direction. Some persons who saw it from the Trent-bridges, then only about 300 yards distant, mistook it at first for a column of thick smoke rising from a warehouse by the Trent side, which they supposed to be on fire; but they were soon undeceived, and now beheld with astonishment, a large black inverted cone, terminating nearly in a point, and in which they perceived very plainly, as they afterwards said a whirling spiral motion, whilst a rumbling noise like thunder was heard at a distance. By the description which these people gave of it, (and indeed they may be supposed to have examined it coolly, whilst they thought it to be only a column of smoke), the middle of the cone appeared to be nearly twenty feet in diameter. After passing the river, it ascended slowly and majestically in a north-east direction, and nothing coming within the limits of its electric power, until it came over Sneinton, it there first began its devastation, taking the thatch from several barns and cottages, and tearing up some apple trees by the roots, one of which was four feet in circumference, yet it was broken short off near the ground, and the trunk and branches carried several yards. A barn nearly thirty yards long was levelled with the ground, the adjoining house was unroofed and otherwise much shattered, and a sycamore tree in the yard, which measured nearly two yards in circumference, was torn up; in short, nothing could resist the impetuosity of its action; the rain falling heavily at the time, joined to the roaring noise of the spout, and aided by the novelty of the phenomenon, produced among the spectators a scene of terror and confusion, which they acknowledged was not easy to be described. It was stated also, that in a tavern in the outskirts of the village, it tore off part of

the roof, whilst the people within were almost all of them seized with a painful sensation in the head, which lasted some hours, and the spout, in passing over the adjoining close, where a number of people were collected, it being the usual statutes for hiring servants, afforded rather a ludicrous scene, wherein hucksters' stalls, baskets, &c., were all thrown into confusion, and some of the people were hurled with great violence against the hedge, but happily without any serious accident. One boy indeed, about fourteen years of age, is said to have been actually carried over the hedge into an adjoining field, but without being injured. Some flashes of light were observed in its passing the fields, and as the cloud passed over the hill, opposite to the tavern, the spout was observed to contract and expand alternately, as if it had been attracted and repelled by some extraneous force. It continued about twenty minutes, and is accurately described in the "Gentleman's Magazine" of 1785.

1788. May 12th, a serious riot took place, in consequence of the high price of meat; the doors and shutters in the shambles were taken into the Market-place, and burnt, along with many of the butcher's books, and much meat was carried away; but the conciliatory interference of the magistrates, happily quelled the tumult without any lives being lost. On June 7th, Lieutenant Bright, of the Nottingham militia, was burnt to death in his bed room. It is said that he first introduced into the town, the fashion of wearing braces to the breeches.

In 1789, Richard Butler was chosen mayor, agreeable to a writ of mandamus issued from the "Court of King's Bench." The burgesses insisted upon their right to vote, but were overruled by reading the charter of Henry VIII.

1791. A great cricket match was played on Nottingham Forest, between eleven of the Nottingham Club, backed by Colonel Churchill, and eleven noblemen and gentlemen of the Mary-le-bone club, headed by the Earl of Winchelsea. Though the playing of the former excited the admiration of their opponents, they had no chance of success. The late Earl of Winchelsea, the late Duke of Dorset, and the late Sir Horace Mann, were members of the famous "Hambleton Club," and about this time, assembled at the "Star and Garter," London, for the express purpose of settling a new code of laws, by which the game of cricket has since been regulated.

The Town-hall was also partly rebuilt this year, during which a riot was created by the two-needle stocking makers, in opposition to some new regulations adopted by their employers, but it was quelled without much mischief.

1792. March 2nd, an alarming shock of an earthquake was felt in the midland counties, which was most severe at Nottingham, where many of the inhabitants fled from their houses, which they expected would fall upon them. The shock which happened about nine o'clock in the evening of the day, was preceded by a "rumbling noise like the rolling of a cannon ball on a boarded floor." Happily no mischief was done. In May, an act was obtained for cutting a canal from Nottingham to Cromford, and four years afterwards, another act was passed for improving the Trent navigation.

1793. Whilst the workmen were digging the foundation of a cotton mill, near Poplar Place, a great quantity of hazel nuts were found in a perfect state, two feet below the surface.

During the American and French revolutionary wars Nottingham, like many other manufacturing towns, was much agitated by political animosities, but to record the ebullitions and outrages of party spirit is an unpleasant task; we shall, therefore, confine ourselves to historical fact without animadversion.

1794. Was marked by the loyalty of the inhabitants of the town and county, in support of that constitution which Englishmen so much admire. Four troops of yeomanry cavalry were raised out of the most respectable inhabitants, similar to what was done at other places, their clothing, scarlet and buff; their commander Anthony Atardolph Eyre, Esq. of Grove, near Retford. None showed more loyalty on this occasion, by way of subscription, than a club in Nottingham, called *the loyal society*. A liberal subscription was raised here during the same year, for the purpose of providing extra warm clothing for the British troops on the Continent. A few of the democrats, in opposition to the loyalists, who had joined the volunteer corps for the defence of their country, repaired early every morning for some time to Sneinton Plain, where they received instructions in the military exercise from a discarded drill-sergeant, using for want of muskets, sticks, which were sarcastically called *wooden guns*. On July 2nd, 1794, a serious disturbance was occasioned in the town by a party of democrats, showing signs of pleasure on the arrival of some disagreeable news from the Continent, which so enraged the loyalists, that they ducked several of them in the river Leen, and committed other violent outrages on the persons and property of those, whom, in their mistaken zeal, they considered as jacobinical enemies of their country. During the night they set fire to some outworks of Mr. Dennison's cotton-mill, in which some of the opposite party had taken shelter, and in their defence it is said, had fired upon the mob. The vigilance of the magistrates and their friends,

however, assisted by the light horse from the barracks, prevented further mischief, except the burning of some premises, not of any great value, but a scene of ducking and disorder appeared again on the following day, and was continued until the popular ebullition subsided.

1795. February, a frost of seven weeks was succeeded by a rapid thaw, which occasioned the greatest flood in the Trent ever remembered by the oldest persons then living. The damage done on the banks of the Trent, and its tributary streams, was estimated at £1,000,000. All the inhabitants of the low grounds near the river suffered greatly in this overwhelming inundation, which swept away cattle, sheep, carts, waggons, furniture, &c., and did much damage to the bridges at Nottingham and other places, owing partly to the immense bodies of ice which were carried down the raging torrent. So high was the water at Nottingham, that it was three feet in many of the houses in Narrow Marsh and the Meadow-platts, where some of the inhabitants were kept prisoners in their upper rooms during two days and nights. The losses of many of the sufferers were afterwards alleviated by the subscriptions of their more fortunate neighbours.

In February, 1809, there was another great flood during which the water again entered the houses in Narrow Marsh, but the damage was trifling compared with that of 1795.

1795, April 13th. There was a riot at Nottingham in consequence of the high price of provisions, but the yeomanry and a troop of heavy dragoons soon restored order, by seizing thirteen of the most active disturbers of the peace.

1796, January. Wheat sold for 12s. or 13s. per bushel, and during the succeeding fifteen years, it was several times as high as 20s. and 21s. per bushel. The first house in New Radford, was built in 1796, by Benjamin Darker, a needle-maker of Nottingham.

1797, February. The suspension of cash payments at the Bank of England produced serious consequences in all the manufacturing districts; a great many of the workmen of this town and neighbourhood were thrown out of employment, and the ordinary business of the town could not be carried on until the banks issued a quantity of *seven shilling tickets*. In the following month, numerous signed petitions were sent from the town, praying his majesty to discharge his ministers, whom the people considered as the authors of the national distress, by plunging the country in an unnecessary and expensive war.

The canal from the Trent to Grantham was opened this year, during which there died in St. Mary's workhouse, a *woman* who had many years lived as one of the masculine gender; had been

groom to Sir Harry Harper, and had figured on the turf, under the name of *Jockey John*, the deception was only discovered by a *post-mortem* examination. The Nottingham Volunteer Infantry was raised this year, consisting of three companies, under command of Lieut. Col. Elliott, Major Hooly, and Captain Statham. The Burton and Clifton volunteer companies acted in concert with those of Nottingham, under Lieut. Col. Smith. Their uniform was a dark blue jacket, turned up with scarlet, and trimmed with gold lace; white pantaloons, short gaiters, and a light-horseman's helmet, with white feathers. They were disembodied in 1802, in consequence of the peace of Amiens.

1799. During the race week the Earl of Stafford died at the White Lion Inn, where he had arrived the evening before, for the purpose of attending the races; he was found dead in bed at eight o'clock in the morning.

1800. In April there was another riot about the high price of provisions, but it was suppressed before much damage was done. In August, John Caunt, a reputable hair-dresser, who had been charged with stealing a set of window curtains from the house of a dancing master, shot George Bali, the constable, whilst attempting to apprehend him. The unfortunate officer died on the spot, and the murderer was taken next day at Alfreton, but being determined not to survive his infamy he poisoned himself two days afterwards in the Town-goal, and pursuant to the Coroner's inquest, was buried on the Sand-hills, near the Derby Road, but his body was removed in the night by his friends to the Baptist burial ground. A handsome subscription was raised for the family of the murdered constable. The enormous high price of bread created a serious riot, which commenced on Sunday night, Aug. 31st., and was continued during the two succeeding days; the houses of many of the bakers were attacked, and several granaries were broken open, and it was really distressing to see with what famine-impelled-eagerness many a mother bore off the corn in her apron to feed her famished children. On the Tuesday, a most awful storm of thunder and lightning finally dispersed the riotous mobs, who previously had no sooner been driven from one place by the military, than they assembled in another. In October, owing to the avarice of the great land owners, and the monopolizing corn factors, bread rose to a higher price than it had ever been known during the worst times of England's sufferings; and many persons died from *absolute want*!! To alleviate the distress of the poor, subscriptions were raised by the benevolent, and a soup-house was opened in Goose-gate. Amongst the most generous friends of the indigent at this alarming crisis, were Messrs. Davison

and Hawkesley, of Arnold, who purchased an immense quantity of corn, and not only sold it to the poor at less than prime cost, but ground it gratis at their own worsted-mill, in which they erected stones, &c. for the purpose; there being, at the time, a lack both of wind and water at the corn-mills in the neighbourhood. They also ground the corn purchased by the charitable subscribers of Nottingham, and carried it in their own waggons to the Market-place, free of expense. For these benevolent acts they received the blessings of thousands; and Mr. Hawkesley was presented with the freedom of the town, as also was Mr. Towle, of Broxtow, who regularly brought corn to market, and sold it at a moderate price, during this distressful period.

1801. The parishioners of St. Mary's renewed their long dormant right of choosing a churchwarden alternately with the vicar. On November 29th, Mr. Dennison's cotton mill, at Penny-foot-style, was burnt down.

1803. May 7th, the bill, which authorises the magistrates of Nottinghamshire to interfere with the police of the "Town and county of the Town of Nottingham," received the royal assent. It originated in a petition sent to the House of Commons, in the preceding year, by D. C. Coke, Esq., against the return of Joseph Birch, Esq.; the former complaining that he had been disappointed of his election at the late contest, by the corporate magistrates not doing their duty, in suppressing the riotous behaviour of the people. In consequence of this act, which is entitled the "Nottingham Election and Police Bill," Mr. Birch was expelled the House, and in the following year he lost his election in a contest with Mr. Coke, which cost the town 1,406*l.* 17*s.* This was the first time that the merits of any election petition from Nottingham had been tried in the House of Commons since the year 1701, when the House determined that George Gregory, Esq., had been returned by corrupt and illegal means, and that Robt. Sacheverill, Esq., was duly elected. The House at the same time declared that the right of election was vested in the burgesses, and the freeholders of forty shillings per annum. In 1803, the first house at New Sneinton was erected; and a new regiment of voluntary infantry was raised in Nottingham.

In 1806, the mayor and town-clerk were deputed to attend the funeral of the Right Honourable Charles James Fox, who was interred on the 11th of October. This year, Lieutenant Brown, of the 83rd regiment, a youth of seventeen, in the recruiting service, was killed in a duel with Ensign Butler, of the 36th, then quartered in the town. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder," in consequence of which, Butler and the two seconds absconded, and were never brought to justice.

CHAPTER II.

1807.—ST. JAMES'S CHURCH. Various attempts were made for twenty years, to obtain a chapel of ease, in which an evangelical ministry might be maintained, in connection with the establishment, but the measure was opposed by the three incumbents of the parishes. When Standard Hill was sold by the Duke of Newcastle, it being extra parochial, and consequently out of the jurisdiction of the town, by the friends of the measure it was thought a favourable opportunity for the accomplishment of the long desired object. Accordingly, a piece of land was bought, and then application was made to Parliament for authority to consummate their wishes, by building a church or chapel of ease. The three incumbents petitioned against the passing of the bill, and so determined was the opposition of some leading peers, attached to the government, that it was near failing in the House of Lords. However, after some precautionary amendments, prohibiting marriages, funerals, &c. had been introduced into the bill, so as not to take away any of the incumbents' surplus fees, it was allowed to pass, and received the royal assent in 1807.

The work was forthwith commenced. It is a brick building, cased with stone, with a tower, nave, and side aisles, well pewed and galleried, 90 feet long by 60 feet wide, and is a plain neat Gothic structure, capable of seating 1,500 people. An organ was introduced in 1816, built by Mr. Elliott, of London, and cost 500*l*.

The minister and his assistants are principally supported by the pew rents, &c. and the attendants of this place of worship constitute one of the largest congregations in this town.

In a cavity made in the foundation stone, at the south-west corner is a brass plate, which bears the following inscription:—"The first stone of this building, which is dedicated to St. James, for the public worship of Almighty God, agreeably to the rites of the established Church of England, was laid by Thomas Hill, Edmund Wright, Charles Eaton, and Benjamin Maddock, Esqrs., 27th April, 1808, and the 48th year of the reign of his Majesty George III.: the Right Honourable and Rev. Edward Venables Vernon being Archbishop of the diocese."

In June following the new building was in such a state of forwardness as to admit of divine service being performed in it, at which time it was consecrated by the Archbishop of York. The tower has only one bell, which was cast by Mr. Hedderly, bell

founder, of this town, 1791, for the use of the cotton mill in Broad-marsh, now the property of Mrs. Taylor, by whom it is employed as a lace factory.

It is much to be regretted that the same liberal spirit of government did not obtain in those days, in respect to those who built churches, as is now observed; for the congregation there have only the presentation of it for three lives, and then it falls into the patronage of the Lord Chancellor, when the church will no longer have security that an evangelical ministry may be continued there.

The times of service are, on Sabbath-days, half-past ten, three, and six o'clock; and on Wednesday evenings, at half-past six.

Minister, the Rev. J. Burnet Steward, M.A..... 1809.

Curate, Rev. Samuel Rogers..... 1829.

Chapelwardens, Mr. Price and Mr. G. Sparrow.... 1838.

Organist, Mr. Henry Bond, Bromley-place..... 1816.

Clerk, Mr. Francis Seal, Vernon-street..... 1837.

Sexton, Mr. George Fogg, Mortimer-street 1825.

1807. A party of the parishioners of St. Mary's and St. Nicholas parishes applied to Parliament for a bill to erect an "*Incorporated House of Industry*," for the reception of all the paupers in the district, extending twelve miles round Nottingham. The public at large were not acquainted with the existence of this "hole and corner" job, till the bill was on the eve of being read the second time; previous to which, however, parliament was dissolved, and such detestation was expressed against the bill, by the great body of the parishioners, that its authors never again brought it forward. In November, the corporation presented Lord Holland, (the son of the late Hon. C. J. Fox,) with the freedom of the town, and in 1809 he was elected to the office of Recorder.

1808. Feb. 11th, the roads about the town were from six to twelve feet deep in snow. On the 6th of April, Robert Calvin, a Scotchman, was exposed one hour in the pillory, for assaulting two female children: an exhibition of this kind had not taken place for twenty years before, and its novelty consequently attracted many spectators. The pillory was made for the purpose, and erected in the Market-place. In November, the Nottingham Volunteers were disbanded, but upwards of 500 of them, including all the officers, transferred their services to the Local Militia.

1810. A reform petition was sent to the House of Commons, and also a congratulatory address to Sir Francis Burdett, Bart.,

who had just been sent to the Tower. In May, the fellmonger's vats on the Leen-side were destroyed as a nuisance. During this year the Police Office was built, on the site of an old public-house; and the south-east corner of Bridlesmith-gate was taken down, and the road widened the breadth of a carriage. In October the new church at Sneinton was opened, and in November the Lancasterian school was rendered a permanent charity, at a public meeting, which was addressed by Mr. Lancaster, who pointed out, in an animated speech, the benefits that would be derived from his system of education.

LUDDISM. In February, 1811, such was the depressed state of the hosiery trade, that large numbers of half-famished workmen were reduced to pauperism, and obliged to sweep the streets for a paltry support. On the 11th of March, some hundreds of framework knitters assembled in the Market-place, and expressed a determination to take vengeance upon some of the hosiery manufacturers, who had reduced the prices paid for making stockings. The appearance of the military prevented any violence being committed in the town, but at night the men retired to the village of Arnold, and broke sixty-three frames, chiefly belonging to Mr. Broksop.

Owing to the general depressed state of the trade, and the consequent abatement of wages, the mischief caught fire, and spread itself many miles round the neighbourhood, with such rapidity and success, that during the succeeding three weeks upwards of 200 stocking frames were broken to pieces, by midnight bands of distressed and deluded workmen, who were so closely bound together by illegal oaths, and so disguised and organised for their work of destruction, that but very few of them could be brought to justice, though they frequently renewed their nefarious practices during the succeeding five years, under the assumed name of Luddites, an appellation which well suited their character, as it is said to be derived from one *Ludlam*, an ignorant youth of Leicestershire, who when ordered by his father to "square his needles," took his hammer and beat them into a heap. During the reign of this system of "Luddism," upwards of one thousand stocking frames, and a number of lace-machines were completely destroyed in the county of Nottingham, and the alarming evil extended itself into the counties of Leicester, Derby, Lancaster, and York; in the two latter counties, the object of the workmen was to destroy those machines which had been introduced for the purpose of superseding manual labour; but the frame-breakers in the hosiery and lace-trades had not this grievance to complain of; their sole object was an advance of wages, and this they imagined would be effected by

destroying the very tools which enabled them to follow their occupations. The plan adopted by these midnight prowlers, was to assemble in parties from six to sixty, according as circumstances required, under a supposed leader, styled "General Ludd," and sometimes "Ned Ludd." Whoever took upon him this title, had the absolute command of his party, some of whom, armed with swords, pistols, firelocks, &c. were placed as guards, whilst those armed with hammers, axes, &c., entered the houses and demolished the frames, after which they re-assembled at a short distance from the scene of destruction, where their leader called over his men, who answered to certain numbers, and if all were there, and their work finished for the night, he signified the same by firing a pistol, after which they immediately separated to their respective homes, removing on the way the black handkerchiefs which had covered their features. In consequence of these daring outrages being continued, a large military force was brought into the neighbourhood, and two of the London police magistrates, with several other officers, came down to Nottingham, to assist the civil power in attempting to discover the ringleaders; a secret committee was also formed and supplied with a large sum of money for the purpose of obtaining private information; but in spite of all this vigilance, and in contempt of a royal proclamation, the offenders continued their course of devastation with redoubled violence, as will be seen by the following brief notice of the leading features of these unhappy disturbances, abridged from the newspapers of 1811, 1812, 1814, and 1816.

"On Sunday night, November 10th, a party of Luddites proceeded to the village of Bulwell, to destroy the frames of Mr. Holingworth, who, in anticipation of their visit had procured the assistance of three or four friends, resolved to protect the threatened property. Many shots were fired on both sides, and one of the assailants, John Westby, of Arnold, was mortally wounded, which so enraged the mob, that they soon forced an entrance, and the little garrison was obliged to make a precipitate retreat, when the rioters not only destroyed the frames, but also every article of furniture in the house. On the succeeding day they seized and broke a waggon load of frames near Arnold, and on the Wednesday following, proceeded to Sutton-in-Ashfield, where they destroyed 37 frames, after which, they were dispersed by the military, who took a number of prisoners, of whom four were fully committed for trial, viz. John Bradbury, Gervas Marshall, George Green, and John Clarke. During the following week, only one frame was broken, but several stacks were burnt at Sneinton, Mansfield, and Hucknall Torkard, as was supposed by the frame breakers, in re-

venge against the owners, who, as members of the Yeomanry Cavalry, had been active in suppressing the riots. On Sunday night, November 24th, 34 frames were demolished in Basford, and 11 more were added to the same wreck on the following day. On December 6th, the magistrates published an edict, which ordered all persons in the disturbed districts to remain in their houses after 10 o'clock at night, and all victuallers to close at the same hour. Notwithstanding this proclamation, and a great civil and military force, 36 frames were broken in the villages around Nottingham during the six following days. This bold defiance called forth the following magistrate's letter. 'There has now existed in the neighbourhood of Nottingham, for a considerable time a most outrageous spirit of riot and tumult. Houses have been feloniously broken into, and a great number of stocking frames have been broken and destroyed by an armed multitude, accompanied with menaces to the lives of those who endeavoured to interfere in preventing the mischief, various threatening letters have been sent, arms have been feloniously demanded and seized, stacks have been fired, and private property destroyed, and contributions have been levied under the pretence of applications for charitable relief, but under the real influence of terror. These are acts of so flagrant a nature, and leading to insurrection and such fatal consequences, that the magistrates, as legal guardians of the public peace, have the duty incumbent upon them of suppressing the evil by the civil and military force, and by putting the laws in execution on the offenders, many of whom have committed crimes for which the law demands the forfeiture of their lives.' The hosiery and lace manufacturers finding the above letter had no effect, tried conciliatory measures, and at a general meeting offered, as soon as peace could be restored, to consider proposals from their workmen, and to remove any grievances that might be found to exist; but even this failed, and the stupid, misguided men, as if bent on their own ruin, as well as that of their employers, destroyed during the same week nearly 20 frames in the town and neighbourhood. After this a royal proclamation was issued, offering £50 reward for the apprehension of any of the offenders, but this only tended to inflame the frenzy of the men, who now began to plunder the farm houses both of money and provisions, declaring, 'they would not starve whilst there was plenty in the land.' The number of unemployed families who were relieved out of the Poor-rates in the three parishes of Nottingham, on the 30th January, 1812, amounting to £4,248, consisted of no fewer than 15,350 individuals, or nearly one half of the population.

"1812. No fewer than 41 frames were broken in the first week

of this year, viz. 15 at Radford, 9 at Basford, 9 at Hucknall Tor-kard, 5 at Nottingham, and 3 at Bulwell and Arnold. On the Sunday night following, eight more were destroyed in Nottingham. For the purpose of affording more liberal rewards for information against the perpetrators of these alarming outrages, a large subscription was raised, towards which the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Middleton, the Duke of Portland, the Earl Manvers, each contributed £500, and William Sherbrook, Esq., J. Manners Sutton, Esq., and many other gentlemen, £100 each. At the March Assize, Judge Bailey sentenced seven frame breakers to transportation, viz. 4 for fourteen, and 3 for seven years. On leaving the town his lordship left open the Commission of Assize, so that in case of any further disturbances, he might return immediately and administer summary justice on the delinquents. At the July Assize two others were convicted, and one transported for fourteen years, and the other imprisoned for three years. In March an Act of Parliament was passed, making it *death to break a stocking or lace frame*. In April, Mr. Trentham, a considerable manufacturer, was shot by the ruffians, whilst standing at his own door, but happily the wound did not prove mortal; the offender was not discovered though a reward of £600 was offered for his apprehension. In the gloomy month of November, the evil spirit of Luddism again broke loose, and as before generally selected the Sabbath evenings as the most favourable periods for performing its wicked deeds. After paying several destructive visits in Sneinton on Sunday night, December 6th, an armed band of Luddites, with their faces covered with black handkerchiefs, entered the house of Mr. Black, who on hearing them ascending, suddenly appeared at the head of the stairs with a poker, and boldly exclaimed ‘You have my life to take first.’ Upon which they became panic struck and made a precipitate retreat.”

1813. November 1st, Mr. Sadler, Sen., ascended in his balloon from the Canal Company’s Wharf, and after an ærial voyage of fifty-nine minutes descended near Stamford. This was the first time that any aeronaut had ascended from Nottingham. In July, 1785, a Mr. Cracknall, advertised that he would ascend from the forest, but to the great disappointment of the people, he sent off his balloon to the ærial regions, and remained himself on *terra firma*. November 20th, 1813, there were great rejoicings at Nottingham, on account of several victories gained by the allied forces over the French army; 2 bullocks and 20 sheep were roasted, and in the evening there was a partial illumination and a display of fireworks.

1814. June 6th, there was a general illumination and much

rejoicing in the town, in consequence of the French armies being again defeated; but trade still being in a depressed state, these scenes of public joy were soon interrupted by the outrages of the Luddites, who in this county had slumbered during the preceding year, but they now awoke and blackened their former crimes with that of murder. On October 14th, a party of them proceeded to Basford, and attacked the house of Mr. Thomas Garton, who had been the means of apprehending one of their sworn brethren. Mr. Garton being apprised of that visit, had obtained the assistance of several constables, who, after the assailants had broken into the house and discharged several shots, returned their fire, when one of the Luddites fell, and the rest retreated, and in their flight shot dead at his own door, Mr. William Kilby, who lived in a neighbouring house, and had been drawn to his threshold on hearing the report of fire-arms.

1815. March 22nd, peace with America was proclaimed. August 6th, the Baptist Chapel, in George-street, was opened, and during the year the Lancasterian School was completed. Several petitions were this year signed against the Corn Laws.

1816. 17th March, a slight shock of an earthquake was felt in the town and neighbourhood, and on the night of 8th June, the Luddites broke nineteen lace frames in the houses of William Wright and Thomas Mullen, for which offence two men were tried at the July Assize, but acquitted for want of evidence. This is the last act of "Luddism" which we have to record, for its mistaken votaries, consisting chiefly of youths from 18 to 22 years of age, had now discovered that their destructive practices were in the end more injurious to themselves than their employers, whose losses had, of course, to be borne by the county rate.

Napoleon Bonaparte, after his final defeat, was sent by the allied powers to the island of St. Helena, where he arrived October 15th, 1816, and died May 5th, 1821.

In 1817, the general peace not having brought its expected concomitant, plenty, numerous political meetings were held, and loud and imperative cries were raised for parliamentary reform. In this state of public distress and excitement, several government spies were sent out to gain information from the disturbed districts, and one of these emissaries, a Mr. Oliver, visited the reformers of Nottinghamshire, Warwickshire, Lancashire, and Yorkshire; but the principal scene of his pestiferous mission was in the latter county, where, after exciting numbers of distressed workmen to assemble for illegal purposes, he caused them to be seized by the military and arraigned for high treason, but none of them were convicted.

Gunpowder Explosion.—A calamity of the most dreadful description occurred at the warehouse of the Nottingham Canal Company, on Monday, September 28th, 1818, about three o'clock in the afternoon, by the accidental explosion of a large quantity of gunpowder, contained in twenty-one barrels, each weighing about 100lbs. The powder had been received in the morning by a boat from Gainsborough, and had just been deposited in the warehouse, previous to its being forwarded by another boat to Cromford, when the heedless conduct of one of the boatmen in applying a hot cinder to a train of loose powder which had fallen from one of the casks during the removal, caused the whole to blow up. The report was so tremendous as to be heard at Bingham, a distance of ten miles, Castle Donington, Risely, and at other places even more distant. Every house in the town was shaken as if by an earthquake, and the inhabitants were thrown into the utmost consternation and dismay. The company's warehouse, a very spacious building, which at the time contained about 4,000 quarters of corn, besides cheese, groceries, &c. was completely lifted into the air and scattered in heaps of ruins, not one stone being left standing upon another. The explosion was followed by a cloud of smoke which completely darkened the atmosphere, and on its clearing away, such a scene of devastation presented itself, as is scarcely possible to describe. The roofs of most of the buildings in the immediate neighbourhood appeared to be torn off, or rent asunder, and windows innumerable shattered and broken, or wholly forced out of the frames, while the yard and wharf were strewn with the wrecks of the building and merchandize. But the most lamentable part of the story remains to be told, no less than ten human beings lost their lives by the dreadful effects of the explosion, viz. eight men and two boys, most of whose bodies were bruised and mangled in a shocking manner, one had his head blown entirely off; others were found with their limbs severed from their bodies,—others with the tops of their skulls carried away and otherwise torn and disfigured, and the unfortunate author of the mischief was thrown a great distance into the meadows, where his remains were found rent asunder and scattered in several parts. The names of the sufferers were Joseph Musson, William Norman, John Seals, Benjamin Wheatley, George Hayes, William Parker, Thomas Baker, John Howell, William Stevenson, and Job Barnes. At the coroner's inquest, Joseph Champion deposed, that Joseph Musson came on board his boat then lying about 30 yards from the Canal Warehouse, and asked for a light, saying "Lads, I'm going to have a flash," and that he went to the fire and took away a live coke between two pieces of

stick, and that almost immediately afterwards the warehouse was blown up, and the deponent and his companions were knocked down in their boat. A subscription, which did honour to the benevolent feelings of the inhabitants of Nottingham, was opened for the relief of the families of the poor sufferers. The disaster proved extremely detrimental to many traders who had goods in the warehouse, and the loss sustained by the Canal Company was immense.

1819 was a year of great national distress and disaffection; reform meetings were held in all the principal towns, and in Lancashire "Female Reform Societies" were formed. Contrary to law, Birmingham elected a person to represent it in parliament, and Manchester and Leeds intended to have followed the example, but the capture of Mr. Hunt and some other travelling agitators of the public mind, at the "Manchester Massacre," on the 16th August, gave another bias to the aggravated feelings of the people.

1820. George III. died January 29th, in the 82nd year of his reign. His eldest son, George IV. was proclaimed during the following month, amidst some marks of disapprobation, and was crowned July 19th, 1821, when the exclusion of the queen from the regal ceremony gave great dissatisfaction.

CHAPTER III.

1822. St. Paul's Church was erected this year, as a chapel of ease to St. Mary's, by a grant from government; it is situated on the west side of George-street, and is a spacious rectangular building, capable of seating 1500 persons. It is adorned with a splendid portico in front, surmounted by an elegant pediment, above which rises a cupola, with one bell, the whole is supported by four massive columns of stone. The entire front is of pure classical Grecian architecture, after the model of the Temple of Ulysses.

One slight abatement however in our admiration of this massive, and otherwise elegant structure, is that there is no window in front, which throws over it a sombre appearance that is flat and dead, and may perhaps cause strangers to suppose it is a court of justice, or a town-hall; another omission is that there is no space provided for a clock. The internal arrangement is comfortable,

nearly resembling a Roman Basilica, which is the most ancient form of christian places of worship. The columns by which the ceiling of the nave is supported, are well proportioned and beautiful, but they obstruct many of the congregation from seeing the minister, and are more gorgeous than useful. The cost of the erection was £17,000. Architect, W. Wilkins, Esq.; Builder, Mr. Surplice. This is now no longer a chapel of ease to St. Mary's, but in conformity with a recent Act of Parliament for the division of large parishes, it is constituted an independent or *district* church, containing about 9,000, in which all marriages and baptisms, according to the rites of the church of England, are required to be celebrated. The patronage is in the Earl of Manvers, the minister is supported by the pew-rents. The services used to be morning and afternoon, but are now morning and evening, and a week-night lecture is established on Thursday evenings at seven o'clock. The congregation attending this place has been uniformly very small, and the place much neglected; but under the ministry of the present incumbent, a great improvement has been effected, and there is a cheering prospect that this place may shortly be crowded with attentive worshippers.

The Rev. Charles Armstrong, Incumbent.

Mr. J. Aldridge, High-cross Street, Clerk.

Mr. Wm. Dearden, Carlton Street } *Churchwardens.*

Mr. Joseph Flewitt, Goose-gate

Mr. Thomas Lee, Bellar-gate, Leader of the Choir.

The Venerable Archdeacon Wilkins, has generously given a piece of glebe land at the Stone Waterings, for a burial ground to this church, but as the expense of erecting a wall round it may fall upon the congregation, which has already been at considerable charge in painting, laying in gas for lighting the church, and several other internal improvements, therefore has not been able to avail itself of this kind offer, as yet this church is destitute of a place of sepulture, and consequently no Sexton has been appointed.^(a)

To all the churches in the town are attached large Sabbath Schools, and to St. James' and St. Paul's, there are auxiliaries to the Bible and Church Missionary Societies.

A new church is now erecting, by voluntary subscription, on

(a) The district parish of St. Paul's extends in length from Clumber-street to Gedling-street, and Bedford row; breadth from Pelham-street, Goose-gate and Hockley, to Parliament-street, lower, John-street, Cur Lane, and Freeman St.

Burton Leys, towards which desirable object, upwards of £6000 has been subscribed. In digging the foundation of this church, the old town ditch was discovered, running in an oblique direction from the N.W. of the tower to the S.E. of the east front. No foundation of the wall has been discovered in this part, but on admeasurement we found the ditch to be 10 feet deep and 7 feet wide.

At two o'clock, on Thursday, the 23rd day of April, Wm. Roworth, Esq. Mayor, headed the procession formed of Independents, Baptists, Quakers, and Wesleyan Methodists, as well as Churchmen, amongst whom were John Heard, Esq., R. Morley, Esq., O. T. Oldknow, Esq.; Aldermen, Frearson, Newton, Leaver, and Preston; Archdeacon Brown; the Trustees of the Church, Rev. H. W. Plumptre, M.A., Rev. C. Armstrong, M.A., Rev. G. Brown, and Mr. Stevens, architect, followed by the clerk of the works, bearing, on a scarlet cushion, a brass plate, on which was the following inscription:—"A corner stone of this church, erected by subscription, and to be dedicated to the HOLY TRINITY, was laid on Thursday, the 23rd day of April, by John Smith Wright, Esq. The Venerable John Henry Brown, Archdeacon of Ely; John Pemberton Plumptre, Esq., M.P.; Robt. Ramsden, Esq.; and Francis Wellford, Esq., Trustees; Henry Isaac Stevens, architect.—Ephesians ii. 19—22. The Rev. W. Plumptre, M.A. gave out a Psalm, "All people that on earth do dwell." A bottle with coins of the present reign, and a list of subscribers written on parchment, were then deposited; and Mr. Hall, the builder, having handed a silver trowel (manufactured by Messrs. Shepperly and Pearce, of this town) to John Smith Wright, Esq., the ceremony of laying the first stone was gone through, at the conclusion of which, he delivered an admirable address to those assembled. The workmen afterwards dined together.

SNEINTON CHURCH. The church dedicated to St. Stephen, which stood east of the present building, was low, with few pretensions to beauty, except from the elevated position of its site, which commanded a view of the Vales of Belvoir and Trent, and the forest of Leicestershire. This small chapel was rebuilt about 30 years ago, and was opened for divine worship, by Dr. Wood, 11th November, 1810. The services were performed by the Vicar and Curates of St. Mary's, Nottingham, to which parish it was attached till September, 1831, when it was constituted an independent incumbency, and assigned to the pastoral superintendence of the Rev. W. H. Wyatt.

The church erected in 1810 contained 269 sittings, which were totally inadequate to the increased population of the parish,



NORTH WEST VIEW OF STENTON NEW CHURCH,

Erected 1839.

(Printed for J. Orange's History of Nottingham.)



which is near 7000. It was therefore found necessary to erect a new church, which was done; and opened on Thursday, 26th September, 1839, by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, who preached the first sermon in it from Psalm cxxii. 1.—“I was glad when they said, Let us go into the house of the Lord.” The entire cost of the erection was £4700. The patron, Earl Manvers, gave the land, and £400 towards the erection; anonymous, £200; the Parliamentary Commissioners, £1300; the Incorporated Society, £700; the sums contributed at the opening, including the price of the tickets, one shilling each, amounted to £146 15 8. Plates were held at the north-door by the Earl of Lincoln, M.P., and H. Gally Knight, Esq., M.P.; and at the west entrance, by Colonel Rolleston, M.P. and J. S. Wright, Esq. Earl Manvers, Lord Middleton, Ichabod Wright, and R. Burgess, Esq. &c., were present. Two sermons were preached the following Sunday, by the Rev. A. Irvine, B.D. Vicar of St. Margaret's, Leicester. £13 was collected, leaving a debt of £1,940 4s. 4d.

It is a noble edifice, in the early English Gothic, or Lancet style, except the wheel window in the north transept, which belongs to the English-gothic of the decorated style.—See page 506. There is a chaste simplicity pervades throughout the entire building, which reflects great credit on the architect and builder.

The height of the tower is 90 feet; the breadth of the transept, 72 feet 9 in.; the nave, 28 feet 3 in.; the length of entire building is 120 feet 6 in., and will seat 1200 people; height of roof 33 feet. Messrs. Rickman and Hussey, Birmingham, Architects; Mr. Surplice, Nottingham, Builder.—“Save now, I beseech thee, O Lord; O Lord, I beseech thee, send now prosperity.”

1825. This year weights and measures were equalized by an Act of Parliament. In December, the failure of many country banking houses caused a great stagnation in trade.

1827. His Royal Highness, the Duke of York, died January 5th; and the Right Hon. George Canning on the 8th of August.

1828. No fewer than 154 corps of yeomanry cavalry were disbanded this year, by which the country saved £200,000 per annum.

1829. This year was the centenary of Methodism, which was founded by the Rev. John Wesley, A.M., at Oxford, in 1729. As Nottingham was in the diocese of York, we may notice that on the 2nd of February, Jonathan Martin, a wandering fanatic, set fire to York Minster, by which the interior of the choir and chancel, with the roof of that extensive and beautiful edifice, was reduced to a heap of ruins. For the restoration of this

“Chief of houses, as the rose of flowers.”

large sums of money were subscribed, and the organ was replaced by the Hon. and Rev. John Lumley Saville, M. A., at the cost of about £3000. This year there were 6680 English mechanics in France.

1830 was big with the fate of kings and nations. George IV. died in the 68th year of his age, and 11th of his reign. The second French revolution was effected during "the glorious three days" of July 28th, 29th, and 30th; and Charles X. was driven from the throne which both he and his ancestors had so often abused. During the succeeding month, the spirit of liberty broke loose in Belgium and Brunswick, and soon afterwards in Saxony and Poland; but England was fortunately saved from the Continental infection, by the ascension of his majesty, William IV. Five thousand francs were subscribed in Nottingham in aid of the families of those who suffered at Paris in the cause of liberty. This sum, and a congratulatory address, were conveyed to Paris by Messrs. Richard Booker and William Taylor, who, for the faithful discharge of their mission, were each rewarded with a silver snuff box, bearing an appropriate inscription. That great and useful statesman, Mr. Huskisson, was unfortunately killed this year, on September 15th, at the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester railway. The "New Beer Act" came into operation on the 11th October, and under it upwards of sixty houses, for the sale of beer, were opened during the year in Nottingham and its suburbs.

1831 stands conspicuous in the political annals of the kingdom, for in it the long cherished hopes of the people, after being raised to the highest pinnacle of popular excitement by the patriotic and equitable conduct of the king and his ministers, and by a consequent majority in the house of commons, in favour of Lord John Russell's "Reform Bill," were dashed to the earth in the house of lords, by an overwhelming majority of bishops and junior peers; the latter of whom, being mostly hatched in the Pitt and Castlereagh administration, had always been in the ranks of the boroughmongers, and opposed to popular representation. This oligarchical majority, which had the temerity to beard both the king and the people, and to give "the lie direct" to that branch of the legislature which had declared its own corruption, brought the nation to the verge of a baneful revolution, which was only averted by the prompt exertions of the influential members of the community, who, in animated speeches at the great public meetings, simultaneously assembled in almost every town in the kingdom, on this mournful occasion, succeeded in restoring the confidence of the people in favour of the king and his ministers,

who pledged themselves to bring forward in the course of the year, another bill for the reform of the commons house of parliament, as "full and efficient" as that which was lost by a majority of forty-one in the house of lords, at a quarter past six o'clock on the morning of Saturday, October 8th, when 158 voted for, and 199 against, Lord John Russell's bill. The news of this lamentable defeat reached Nottingham at seven o'clock the same evening. The unwelcome intelligence was no sooner read in the news room at Bromley House, than a respectably signed requisition was sent to the mayor, calling upon him to convene without delay, a public meeting, to be held on the Monday morning following, to address the king, praying that he would continue his ministers, and that such measures might be adopted "as would ensure the carrying of Earl Grey's measure of reform." In the course of the evening, nine other requisitions were presented to the mayor, after he had acted upon the first. The spirit of excitement throughout the town was so great, that from an early hour on Sunday morning the inhabitants began to assemble in the principal streets to talk over the doleful news, and wait the arrival of the mails and coaches, which brought certain intelligence, that very considerable disturbances had taken place at Derby, and also false rumours that similar commotions had taken place at London, Birmingham, and other places. This so encouraged the ignorant part of the mob, that the windows of many persons said to have signed an anti-reform petition, were broken during the evening, and the town thrown into such an alarming state of confusion, that the mayor found it necessary to read the riot act, and call in the only remaining troop of the 15th Hussars, then at the barracks. The shop of Mr. Wright, bookseller, on the Long-row, was broken into by a gang of mischievous youths, who seized parts of the market stalls, and used them as battering rams in breaking in the shutters and window frames. A provision shop, belonging to Mr. North, at the corner of Charlotte-street and York-street, was broken open, and its contents strewed about the streets; the windows of several other respectable houses were also more or less broken. The troops and constables continued patrolling the streets till a late hour, without coming in contact with the mob of idle youths by whom the greatest part of the mischief was committed.

On the following morning, Monday, October 10th, the people began to assemble, at an early hour, in the Market-place, where the various stall keepers and proprietors of exhibitions, intending to stay through the last days of the fair, soon perceived that it was not safe for them to remain longer, and consequently com-

menced packing up with such despatch, that before twelve o'clock there was not one vestige of the fair to be seen. The public meeting took place as appointed, and was attended by upwards of 20,000 people, who after hearing the conciliatory speeches of Thomas Wakefield, Esq.; Lord Raneliffe; W. F. N. Norton, Esq.; Alderman Oldknow; Colonel Wildman; and T. Bailey, Esq.; voted a loyal address to his majesty, praying him to retain his ministers, and stand firm in the cause of reform. They separated quietly about two o'clock, but such sullen looks of discontent were noticed amongst the multitude, that many close observers feared something serious would occur before next day. In the course of the afternoon, crowds of people began to collect in different parts of the town, and most of the respectable housekeepers were summoned to the police-office, and, after being sworn in as special constables, they were ordered to assemble whenever the great bell of the Exchange should ring. Meanwhile, the magistrates, the police, and the military were on the alert. The first breach of the peace was in Hockley, where a mob, consisting principally of disorderly youths from the country, broke the windows of Mr. Smith and Mr. Prickard, though both of them were zealous friends of reform. They were, however, soon dispersed by the military, who captured a crape flag, inscribed "*The Bill and No Lords.*" The mob next attacked Mr. Sharpe's windmill, on the forest, and before the hussars could gallop thither, had cut the sails, injured the wheelwork, and thrown about the corn and flour. The windows of many persons, in various parts of the town, were afterwards demolished.

A little before dusk, a body of sturdy youths passed up the Sneinton Road, and at Nottintone-place, tore down a long range of iron pallisades, with which they armed themselves. They then proceeded to Colwick Hall, re-inforced by continual arrivals of people from the lower parts of the town. Having arrived at this beautiful seat, they did much mischief, breaking windows, mirrors, and a large slab of Italian marble, forming the top of a table in the entrance hall; mutilated many splendid paintings, which hung in different parts of the hall, and tearing down bed posts, with their furniture, of which they made a heap, then departed, having set them on fire. All the family, except Mr. Musters, were at home, and the ladies had only just time to hide themselves in a secret room, where they remained concealed from the search of the mob, who carried off many valuables. The servants succeeded in extinguishing the fires, after the departure of the rioters, who, on their return, tore up a number of rails, with which many

hundreds, marching eight or ten abreast, entered the town, where they separated into divisions, moving in different directions, so that the magistrates could not discover where the next attack would be made.

Soon after seven o'clock, information was received at the Police-office that the castle was the object of attack, and one of the aldermen, with a party of military, set out to defend it, but they were met on the road with intelligence that a vast multitude were breaking open the House of Correction, upon which the magistrates deemed it more advisable to march their forces for the defence of their own prison, where they arrived in time to prevent the entrance of the misguided mob, but were obliged to remain, and leave the empty castle to its fate.

The Castle Destroyed by Fire.—That splendid but unoccupied mansion, Nottingham Castle, being the property of the Duke of Newcastle, was, on account of his Grace's unqualified opposition to the Reform Bill, marked out for destruction by the infuriated mob, part of whom, in order to divert the attention of the magistrates, and the civil and military forces, marched from the Market Place to the House of Correction, whilst the main body, consisting principally of the rioters who had returned from Colwick Hall, proceeded by different routes to the castle lodge, where they arrived soon after 7 o'clock in the evening, and commenced a battering attack upon the lodge gates, whilst others scaled the walls of the castle-yard, opposite to the flight of steps leading to Standard-hill, where a breach was soon made, so that by the stones pulled down into the road, entrance into the yard was easily effected. The assailants then rushed up to the castle, mounted the great flight of stairs, broke in the windows, and collecting the materials best suited for burning, they piled them in different heaps, set fire to them, so that in a short time this proud ornament of the town was on fire in so many parts, that all hope of extinction was vain; the great height and distance to which water would have to be carried, and the dryness of the timber, would have made it impossible for the whole population of Nottingham to have subdued the conflagration, which by half-past nine o'clock had reached its height. At this time the atmosphere was filled with a lurid glare, vast volumes of flame issued from every window, and rolled forth masses of smoke, which gradually spread and mounted aloft, till it formed a gigantic bulk, to which even the stupendous building, and the great rock on which it stands were diminutive. A man with a large crow-bar commenced the destruction of the beautiful *equestrian statue*, placed in a niche in the centre of the east front, and very speedily left the horse and

the rider, headless and limbless trunks ; the parts broken off were carried away as trophies !

The circumstance of the castle being without the limits of the town magistracy, and the disturbances in the populous parts of the town, keeping the few military busily engaged, gave the assailants of the castle almost unbounded license ; and as the flames burst forth in each new direction, they were hailed with loud and exulting shouts. At the commencement many persons were seen carrying fire from room to room, and stripping the antique and beautiful tapestry from the walls. About eleven o'clock the conflagration began to subside, and heavy showers of rain acted as a check in preventing further outrage, by causing a great part of the mob to retire to their respective homes. But on the following morning, the mob assembled at an early hour about the Castle-yard, and soon made their entrance into it. For some time they wandered amongst the still burning ruins, in search of relics. Two boys were crushed and scorched to death, in their attempt to secure some of the large masses of lead, glass, and calcined stone and marble, which were found completely fused together. Three men who ventured upon the stone steps of the geometrical staircase at the north end, were precipitated a depth of seven or eight feet, amongst the smoking ruins, and with great difficulty extricated themselves. Compensation awarded to the Duke 22,000*l*.

During the forenoon of Tuesday, a large number of men and boys chiefly from the neighbouring villages, collected in the Market-place, whence they marched out of the town, after refusing to believe any thing about the peaceable state of the metropolis. It was soon ascertained that they had set fire to the silk mill at Beeston, belonging to Mr. William Lowe, of Nottingham, and the flames and smoke were in a little time distinctly seen from the skirts of the town. By three o'clock the mill was reduced to a heap of ruins, and its two hundred workmen thrown out of employment. The loss of property was estimated at £12,000. On leaving the town in the morning, the rioters called at the Greyhound and Durham Ox Inns, where they ate and drank all that the houses contained, without paying for their entertainment. On their return from the burning mill, they called at the house of Matthew Needham, Esq., where all the wine and eatables speedily disappeared, together with silver plate to the value of £40. They also asked for food at the house of John Wright, Esq., but went away on that gentleman giving them two sovereigns. They next commenced an attack on the gates of Wollaton Park, the seat of Lord Middleton, and soon obtained an entrance, but being immediately charged by a troop of yeomanry cavalry, they made

a precipitate retreat, in which sixteen of them were taken prisoners, and escorted by a party of the 15th Hussars to the county goal. To prevent an attempt at rescue, the soldiers, in passing through the town with their prisoners, were obliged to have their swords drawn, and pistols presented; but so closely were they followed by the mob, who, on arriving in the Poultry, threw several stones, which so exasperated the officer who brought the rear of the soldiers, that he fired his pistol down High-street, and severely wounded two individuals, one of whom was an old pensioner, acting as a special constable. This was about five o'clock, and as evening approached, the soldiers began to charge, in and near the Market-place, and soon dispersed them, by galloping along the pavements, and striking with the flat of the sword those who did not move onward. To prevent them again returning to the Market-place, all the narrow passages leading to the Long-row were barricaded, and orders were issued for all houses of public resort to be closed, and for all housekeepers to retain their families within doors. On Wednesday the alarm appeared to have subsided, the market was supplied as usual, and all the shops were re-opened. At night, the smaller thoroughfares into the Market-place were again closed, and by vigilant patrols, the streets were kept clear of crowds during the night, in which, however, two stacks were destroyed by fire in the village of Plumpton, by two incendiaries, as was supposed, who just before had obtained relief at the house of Mr. Cole, with which they expressed themselves highly dissatisfied, and went away grumbling. Owing to the indefatigable exertions of the magistrates, the police, the special constables, and the military, the tranquility of the town was not again disturbed.

Though the whole country was in mourning on account of the rejection of the Reform Bill, peace was happily preserved in almost all the populous districts, except at Bristol, Nottingham, Derby, Mansfield, Loughborough, and a few smaller places, where the hosiery and lace-trades are carried on, in which occupations the real manufacturers have lost their due influence over the workmen, by the introduction of a sort of "middle men," through whose medium nearly all the work now passes betwixt the employer and the operative.

The destruction of property at Nottingham was very great; it is however due to the great body of the inhabitants to remark that the wanton mischief was mostly committed by disorderly youths, incited and assisted by ignorant and depraved adults, of whom numbers are to be found in all large towns, ready to take advan-

age of popular clamour, for the purpose of plunder, and to whom no "reform" would be acceptable, but that which would give them idleness and plenty. We cannot better close this brief detail of the last scene of popular outrage in Nottingham, than by quoting the following passage from a lengthy and truly patriotic address published during the week, by Mr. Thomas Bailey, who after condemning his town's-men for madly attempting to "ruin the best cause in the world by the adoption of the worst possible means for its alledged support, says, "My dear countrymen, I entreat you to avoid every one who would lead you into acts of violence and outrage, as you would avoid a wild beast, or a pest house, for be assured they seek generally, by such a course, but to make you instruments for the gratification of their private malice, or tools for the establishment of a system of lawless domination, in the furtherance of which they would, in turn, trample contemptuously on your blood, should it serve their purpose; or remorselessly wring the solitary crust of bread from the hands of your helpless children, should the gain be necessary to feed their own greedy concupiscence. Abstain then, I again entreat you, as you love yourselves—as you love your wives and children—as you love your parents and kindred—as you venerate our beloved country—as you respect the talented, virtuous, patriotic band of men, who are pledged to accomplish the great measure of parliamentary reform—from any acts of violence against the person and property of any individual, however opposed to this grand scheme of our social amelioration. What is done, I am aware, cannot be undone, but it can be repented of, the repetition of it can be avoided; the stain cast by the hand of violence upon the page of our local history, I know, cannot be effaced, but unfortunately will endure when the present generation shall cease to exist; do not then, I entreat you, deepen these frightful characters, nor act to the shame and embarrassment of your friends, by lengthening the catalogue of burnings and spoliation of property, which have marked the transactions of the passing week."

The damage at Nottingham Castle, Beeston Silk-mill, and Colwick-hall, amounted to upwards of £50,000, exclusive of the loss in broken windows, &c., which was very considerable. The damage at Mansfield amounted to £137.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.—5th and 6th William IV. c. 66, passed 9th September, 1835, and is certainly a most beneficial act, the chief provisions of which are the following:—

1st. Corporate Body. After the first election of councillors the body corporate of all existing cities and boroughs, as are respectively named in Schedule A. are to have a commission

of the peace, and to take and bear the name of mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the town and county of the town of Nottingham, and by that name have perpetual succession, and be capable in law, by their council to do and suffer all acts lawful, to them or their predecessors, by any name or title of incorporation.

—*Sec. 6.*

2nd. Town Council is to consist of the mayor, aldermen, and councillors, to be chosen on the 9th November, in every third year following. The councillors to fill up extraordinary vacancies, among the aldermen, within ten days, *sec. 27.* To elect the mayor every year, *sec. 49.* To appoint town-clerk, treasurer, sheriff, registrar, auditors, assessors, *sec. 58.* To take security from such officers, for the due discharge of their duties, and to fill up vacancies as they may occur in those situations, *sec. 58.* To give an order signed by three or more members, for all money to be paid on account of the town council, so that no payment by the treasurer can be lawful without such order, *sec. 59.* To hold quarterly meetings, and to have three clear days notice of every other intended meeting of the council fixed in or near the Town-hall, and left at the usual place of abode of each councillor, or at the premises, in respect of which he stands registered, and in case the mayor, upon a requisition to that effect, should refuse to call a meeting of the council, it is lawful for five councillors to call the same, by giving the usual notices of their intentions, signing their own names, and stating the nature of the business to be transacted at such meeting, *sec. 69.* The council is empowered to appoint committees, *sec. 70* ; who shall act as trustees where the body corporate shall be sole trustee, *sec. 72.* To appoint a limited number of councillors to be joint-trustees, *sec. 73,* to whom the powers vested in the former trustees may be transferred, *sec. 75.* The council is to appoint watch, *sec. 76* ; and may order parts of their borough not within the local act, to be included in such act, and may assume the powers of inspectors under the 3rd and 4th William IV. *sec. 90.* ; for lighting any part of the borough, not included in the local act, *sec. 88.* The council has also power to make bye laws, but can impose no higher penalty for their infringement, than £5, *sec. 90* ; and it may apply any surplus of the borough fund, for the public benefit, *sec 92.* The council may order a borough rate in case of insufficiency, and it has the powers of justices, for such purposes, with certain restrictions, and to levy a watch rate, *sec. 92.* It is authorised to renew leases in certain cases, but cannot grant leases for a longer term than 31 years, or sell or alienate any corporate lands, without the approbation of the lords of the treasury. It is to fix the salary of the

police magistrate, to be appointed by the crown, *sec.* 99; and to provide a police office, *sec.* 100 To appoint an officer to preside in the borough court of record, *sec.* 118; and also a registrar, &c. and have power to remove from office every bailiff, treasurer, or chamberlain, &c., or other officer who shall be in office at the time of the passing of this act, and shall direct where the charters, deeds, records, &c. of the borough shall be kept, *sec.* 65.

3. The mayor is a member of the council, *ex officio*; any councillor is eligible to this office, to which he is elected on the 9th of November. The mayor's duties are to provide polling booths, *sec.* 33; to preside with the assessors at the election of councillors, and also with the assessors to revise burgess lists, and appoint clerks for the same, *sec.* 18. The mayor to sign a declaration of his acceptance of office, and of his possession of the requisite qualification, *sec.* 50. Any councillor elected mayor, but refusing to serve, is to pay a fine not exceeding £100, *sec.* 51. Becoming bankrupt, insolvent, or leaving the town for more than two months, loses office, but is capable of re-election upon obtaining certificate, paying debts in full, or returning, *sec.* 52. Any person acting as mayor, without being qualified, is to forfeit £50, but his official acts are to be valid and official, *sec.* 53. The mayor is a justice of the peace, *ex officio*, for the year of his mayoralty, and the year after, and to have precedents within the borough, and to be the returning officer at elections for members of parliament, *sec.* 59; he shall sign the notices of meetings of the council, and in the absence of the recorder, is empowered to open and adjourn the court of quarter sessions, *sec.* 106.

4. *Aldermen* are to be one-third in number of the councillors, elected triennially, on the 9th of November, or chosen from the town councillors, or others having the same qualification, half their number to go out of office every three years; are not to vote for their successors, but are eligible for re-election, *sec.* 25. No one can be elected an alderman who is not enrolled in the burgess list, nor unless possessed of a thousand pounds property, or rated at the annual value of £30, or while holding any office in the gift of the council, otherwise than that of mayor, nor while sharing in any contract of employment from the council, *sec.* 28; but this qualification does not extend to shareholders of water or insurance companies, holding a contract from the council. An alderman is to preside at elections in case of death or inability of the mayor; is incapable of acting, until he has made a declaration of acceptance of office, and in possession of pecuniary qualification, *sec.* 50. Refusing office, to pay a fine not exceeding £50, to the borough fund, which if not duly paid upon application of the

council, shall be levied by distress and sale; must subscribe a declaration within five days, or be liable to a fine, *sec. 51*. Becoming bankrupt or insolvent, or leaving the borough for more than six months, are disqualified, but are capable of re-election upon obtaining certificate, paying debts in full, or returning, *sec. 52*. Any unqualified person acting as alderman forfeits £50, but his official acts are valid, *sec. 53*. No alderman can be appointed coroner, *sec. 62*, nor recorder, *sec. 103*, are exempt from serving on juries, in their own boroughs. The number of aldermen are fourteen.

5. *Councillors* are chosen in wards, on the 19th November, by persons whose names are on the burgess roll of such wards. One third part of the council is to go out of office annually, but are capable of re-election, *sec. 31*; all such elections are to be held before the mayor and assessors, voting to commence at nine o'clock in the morning, and finally close at four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. Every burgess entitled may vote for any number of persons not exceeding the number of councillors, to be chosen by delivering to the mayor or assessors, a voting paper containing the christian and surnames of the persons for whom he votes, and signed with his own name and residence, or the property for which he appears to vote, *sec. 32*. No councillor is eligible as auditor or assessor. The barristers appointed have divided the town into seven wards,—St. Ann's-ward, Byron-ward, St. Mary's-ward, Exchange-ward, Castle-ward, Park-ward, and Sherwood-ward.

St. Ann's Ward. Commencing at Mr. Carey's shop, up the north side of Pelham-street, west side of George-street, north side of Lower Parliament-street, St. John's-street, west side of Beckbarn, northward along the Stone-waterings, to the extremity of the borough, then west, crossing the footway to the Hunger-hills and Goose-wing Lane, along the Clay-fields as far as Mansfield-road; from thence, in a strait line, along Melbourne-street, Milton-street, and Clumber-street, to Mr. Carey's shop. This is the boundary of St. Ann's-ward.

Sherwood Ward. Commencing at Mr. Thompson's shop, corner of the Long-row, taking in all the west side along Clumber-street, Milton-street, Melbourne-street, Mansfield-road, Mars-hill, along the Horse-road leading to the Windmills, by which it passes in a southern direction, as far as the Alfreton-road, then eastward past the general Cemetery, down the east side of Toll-street, Chapel-bar and Long-row, to Mr. Thompson's. This is the boundary of Sherwood Ward.

Park Ward. Commencing at Mr. Smith's shop, south-west corner of Chapel-bar, up Toll-street, taking in all the south side of Back-lane, to the front of the general Cemetery, across Derby-road, along the new street now forming on the western boundaries of the newly-enclosed land called the Sand-field, to the reservoir belonging to the Trent Water-works, east side of Postern-street, St. James's-terrace, the Hollows, to Castle-gate, of which it takes the north side, to St. Peter's-square, west side of Wheeler-gate, Beast-market hill, Angel-row, to Mr. Smith's at Chapel-bar.

Exchange Ward. Commencing at Mr. Staveley's westward along Smithy-row, taking in the whole of the Market-place, up to Mount-street, then eastward by Exchange-row, Cheapside, High-street, taking the east side of Bridlesmith-gate, Drury-hill, Middle-marsh, Sussex-street, across Canal-street, Trent-row, over the wooden bridge, along the foot road leading to Wilford, as far as the ferry, then eastward to the Trent-bridge, as far as the parish boundaries on both sides the river, west side of London-road, Hollow-stone, south on the High-pavement, Middle-pavement, west of Market-street, Fletcher-gate, Queen-street, across Carlton-street, south side of Pelham-street, and so to Smithy-row.

Castle Ward. Commencing at the Flying Horse Hotel, Poultry, westward Timber-hill, east side of Wheeler-gate, St. Peter's-square, Church-side, Church-gate, south side of Castle-gate, east side of Castle-road, Mortimer-street, across the Leen, north side of Castle-row, east side of Wilford-street, Railway-station, and all the land east of the King's-meadows, and south as far as Wilford boat, then all the land and buildings on the west side of the foot road from the ferry, across the new street in front of the Railway-station, Trent-row, Sussex-street, Middle-marsh, Drury-hill, Bridlesmith-gate, and so to the Flying Horse, Poultry.

St. Mary's Ward. Commencing at the office of Messrs. Wise and Eddowes, north end of St. Mary's-gate, south side of Warser-gate, east side of Fletcher-gate, and Market-street, north side of High-pavement, Hollow-stone, east side of Bridge-street, London-road, as far as the precincts of the borough, along the east boundary of the East-croft, from thence northward along Poplar, to Pennyfoot-stile, Manver's-street, to Southwell-road, south side of ditto, and Barker-gate, west side of Stoney-street, south side of Warser-gate, as far as the north end of Mary-gate.

Byron Ward. Beginning at Mrs. Ward's, George IV., George-street, east side of it, and St. John's-street, then northward along Beck-barn, and Stone-waterings, taking in all the east side of, as far as the Coppices, and extremity of the borough, then eastward to Long-hedge Lane, taking in all the west side of it, to Carlton-

road, north side of ditto, Southwell-road, Barker-gate, east side of Stoney-street, north side of Warser-gate, east side of Queen-street, across Carlton-street, to George IV., George-street.

To each of these wards six councillors are appointed, *sec.* 40. A person elected councillor for more than one ward, is to notify his choice within three days, in default of this the mayor shall choose for him, occasional vacancies in the council, are to be filled up by a fresh election within ten days, but no fresh election is to take place upon an extraordinary vacancy unless it be reduced to less than two-thirds of its number, councillors must subscribe, before two aldermen, a declaration of their acceptance of office, and their pecuniary qualification. A burgess elected councillor, and not accepting office, is to pay a fine to the borough fund of £50. No person disabled by lunacy, imbecility of mind, or deafness, blindness, or any other permanent infirmity of the body is liable to pay such fine; and any person above 65 years of age, or has served, or paid the fine is exempt, if he claim within five days after his election; naval and military officers are exempt; bankruptcy, insolvency, or leaving the borough more than six months, disqualify. The law with regard to their privileges, exemptions and are the same as aldermen.

6. *Assessors.* Two are elected annually by the burgesses of every corporation, after the same manner that councillors are elected, and must have the same qualifications, and in conjunction with the mayor to revise the burgess lists, insert and expunge names, &c., be present at the election of councillors, and with the mayor, to ascertain the result of elections, *sec.* 35. No treasurer, town clerk, or councillor, can be elected assessor, *sec.* 37. The assessors are to be elected in wards, by the burgesses of such respectively, and no burgess to vote for more than one assessor.

7. *Recorder.* Is appointed by the crown as precedence after the mayor, *sec.* 103; and is sole judge at the quarter sessions; must be a barrister of at least five years standing, and to hold office during his good behaviour. His salary is to be paid by the treasurer of the borough fund, but he cannot be a member for the borough, an alderman, or councillor; he is *ex officio* a justice of the peace, *sec.* 103.

8. *Town Clerk.* Is elected by the council, and holds office during pleasure; he may be an attorney; the freeman's roll must be made out by him, he must preserve a true copy of the same for perusal without fee, and keep copies for sale at a reasonable price, *sec.* 5. To receive from the overseers, on the 5th of September, a list of burgesses, which he is forthwith to get printed for sale, and expose a copy on the door of the Town Hall, *sec.* 15. To receive

notice of persons omitted, publish lists of claimants and of persons objected to, to keep a copy for inspection without fee, and copies for sale at one shilling each, *sec.* 17. He is ineligible as an auditor and assessor, must submit his accounts to the council when required, and a summary remedy is given against him for not accounting, *sec.* 60. He is exempt for serving juries &c., in the borough.

9. *Treasurer.* Is appointed by the council, of which he cannot be a member, but can be removed at pleasure, *sec.* 65. Must give security for the due discharge of his official duties, *sec.* 58. Pay no money except upon order from the council, *sec.* 59. Submit his accounts when required by council, and a summary remedy is to be had against him for not accounting, *sec.* 60. He is to keep his accounts open for inspection of aldermen or councillors, and submit them, and the vouchers, to the auditors on the 1st of March, and the 1st of September respectively, and to cause an abstract to be annually printed, *sec.* 93.

10. *Constables* are to be appointed by the watch committee, and have power to act in the county as well as in the borough, *sec.* 76. To apprehend disorderly persons, the watch committee frame rules for their regulations, and may bestow rewards on constables for activity, compensation for injury sustained, and allowance for length of service, *sec.* 82. The magistrates are to appoint special constables, 3s. 6d. for each day of duty, *sec.* 83.

11. *Auditors.* Two are annually elected on the first of March, in form similar to that of councillors, and with the same qualification; no councillor is eligible. No burgess can vote for more than one auditor, *sec.* 37.

12. *Registrar* of the borough court of record, appointed by the council; he is not to practise as an attorney in such court, nor his partner, nor clerk, *sec.* 119.

13. *Sheriff.* The council name the sheriff, *sec.* 61.

14. *Coroner* is appointed by the council; cannot be an alderman, or councillor; his appointment is during good behaviour, *sec.* 62; receives 20s., and 9d. every mile exceeding two, and makes an annual return of the inquests held by him, to the secretary of state.

15. *Clerk of the Peace* is appointed by the council, the appointed clerk to justices, his partner or clerk are ineligible to the office of clerk of the peace, under a penalty of £100; the duties are to give ten days notice of time and place of holding court of quarter sessions; to summons at least seven days before, a sufficient number of grand jurors, and to make out a list of the names and descriptions of jurors summoned, *sec.* 121. The fees payable to this

officer are settled by the town council, and confirmed by the secretary of state, *sec.* 24.

16. *Overseers* of the poor are to make out lists of persons entitled to be burgesses, which they are to sign and deliver to the town clerk, on the 5th September, every year.

17. *Burgesses and Freemen.* No one can become such of any borough by gift or purchase; But all rights of property in common lands, and public stock, money or chattels, are reserved to all existing freemen and burgesses, and to such persons as might have become freemen or burgesses, had this act not passed, and to their wives, widows, children, or apprentices, a discharge and exemption from all tolls, dues only excepted. Nevertheless it is provided that freemen, to be entitled to the beneficial exemptions, shall have acquired their rights prior to the 5th of June, 1835. All occupiers of houses and shops, rated for three years for the relief of the poor, are entitled to be burgesses, if resident householders within seven miles, *sec.* 9; occupancy and the payment of rates are the only qualifications, *sec.* 13.

The burgess roll is annually made out by the overseers; no stamp duty is payable on the enrollment of a burgess, and every burgess whose name is found in the roll, is entitled to vote in the election of councillors, and for auditors. No inquiry is permitted to be made, except as to the identity of the voter, in which case three questions are asked; 1st, are you the person whose name is signed A. B. to the voting paper now delivered in by you? 2nd, are you the person whose name appears as A. B. on the burgess roll now in force for this borough, being registered therein as rated for property described to be situated in———? 3rd, have you already voted at the present election? Any person making a false answer is deemed guilty of misdemeanor.

18. *Borough Fund.* The proceeds of all corporate property, one moiety of all penalties imposed under this act, and all unappropriated fines and penalties, are to form the borough fund, and be paid to the treasurer accordingly, *sec.* 48 and 92. Debts, officers' salaries, election expenses, the expenses of assize prosecutions, maintaining and punishing offenders, are to be paid out of the borough fund, and the council is to order a borough rate in case this fund is insufficient, *sec.* 92.

19. *Qualifications.* Burgesses to be qualified at municipal elections must fulfil the following conditions:—1st, on the last day of August, in any year, he must have occupied a house, warehouse, or other premises in the borough, during that and the two preceding years, to the value of £5 and upwards. 2nd.

have occupied a house in the borough, or within seven miles of it. 3rd, have been duly enrolled as a burgess. 4th, he must have been rated personally in respect of the premises occupied in the borough, to the amount of £5. and upwards; and 5th, have paid, before the last day of August, all poor rates and borough rates for the said premises, except such as became payable six calendar months before the last day of August. Such premises need not to have been continuously the same, *sec.* 9, 13, and 28.

BOOK XIII.

CHAPTER I.

A HISTORY of the trades, would in reality, be a history of the multitudes, and wealth, and power, and greatness of the kingdom; a laying bare the sinews of its more than gigantic strength, an exposition of the source and spring of that all but illimitable authority, which enables Britain to hold in security, not only her immense and unequalled territorial possessions, but also constitutes her *sovereign* of the seas. Notwithstanding the variety and magnitude of the trades and manufactures simultaneously carried on in this country, whether it be considered in respect to this town or the Empire generally, the *cotton trade* certainly stands at the head!

If such be the case, the enquiry invests itself with the deepest interest. Who is the individual with whom it *originated*?—where his nativity—what his condition—and what is the name—that all subsequent ages of posterity may render deserved homage to his memory, and cheerfully do honour to the name of that individual who, however involved in obscurity, he might have lived and died, was, nevertheless, so far as temporalities are concerned, *the greatest benefactor of men.*

After a careful examination of this very delicate, perplexing, and yet very important subject, we give it as our deliberate and unhesitating opinion, that the originator of the cotton trade, that is, and probably ever will remain the leviathan among all other trades, the huge monster, with which none ever may compare, was *Thomas Highs*, a reed-maker, living at Leigh, a parish in the Hundred of West Derby, Lancaster, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Newton. He

was the *first* to invent a *machine*, which gave motion to six spindles, which in compliment to his daughter, he named after her "Jenny," and that in the mechanical department he was assisted by a clock-maker, a neighbour of his, of the name of John Kay, about the year 1756.

Until the latter part of the 18th century, the *warp* of the cotton goods was of linen yarn, principally imported from Ireland and Germany, the *weft*, only was of cotton, which had been carded by the hand and spun by the distaff and spindle in the weaver's family. But after England began to export cotton goods, the supply was greatly insufficient to meet the increasing demand, though at the period to which we have referred, 50,000 spindles were daily in motion in Lancashire, turned by as many individuals. Great was the prejudice raised against Highs for his invention of the spinning jennies, as they were called, who they said would ruin the country by superseding manual labour. Still it appears Highs went forward with his invention, and to remedy the great inequalities in the yarn spun on his first machine, formed another in which he introduced rollers, between which the carded wool had to pass before the operation of twisting came on. This machine he designated the "*throstle*," a machine, which, however, now it may be exceeded, had in it all the elements of those improvements witnessed at the present day. It is grievous, that he should have been robbed of it by any one, subsequent history, however, shows that such misfortunes are more grievous than uncommon.

At Preston, there lived a barber, named Richard Arkwright, who managed to possess himself of a model of Highs' machine, and having done this, conceived the idea of taking out a patent for throstle spinning, but his poverty would so far have kept him honest, as not to have ruined Highs', though he had lived out of his invention, if it had not been that a gentleman of Preston, of the name of Smalley, with the intention of joining partnership with him, had found him money to take out a patent, which he did, and thus deprived Highs of his bread. Arkwright was well acquainted with Nottingham, having for sometime practised here as a barber, and when the popular indignation had risen so high against him as to oblige him to leave Preston, sought an asylum amongst his friends in Nottingham.

1769. Arkwright built a small cotton-mill in Hockley, on the site of that occupied by Mr. Benjamin Moore. The machinery was turned by horses, and here he practised cotton spinning, shielded and protected in the profitable use of an invention not his own, for a period of 16 years.

It is natural to suppose Arkwright had many impediments thrown in his way, and though Highs might have died in poverty of a broken heart, numbers were found ready to infringe his patent, for that which, though improved by him, was still Highs' invention, and by a decision of the Court of King's Bench, the patent was cancelled, and the trade thrown open in 1785. It may be interesting to know, that the house in which Mr. (afterward Sir) Richard Arkwright resided, when a resident of Nottingham, is that at the south-east corner of Hockley Mill Yard, fronting Hockley, now divided into two tenements occupied by Mr. Andrews, saddler, and Mr. Etches, hair dresser. Here lived a man, once a penny barber, who before his death, raised himself to be the richest commoner in England.

Next to Highs, as a clever genius, and equally unfortunate was James Hargreaves, of Blackburn, who constructed a spinning jenny that would turn 30 spindles at once, in 1767, but so high was the popular indignation excited against this clever invention, that his house was broken into, and his machine destroyed by a mob, and like Arkwright, he also fled to Nottingham. Here accidentally, when in great distress, he fell in company with Joseph James, a joiner and cabinet-maker, a man of quick apprehension and mechanical turn of mind, to whom he revealed the secret, and who soon perceiving the excellency of the plan, resolved to push it to the utmost his means would admit. In furtherance of this object, mortgaged the whole of his property for £1,000, which he threw into a partnership between himself and Mr. Hargreaves, and they erected a mill at the bottom or east end of Robin Hood's-yard, which till then had been a part of Mr. James' garden. The foundation of this mill was laid during the time that Hockley Mill was in a course of erection, and it is not a little remarkable, that though Hockley Mill has been twice burnt to the ground and rebuilt, this patriarchal erection is still standing, occupied as tenements, is 37 paces long, 8 wide, and 3 stories high, and is still the property of a son of the founder.

Mr. Hargreaves was constructing his machines while the mill was in a course of erection, and in one important feature, excelled Arkwright greatly; for while the latter worked his machinery by horse power, Hargreaves conceived the idea of superseding that by steam, and perfected the plan; and the first steam engine ever erected in Nottingham was by Boulton and Watt, made at Birmingham, and erected at the lower side of Robin Hood's yard, to work the cotton spinning machinery, and was the property of Hargreaves and James; it was put down in the year 1770, under the superintendence of the great Watt himself. From hence it

will be seen that the honour of first applying steam to manufacturing purposes, of right belongs to Hargreaves, claim it who will.

What might have been the conditions of partnership between Hargreaves and James, cannot now be ascertained, or what portion of the profits fell to Hargreaves ; but they appear to have gone on very comfortably for some years together, and about 1790 introduced a particular manner of dying cotton-yarn, which was used in the manufacture of a speckled kind of hose, and to which they gave the name of the *random stocking*.

The house in which Hargreaves lived was the property of Mr. James, and is that low ancient tenement near the mill, now used as a public house, called the Robin Hood. The residence of Mr. James was in that genteel building, south-west corner of Coalpit-lane, in which Mr. Baldock now resides, and keeps a grocer's shop. The partnership does not appear to have lasted long after the mill had been fairly gaited, after which Mr. James conducted both businesses, as sole proprietor. Mr. James appears to have been a man of gay habits, had a commission in the yeomanry cavalry, and built the large room in Robin Hood's yard, for a mess room, in which he might entertain the officers ; it has long since been used as a place of worship, called Ebenezer chapel. For many years he was a noted leader in the blue party, but in his latter years separated from them, voted against them, and joined the Whigs.

At his death, he left two sons, John and Robert, to whom he bequeathed a very handsome property, his stock and trade. John, a partizan of the blues, and a member of the junior council of the corporation, was a man of improvident habits ; he dissipated his property, after which he became an inmate of one of the Lambley Hospitals, where he died in obscurity in 1837. Robert, the other son, is still living, inherits a considerable part of his father's property ; is proprietor of a large and respectable hosiery establishment in Park-street.

Hargreaves does not appear to have materially benefitted himself by the product of all his ingenuity, for after his dissolution of partnership with Mr. James, he retired to Manchester, where he died in obscurity and want ; Mr. Hargreaves left a son and daughter, what became of the daughter is not known, but the son engaged in the Manchester business, and by industry and economy became a prosperous man.

He succeeded in establishing a lucrative business in Germany, in connexion with his Manchester manufactory, and at his death left the sole management of his extensive business to his son James, who has also established a large wholesale lace manufactory

in Castle-gate, Nottingham, and it is not a little remarkable, that the descendants of these two eminent men, are in affluent circumstances, and after so many years separation are now residents of the town.

The building now occupied as a foundry, called the Beck-works, was erected by a gentleman of the name of Morley, as a cotton mill, for which purpose it was used many years.

In 1791 Mr. Robert Denison built a large cotton mill near Poplar-place, which was burnt down in 1802, and was never afterwards rebuilt. There are several silk and worsted mills, supplying the lace and hosiery manufactories, but the far greater part of the material thus employed is obtained from Manchester.

It is estimated that the cotton-twist and web spun in Great Britain amounts to 120,000,000lb per annum, of which nearly one tenth is used in the lace, thread, and hosiery manufactures, two tenths are exported to the Continent of Europe, in twist, and the remainder manufactured at home into calicoes, muslins, fustians, &c.

The annual value of the cotton manufacture of this kingdom, is now estimated at from 40 to 50 millions sterling, though in the early part of the reign of George III. it did not exceed £200,000. The growth of this manufacture, now the first in the world, has been greatly facilitated by the introduction of Boulton and Watt's improved steam engine, by the spinning *mule* invented in 1775, by Samuel Crompton, of Bolton-le-moors, and by the *power loom* invented by the Rev. J. Cartwright, of Kent, in 1786, but not brought into extensive use till about 1820.

In 1815 Mr. Geo. Oldfield Needham, of Nottingham, obtained a gold medal and sixty guineas, from the "Society of Arts," for improving the machinery used in carding, roving, and spinning cotton wool. Mr. Samuel Cartledge, of Nottingham, was the first who brought to perfection the spinning of the cotton twist used in making British lace, for which he received the thanks of the Buckinghamshire manufacturers of bone or cushion lace, in 1815.

Besides the numerous machine works, there are in the town several iron and brass foundries, a steam engine manufactory, and an extensive white-lead works.

Of all trades carried on in Nottingham, the most important is the lace-trade, which, according to an analysis made by Mr. W. Felkin in 1836, contains 13,800 machines, and the number of hands employed in them at about 6000, exclusive of women and children employed in winding and threading. The total number of racks made in 1835, he gives at 29,162,340, equal to 28,740,674 square yards, valued at £1,369,938.

Our readers will not expect anything like a detailed history of this large and important branch of business which has been subject to an almost perpetual change and improvement, from the aspiring genius of men possessing the most splendid mechanical talent, in the contracted limits of a single article, in a volume of general history like the present. This however, in the first instance was attempted, but every individual of whom enquiry was made, related an interesting narrative, and almost every separate enquiry revealed something new, that the matter became so exceedingly augmented, that we found after the most laboured compression, would, of itself, constitute a volume, which shortly will appear.

CHAPTER II.

WORKHOUSE. That belonging to St. Mary's parish stands between York-street and the Mansfield-road, the ground for the erection of which was granted on a lease to the parish the 27th of June, 1723, for the term of 999 years, at an annual rent of 2s. Time, however, had nearly reduced the old shell to ruins, and the parish had increased so much in its population, that in 1808 an alteration was found indispensably necessary, and the old site being too small for the purpose required, several vestry meetings were held on the subject, and the 15th of February, in the same year, the following report was made:—February 10th, 1808, the corporation committee, consisting of E. Swann, Esq., Deputy Mayor, Mr. Alderman Ashwell, Mr. Alderman Howitt, met the committee from the parish of St. Mary, (deputed to treat for land whereon to erect a *new workhouse* and to give up the present premises) consisting of Mr. John Pepper, Mr. M. Gedling, Mr. Nathaniel Barnsdall, Mr. William Aldred, Mr. John Walker, Mr. Robert Booth, Mr. John Tutin, and Mr. William Warsop; and they agree reciprocally upon the terms (that is to say) the parish of St. Mary to have upon Dog Kennel Hill, four times the quantity of the site of the square of the old workhouse, and of the detached buildings, yards, and garden, now occupied by the parish, which will amount to about 6,240 yards of that part of the building called the old building, to be taken by the corporation at a valuation as old materials; that part called the new buildings, to be taken by the corporation at a valuation, as substantial buildings, the parish immediately to surrender to the corporation their

present legal estate in the present workhouse, and adjoining buildings and premises, but to be allowed to retain possession thereof, as tenants at will, at the annual rent of £2 10s. for five years, unless the new workhouse be sooner completed, they covenanting to keep the building in the meantime in repair.

Edward Swann, *Deputy Mayor*.
John Pepper, *Chairman*.

Resolved: That this meeting approve of the proceedings of the said committee, that this meeting be adjourned to Tuesday, the first of March next, to receive from the committee a report of the final conclusion of the treaty with the corporation.

JOHN BRISTOW, *Chairman*.

When the parishioners of St. Mary met in vestry, according to adjournment, they voted thanks to the committee for their industry, and to the corporation for their liberality; and then, by a third resolution, undid what the industry of the one party had procured, and the liberality of the other party had acceded to.

They at the same time voted that a new workhouse should be built upon the site of the old one, or that additions should be made to the latter by purchase.

A saving of expenses was the motive assigned for not complying with the agreement, but in the purchasing, repairing, altering, and erecting of buildings, at least £5000 was expended, which proved how injudicious it was to reject the agreement made with the corporation; and notwithstanding the late Mr. Silverwood, architect and builder, did every thing in his power to make it a comfortable receptacle for the unfortunate, it is very uncomfortable, and not so much like a workhouse as a prison.

The same year that St. Mary's parish obtained a lease of the corporation, St. Nicholas, did the same, and on similar terms the land on which the latter parish built a workhouse, lies on Gillyflower Hill. But in 1813, the old workhouse was declared to be unfit for a habitation, and the site being considered too small for the erection of a new one proportionate to the population of the parish, an extensive building at the bottom of Park Row was purchased by the overseers, and was occupied by the poor the following spring.

St. Peter's workhouse formerly stood at the east end of Hounds-gate, the parishioners having converted their share of the *white rents* to that purpose, but when the latter buildings were taken down, a new workhouse was erected on the south side of Broad Marsh, the site of which occupies a part of Margery Doubleday's

Bell Close, a lease of which was obtained from Lord Carington, who is lessee to the corporation.

Under the New Poor Law Bill, which passed in 1834, the three parishes were united. The poor in the workhouses of St. Peter and St. Nicholas were removed into that of St. Mary, which is now constituted the workhouse for the union of the three parishes. Each parish chooses annually its own guardians; twelve for St. Mary's, six for St. Peter's, six for St. Nicholas', contributing to the general expenses, according to the number of poor belonging to them, in the workhouse. The regulations of the workhouse are as follow:—1. The women are separated from the men, except some couples of 60 years of age and upwards, who are allowed to live together in the male part of the building. The day rooms are unlocked at five o'clock in the morning in summer, and six in winter. One low dark room, of very inadequate dimensions, constitutes their *eating apartment* and *chapel*. Here the adults assemble at half-past six, a.m., for reading the scriptures and prayer, which is performed by the governor; after which breakfast is served about seven, which consists of milk porridge, thickened with fine flower, a pint and a half each; but there is no limit insisted on, so that each person takes as much as he pleases to call for, and the same with the women. We may observe, the breakfasts are always of the same kind, milk porridge, and suppers the same, and we must admit that both in taste and appearance it is superior to that generally made in private houses. Old persons of sixty years and upwards are allowed *tea* instead of milk porridge, both morning and night, if they choose it, and so are sickly persons, or others who cannot take porridge, if they apply to the governor. Each man has seven ounces of bread in the morning, and six ounces the women; the same quantities are delivered to them for supper at night. The porridge for breakfast and supper is served up in quart cans, and it is very gratifying to witness the indulgence granted to some old people, who are allowed to have their tea served in earthenware, not liking to have it in the tin cans. After the adults have taken breakfast, they rise to make way for the children; the able-bodied young men then go to their labour, grinding at the mills, at which they work and rest alternately twenty minutes, and the young women go to the washhouse and laundry, and the old people withdraw to their appropriate rooms. The children are taught to give thanks and ask a blessing on their food, which is sung by the whole of them in metrical verse. There is no limit attempted to be imposed on a child's appetite; but all are served with bread and milk porridge

until they have had enough. Before breakfast they walk out two and two for an hour, in the fields, accompanied by the nurse, before entering the school; the same excellent regulation is observed towards the girls. We had very much pleasure in witnessing the order and regularity with which the three parish schools are conducted, and the attainments of the children in writing and accounts; and needlework among the girls was very creditable, demonstrating the industry and talent bestowed on the pupils by their teachers. The infant school under the management of Miss Redgate, is particularly interesting. The number of boys and girls is fluctuating, but 230 is about the average; in the infant school, about 70. Dinner is served at twelve to the adults, and because of the inadequacy of the eating apartment, the hungry children are obliged to wait till the elders have done, and after a proper time for recreation or play, the former return to their labour, and the latter to school.

Supper at half-past five o'clock for the children, which consists of an unlimited supply of bread and milk porridge, as at breakfast. After these are withdrawn to play, the adults come and take their places, when, as in the morning, there is reading the scriptures and prayer, before supper, after which they amuse themselves in their proper apartments, and at eight o'clock the day rooms are locked up for the night. Then those whose business it is, clean the day rooms ready for the morning.

In the dietry of the house, we have specified the hours at which their three daily meals are taken, the quantity of bread each at breakfast and supper, and the unlimited supply of good wholesome porridge have been already described, we have therefore only to notice of what their dinners consist. Sabbath-day, beef, seven ounces each for men, and six ounces each for women. No bread is allowed with this meal, but instead of weighing the potatoes, they have an unlimited supply.

Monday: Irish-stew made from the bones of the meat used on the previous day, with an additional quantity of fresh meat. No bread is allowed to this dinner, except what may have been reserved from a previous meal; instead of this being served to them by measure, the stew, which is good, is served without limit.

Tuesday: pudding, made of suet and fine flower, mixed with water; sixteen ounces for each man, and fourteen ounces each woman.

Wednesday: broth, in which carrots and other vegetables are boiled, to give it an agreeable flavour. Of this they have an unlimited supply, and an allowance of bread, seven ounces to a man, and six to a woman.

Thursday: this is a meat day again, served in the same manner and proportions as on Sabbath-days.

Friday: peas soup, of which there is no limit as to quantity, but as the peas are to serve the purpose, there is no allowance of bread except what they may have saved.

Saturday: broth and bread, in the same manner as on Wednesdays.

Religious instruction; reading the scriptures and prayer, morning and night every day, and though no salaried chaplain has hitherto been appointed since the union was formed, yet the duties of the office have been uninterruptedly and efficiently supplied by the voluntary services of pious christians, who perform two full services every sabbath; in the afternoon by dissenting ministers, and in the evening according to the formularies of the establishment, by a pious lay churchman. Well-conducted inmates are allowed to leave the house on Sunday mornings, to attend their respective places of worship; and in the afternoons of three or four days in the week, some of the aged persons are let out to visit their friends, &c. There is a good library of books, religious, moral, and entertaining, for the use of the inmates who have the ability and are disposed to read.

Appearance. The cleanly and healthful appearance of the children is really delightful, which may be accounted for by the orderly discipline to which they are subjected; healthful exercises, plenty of wholesome food, warm clothing, particularly good shoes and stockings, in which respect they enjoy superior advantages to the generality of children of the poor. The appearance of the women is clean and becoming, and so is that of the men; and though they are generally well-fleshed, there is a sickly paleness spread over the countenances of most of them, which probably originates in the crowded state of the house, and gives them the appearance of felon prisoners, undergoing a lengthened confinement in a cell, and look emaciated for want of fresh air.

That which more than any other thing interested us in this comfortless place, was the college of little cobblers. Here were ten of the bigger lads, with new leather aprons, sitting on the end of little shoemaker's stalls, learning the art and craft of shoemaking, some mending, and others making new shoes and laced boots for the various members of the establishment. Though none of them have been long engaged in acquiring that useful and necessary art, on examination, we found the work executed in the neatest manner, so as to induce the expectation that in time they will be able to execute these necessary and elegant articles in the first style of the art, and thus supply to the next generation one

of the very few instances in which pauperism may issue in a blessing.

The food is prepared in a large kitchen, on the east side of the women's yard, and adjoins the governor's house. All the cooking is done by steam, which is very commendable, as it obviates the occurrence of any accident by fire. Under the kitchen are very deep spacious cellars, which constitute the boiler house and provision stores. North of the kitchen on the same side, are the wash-house and laundry, which are much too small for the business that is done in them, and must be injurious to the health of those by whom it is performed. The rooms over these constitute the store-house for linen, which is always kept clean and aired. West of these, constituting the north end of the establishment, are the brewhouse, fever room, and hospital for the women; all that can be said in their favour is, they are exceedingly clean, but low, contracted, and gloomy receptacles, unfit for the abode of persons in health, much less of those who are bowed down beneath the pressure of disease. Adjoining the west end of these, in a southern direction, is the new and best parts of this heterogeneous mass of building, but it is comparatively small, and is divided into day and sleeping rooms for the women, and utterly inadequate for the numbers crowded in it. South of these is the hospital for the men. Here there is one good room over the office, but to attain the other two, another flight of steps has to be ascended, and you enter two attics, which are so low that a man must stoop as he passes under the beams or enters the doors. Here the languishing inmates lie in beds exposed to all the variable changes of weather, inseparable from such rooms. We will not attempt to describe the shameful hovels in which the men and boys are crowded together, but when we recollect these houses are the unavoidable legal receptacles of the poor of all classes, from helpless infancy to extreme old age, how important to the poor, how interesting to the public, to devise means of maintenance, and instruction calculated to issue in beneficial results. But how is this sought to be obtained?

In the Nottingham house are presented shameless profligates, in intimate association with inexperienced and unsuspecting childhood; it is a family in which deserted infancy, destitute youth, pauper manhood, worn-out age, wasting sickness, mental imbecility, and bodily decrepitude, are all indiscriminately mingled together. No one hesitates as to the propriety of preserving lunatics and idiots from annoyance. It is not for one moment disputed that the aged should enjoy quiet, and the imbecile protection; that the healthful and able-bodied should be really employed,

or that the young should be instructed by example as well as precept, and by suitable training be prepared to become useful and independent (self supported) members of society. Yet, obvious and important as are these duties, to discharge them in this house appears impossible. We are told, and it has never been denied, that the aged have little or no quiet; the able, no adequate employment; the vicious are not effectually restrained; the idle are not made to work; and, worse than all, the young, those on whose culture the future welfare of society is mainly dependant, are not trained in habits of industrious application; and moral instruction, so far from being enforced by example, is powerfully if not completely counteracted by the evil influence of vicious association.

This deplorable state of things is inseparable from a house so crowded and ill arranged, that effective supervision and extensive classification are equally impracticable and unknown.

The results, however disgraceful, are such as might be expected; young men alternating between a prison and the workhouse, and women of loose character inadequately restrained.

The premises used as nurseries and schools are separated from the workhouse by York-street; thus situated they are practically independent of observation and control.

Successive overseers of St. Mary's parish, finding the workhouse inadequate, made considerable and extensive additions. When the union was formed, it was considered large enough for the then number; the rapid progress of poverty, and large increase of pauper inmates, compelled the guardians to expend considerable sums in extensive alterations, and additional temporary and other buildings. Admitting that these alterations have effected considerable improvements, it is undeniable that the most useful of any one operation, or the combined effect of the whole, have scarcely advanced a step towards a correct classification. The true reason of this defect lies in the palpable fact that, in the present house, with the number of inmates incident to ordinary periods, or, indeed, periods of great prosperity, a classification calculated to produce moral results is impossible.

In the *Nottingham Review*, dated November 10, 1837, will be found a report of the crowded state of the workhouse; the dimensions of the day rooms are given, with the population, 647, and which afterwards increased to near 800.

Now taking the population of the house in families of five persons each, and adding together the superficial dimensions of the day rooms, we have for each family of five, room in which to sit or stand, 6 feet long by 3 feet wide; or to use a familiar illustra-

tion, take an ordinary house door off the hinges, lay it on the floor, and on the surface of that door is given the house room of five persons in the Nottingham Union Workhouse !

If it was known, and seriously considered by the rate-payers generally, that so large a proportion of the money they contribute for the support of the poor—owing to the utter unfitness of the premises in which they are herded together, *perpetuated* vice, nursed immorality, promoted crime, augmented the sufferings of the infirm, destroyed health, and plumed the shafts of premature death—would the fear of any *expense* that might necessarily be incurred to remedy this frightful state, induce them to allow things to remain as they are? We cannot believe that it would.

Let it not be supposed that we are the abettors of those who consider that a new workhouse, however comfortable and well arranged, is the *ne plus ultra* of good, which the poor ought to enjoy ; but while the present mode of their mismanagement is allowed to remain, justice as well as humanity demand that suitable provision should be made. In the abstract pauperism is bad ; but when viewed in connexion with its deteriorating influence on a large portion of society, appears essentially vicious, and one of the worst evils with which it can possibly be afflicted. Ever would we lend our feeble but sincere advocacy to devise and carry out a plan by which the poor man should be upheld, in the exercise of his independence and industry, and so made comfortable by *his own fireside*, rather than within the walls of a workhouse. It cannot be expected that we can enter fully into so extensive and important a subject, as that which now presents itself before us, in a work like this ; we may just, however, glance at one or two of the principal causes in which the present extensive spirit of pauperism has originated, and then as briefly notice the means by which that pauperism may be removed. 1st. The ruinous expense of wars, in which, with little intermission, for centuries the country has been engaged, which have left behind them a crushing weight of taxation, utterly incompatible with the interest and comfort of the poor. 2nd. Unequal principles of legislation, which have been practised for ages, by which the poor have been oppressed with an insufferable weight of the national burdens, which the rich have scarcely touched with one of their fingers. 3rd. That system of *inclosure* which commenced in 1760, and has been pursued to the present time, which has remorselessly, and without any equivalent, taken away the common rights of the poor, let down their cottages, destroyed their gardens and orchards, depopulated the villages and hamlets, driven the houseless exiles in large masses to seek a refuge in our manufacturing towns, this

has done more than any other cause, or all other causes together, to afflict and debase the lower orders of society.

Let the poor man of the present generation look back to the domestic, happy, rural life of his forefathers, when the cottage and its home economy was the epitome of the farm house; they possessed their pigeons and poultry, geese and sheep, and swine and cows; they had ovens of home-made bread, and barrels of home-brewed ale in their cellars; they had, too, what was called in those days, *fire boot*, a privilege of cutting down timber, for their fire, from the neighbouring woods, and *plough-boot*, by which they could grow the necessary supply of food for every domestic purpose on the adjacent commons; and there also they grazed their cows and sheep, &c. *free of any charge!* These with their large cottage gardens, at a nominal rent, supplied every want, and filled with plenty their winter stores. How then came to originate, we ask, the inclosure system, for which we cannot find too harsh a name? Was it from aristocratic pride, or from schemes of new proprietors of ancient family estates, brought to market through the introduction of luxury, which the conquest of the east has ever poured into the countries that have invaded it? Or was it one of the results of the *mania*, that has seized and overpowered the better understanding of the wealthy and noble, to originate *game preserves?* But whatever has been the cause, every privilege has been successively taken from the poor; and the rich, with the curse of many a widow, have relentlessly let down their cottages. The scattered, and industrious, and moral population of our once busy hamlets and villages have been forced from their neat cottage dwellings, crowded in vast masses in large towns, where beggared and polluted with the worst moral contagion; a wide spread spirit of pauperism has been generated, and the brave spirit of a bold and independent, and virtuous, and once happy English peasantry, has been effectually destroyed!

Now let any man pay a visit to Nottingham Union Workhouse, if, as he approaches its prison-like appearance, it does not raise in his breast a feeling of the hottest indignation, and he turn away in disgust. If, however, he should enter and look round, and as he breathes the tainted atmosphere let him call to mind, this comfortless, this fearful building, is the best place the wealth, intelligence, and philanthropy of Nottingham has provided to be the sanctuary of indigence and age; and if his cheek crimson not with the blush of shame, it must be that he is one of the most inconsiderate, misjudging, and insensible of men.

How can it be said that Englishmen are tenacious of their liberties and rights, and that "*Britons never shall be slaves,*" when so

large a portion of them, with scarcely a murmur, are daily submitting to their servile condition? We mean no reflection on the intelligence and humanity of the inhabitants of this town, who are heavily oppressed with rates and taxes; in part originating in the *inequality* in the rating clause of the New Poor Law Amendment Act, which ought to have stood as it was originally proposed by government, and included the *agricultural districts*, in the immediate vicinity of large towns, as members of the same union, and equally assessed to the relief of the poor, which would have been only an act of justice to the townspeople; seeing that it is their contiguity, that enhances the value of landed property, at least one half. But as these things now stand, the agriculturists in these situations enjoy all the advantages of town residents, but escape bearing any part of their burthens. The manufacturers see these advantages, and imitate the example of their superiors, and country *villas* are being constantly erected for the reception of them and their families; so that the quota formerly supplied to the rates from their domestic establishments, are being lost to the town, throwing a still greater weight on the retail trader, and the industrious poor. It were idle to blame men for doing that which most individuals would do in similar circumstances, but certainly this part of the law is unjust.

The manner in which the poor, both in the workhouse and out of it, are couped up, is unhealthful and demoralizing, and utterly at war with every principle of popular interest. Many of the houses of the poor are built back to back, with only one room on a floor; a small house-place, chamber, and attic, being all the accommodation a poor man has for himself, wife, and five or six children. To say nothing about the putridity of so confined an atmosphere as this must be, the indiscriminate *mixing of the sexes*, of the children and parents from infancy to manhood, necessarily and inevitably resulting from this species of barbarianism practised upon them, is so demoralizing in its influences on its unhappy subjects, that the history of the entire existence, of many is one of unmixed infamy and shame.

We are not dealing out a sweeping censure, as if immorality was generally applicable to the poor; on the contrary, we record our deliberate and oft-repeated sentiment, that for industry, economy, cleanliness, neatness, civility, modesty, indeed every element constituting an elevated and enlightened morality, the great bulk of the inhabitants of Nottingham, is not only equal, but superior to any town of equal magnitude in the empire.

While many towns of inferior population have two or three "*gin palaces*," there is not one in Nottingham! Surely the sin

then of exposing so virtuous a population to the slightest contamination of immorality, as from the houses just mentioned, were an unpardonable crime.

Last winter, 1839, was one of severe commercial distress, and the sufferings of the poor were extreme; but the unbounded liberality of the rich supplied no equivocal token of their deep sympathy towards their fellow men. Still, as such seasons of sadness may be expected to recur, something should be done to make such sad events pass over as lightly as possible. They must not continue to be so entirely and immoveably dependent on trade as they are now. They used not to be, neither is it well that they should now; their fathers had their cottage gardens, *and they must have them again!* The coppices are gone, where they once obtained fuel for nought; the "Common-right" is narrowed down to a few tradesmen, and are no longer available for the poor, so that when the cleanly cottage with its ample garden are restored, they will not be equal to their fathers then.

About £3000 were generously contributed, to find employment for the distressed poor, last winter; this was principally expended in the improvement of the race course. Now if when a similar depression of trade next occurs, a like amount of money should be subscribed, and it should be resolved to erect as many *cottages*, for the poorest and most industrious men with families, as the money would supply, *sixty cottages* might be erected, with a house and kitchen, two chambers, one for the husband and wife, and one for the girls, and an attic over both for the boys. To each cottage let there be a rood of land, at least, attached for a garden, which might be allotted, without any expense, on the forest, by the consent of the lord of the manor, who is the mayor of Nottingham. Here there are 126 acres of what would soon be converted into good land, under spade culture, now lying utterly unproductive; these sixty cottages would only take 15 of these 126 acres away, so that there would be 111 acres left. Every windmill might stand, and the race course, cavalry ground, &c. remain as they are. Suppose the number of persons in each family averaged only five, this would give three hundred *rent free* for three years, and then a nominal one might be imposed, after the garden had become thoroughly cultivated.

This small quantity of land, properly husbanded, would produce as much vegetables and fruit as would supply a man, his wife, and twelve children, the year through; besides potatoes to feed a pig. Now would a man so provided for, stand trembling before his employer, if he talked of a *month's stand*; or be the

first to submit to a reduction of wages, when he knew that at home he had at least six months provision before hand? If then £300 would build sixty cottages, and raise to a state of comparative independence, three hundred paupers, how easily might the plan be extended so as to embrace all the poor part of the population; and then, with the exception of the aged and afflicted, pauperism might cease!

Beneath which life dies—death lives;
All noxious things, abominable, unutterable,
And worse than fables yet have feigned,
Or fear conceived!

CHAPTER III.

Population. Nottingham contained 192 men, which, including women and children, might be about 800 inhabitants. The town was twice surveyed by William the Conqueror; the first time, there were 136 men, and the second time (for the purpose of compiling Doomsday Book) only 120; this was about 1083.

We can hardly reconcile this statement with the number of houses then in the town, which was 217, except we suppose many of them were not inhabited, which, however, is not affirmed; though the almost perpetual wars in which the people were engaged, and the frequent massacres to which they were subjected, may well account for a decline in the number of the population. After the Normans were established, the population of Nottingham considerably augmented in number, for at the time of the rebellion under Wat Tyler, on account of the imposition of the Poll Tax, in 1377, there were 1447 lay persons in Nottingham of fourteen years of age, and upwards, and as one-third may be added for the clergy, mendicants, and young children, the total population must have been at this time 2170.

The present value of buildings in St. Mary's parish, as rated to the poor, is £89,736; of land, £25,760; making a total of £92,312. St. Peter's, £20,400. St. Nicholas, £21,120.

The oldest register of burials are, St. Nicholas's, 1562; St. Mary's, 1567; St. Peter's, 1572; so that till that period we have no data from which to conjecture what might have been the amount of population. The average amount of deaths per annum, were St. Mary's, 50; St. Peter's, 14; and St. Nicholas, 12; to which

24 may be added for those unrecorded, or buried in other places, making 100 deaths annually; now this, according to the computation of Dr. Price, would give a population of 3100 in the 16th century. But the Doctor, is by no means accurate, for he computed the population of England and Wales at 4,763,000, in 1728; whereas the actual enumeration of the people in 1801, or twenty-one years afterwards, it was found, amounted to 8,872,980, and a great part of this was a time of war; so that it may be fairly assumed, the population was considerably above that just set down, for in 1750 it was 9,890; and according to Lowe's Agricultural Survey of Nottinghamshire, in 1779, it is set down at 17,711. Sir Richard Sutton surveyed the town in 1794, and then gave in 25,000. When the census was taken in 1801, there were 28,861; in 1811, 34,363; in 1821, 40,505; and in 1831, 50,727; including Radford and Sneinton, 64,100; of which, 30,088 were males, and 34,112 females. Number of houses in the three parishes in 1831, 10327; estimate of present number, 1840, 14000.

Public Health. This is a question of great importance, where such vast multitudes of people are concerned. According to the last published reports, in 1838, we find the mortality among males greater than among females, the former being one in forty-eight, and the other, one in fifty-one. From the class of epidemical diseases, males suffer more than females, but more females die of consumption than males. Diseases of the urinary organs destroy five times as many males as females; one out of 100,000 males die annually of the stone. Four out of 1000 births are fatal to the mothers. Sudden deaths are 56 per cent. more in males than females. The diseases of the kidneys and bladder make the mortality of males preponderate over the females in the proportions we have stated.

Provisions are as abundant, cheap, and good in Nottingham as in any town in England, which in this respect is favoured beyond most others. There has been a great fluctuation in their prices within the last fifty years. In 1796, men working in our foundries received about fourteen shillings per week; stocking weavers, 9s. to 15s.; masons, joiners, and other handicraftsmen, 15s. The chief consumption in this district is wheaten bread; the usual price of flour was 2s. to 2s. 6d. Oatmeal, of which little was used, 2d. per pound; fresh meat 4d. to 4½d. per pound; bacon 7½d. ditto; butter 10d. ditto; potatoes 10 per peck; house rent 1s. 6d. per week. The six concluding years of the last century, comprise a period of severe dearth; the seasons, with but short intervals, from the harvest of 1794 to 1801, were of a very disastrous character, entailing great scarcity of corn and cattle; and indeed

of all kinds of provisions, not only in this country, but throughout the continent of Europe; so that although the ports of this country were, during the whole interval, open to foreign corn, and although, during a part of it, large bounties were given on importation, the supplies were insufficient to prevent an enormous rise of the prices. The two harvests of 1794 and 1795, were seriously deficient. The gazette average price was in August, 1796, 108s., and in March 1796, 100s. per quarter. There was hardly time for the full subsidence of prices from this scarcity, when two seasons still more calamitous and extensive in their influence occurred. As a consequence of the two bad seasons of 1799 and 1800, the quartern loaf, in March, 1801, reached 1s. 10½d., which is a higher price than it has ever since attained. A rise in the price of animal food, from the scarcity of provender and the unfavourable influence of the season on cattle, followed the rise of corn, and from the same causes, producing a scarcity of tallow, there was a great rise in soap and candles. And as if all evils would meet, the revolution in St. Domingo, and the consequent total cessation of supplies of sugar and coffee, from that which till then had been one of the largest sources; an enormous advance took place in the necessary articles. Coals too, from the frequent recurrence of bad winters, became very dear, and the great demand for timber for ships advanced the price of building materials, double what they had been before.

This great and nearly simultaneous rise in the price of almost all the necessities of life, rendered it quite impossible that the bulk of the labouring classes should be able to obtain even the most bare subsistence on their ordinary wages. And as, coincidentally with this rise, an increased demand for labour occurred, in consequence of the war and of the extended cultivation of the land (induced by the high price of agricultural produce) an advance of wages was very generally claimed, and in most instances obtained, but the advance of wages was insufficient to compensate for the greater advance in necessities; accordingly, the labouring classes were, in the closing year of the last century, subject to great privations, which were very partially relieved by the charitable distributions so extensively made among the poor.

The commencement of the present century is remarkable for the introduction, though with good intentions by the magistrates, of the false practice of making up the deficiency of wages, by an allowance from the parish, which caused an increase of the poor's rates from two to seven millions sterling, annually; and many men in full employment in large towns, and almost all the labourers in agricultural districts, were reduced to the condition of

paupers, in 1832. In this state of things it became a prevalent notion with the populace, that the scarcity, if not primarily caused, was at least greatly enhanced by the practice of dealers and speculators in articles of food. Nor can we wonder, when the government lent its sanction to increase the prejudice, and this class of men, now generally acknowledged to be highly necessary to the well being of the community, became the objects of cruel persecutions, this originated our riots in 1800.

Immediately following the harvest of 1801, a short interval of moderate prices in vegetable food and wheat ensued; but meat, the produce of the dairy, and soap and candles, consequent on the scarcity of provender, and cattle did not fall in proportion; and the exemption from dearth only lasted from 1801 to 1804,

From this time the harvests were generally very deficient and exceedingly scanty, till 1813, which was one of great abundance. During this long dearth, the charges of freight and insurance, enhanced the cost of importation enormously, so that no foreign supply could be afforded, except at very high prices, it being a time of war. In 1811, the crops on the continent were also deficient, so that no relief could be obtained from thence that year, but in 1813, the price of wheat fell nearly fifty per cent. compared with what it had been in 1812; and though it is admitted that in 1811 agricultural wages had risen 100 per cent., and the rise of artizan labour, nearly the same, wheat had advanced 115 per cent. butchers' meat, 146; butter, 140; cheese, 153; constituting an average of $138\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or an excess beyond the rise of wages of considerably more than a third; and if the increased cost of beer, leather, and some other necessary articles, had been taken into account, the difference would appear to be still greater.

Great reductions have taken place in the price of all kinds of manufactures, amounting to full 50 per cent. since the termination of the war; and though wages have also fallen, were a few wise practical measures passed by our legislature, directed pointedly to lift the people out of a demoralizing pauperism, and exalt them to a state of comparative independency, no people might be compared to our English peasantry, who would be happy, contented, and free.

CHAPTER IV.

Water Works. Until within a few years ago, the town had but a scanty and indifferent supply of soft water, but it now possesses two new establishments for supplying it with that pure beverage of nature, in addition to the old works, which have lately been much extended and improved.

The Old Water Works Company obtained their original lease (of which 52 years are unexpired) of the corporation, in 1696, and erected an engine-house on the south bank of the Leen, near the bottom of Finkhill-street, whence they forced the water into a large reservoir, behind the General Hospital. In consequence of long continued complaints against the quality and scarcity of the water raised from the river Leen, the company, in 1827, obtained an Act of Parliament, to make new works at Scottom, in the parish of Basford, where a reservoir, covering an acre of ground, now receives the water of the Leen and some of its tributary streams, before it is contaminated by the filth and sewers in the town and its vicinity. They also discontinued the old engine-house, and erected a new one in Brewhouse Yard, to which the water is conveyed by pipes, and then forced by a steam-engine and water-wheel, at the rate of five hogsheads per minute, into the old reservoir behind the General Hospital, whence it passes through various lines of piping to the houses of many of the inhabitants. Mr. T. Bell is the engineer, and Mr. James Hewitt the collector.

The Northern Water Works, at the top of Sherwood-street, near the Forest, were formed in 1826, and are supplied with excellent water, pumped by a steam-engine, from a copious spring into a large cistern, which will hold 2,000 hogsheads. These works supply the north-eastern portion of the town, and feed a small cistern in York-street, at which the water carters are supplied. Mr. J. Slack is the engineer.

The Trent Water Works, near the Trent Bridge, about a mile and a half south of the Market Place, were finished in August, 1831. They consist of one engine-house, with a large reservoir, fifty yards from the bank of the Trent, covered with sand and gravel, through which the river water is filtered, and then pumped by a steam-engine of 40 horse power, at the rate of 10 hogsheads per minute, along the main pipe, which is two miles long, to an elevation of 130 feet, where it falls into a capacious reservoir at the top of Park Row, from which upwards of twelve miles of

pipng is extended through different parts of the town. The company was established by Act of Parliament, in 1825; but owing to a great panic in trade, occasioned by the failure of many country banking houses, a sufficient number of shareholders could not be procured until 1830, when the great increase made in the rates charged by the old company, after they had enlarged their works, caused the project to be revived and carried into effect. Mr. Thos. Hawkesley is the engineer.

Springs and Pumps. Spring water at Nottingham is very plentiful, and may be obtained by means of wells and pumps in almost every part of the town; but it is generally of a hard and curdling nature, which renders it both unwholesome, and unfit for the purposes of washing. About forty years ago, the corporation erected eight public pumps, in the following situations, namely, one at the west end of Chapel Bar, two in Parliament-street, one at the top of Charlotte-street, one at Week-day Cross, one in the Shambles, and two in the Market Place, opposite the Exchange and Beast Market Hill. *Boycroft Spring* and *Rag Spring* are famed for curing sore eyes, and are situated near the town, on the road leading to St. Anne's Well. The *Spaw*, in Spaw Close, opposite to the castle, was of a strong *chalybeate* quality, but in 1816, the spring head was removed out of the close to the bank of the Leen, where it has ceased to flow in dry weather. *Trough-close Spring* near Mapperley Hills, is also of some note amongst the inhabitants, and is within the liberties of the town.

Flood Road. The Trent and Leen bridges, which are distant nearly a mile from each other, are connected by a broad and level road, raised across the intervening low and swampy meadows, and having under it a long range of arches and culverts, for the purpose of affording a free passage for the water during the floods, which so frequently inundate the meadows on both sides of the Trent. The old road from the town to the Trent was intercepted by two large pools. over which were two wooden bridges, which in 1766 were rebuilt by the corporation, who afterwards removed them, and erected in their place a stone bridge of ten arches, which was so shattered in the great flood of 1795, that it had to be entirely taken down. In the following year, an Act of Parliament was obtained for making the present flood road, entitled "An Act for raising, maintaining, and keeping in repair the road, from the north end of the old Trent bridge to the west end of St. Mary's church-yard, by way of Hollow Stone; and for erecting and maintaining so many flood bridges upon the said road as may be necessary to carry off the flood water." This Act empowers the 25 commissioners to take *tolls* on the road, and secures to them £100

a year, to be paid by the corporation out of the bridge estate. The seven-arch bridge, which forms 120 yards of the road, was finished in 1796; and the nine culverts and the Chainy Pool Arch in 1809. These as well as the walls and abutments on both sides of the road, are all of stone, and present a noble appearance. The hedge on the west side has been recently removed, and the Flood-road and canal bridges, connected by a dwarf wall, surmounted by a line of handsome pallsades, at the expense of the commissioners, who have also erected a line of gas lamps, extending from the town to the south end of the Trent bridge. The road is from 15 to 20 yards broad, and has excellent foot paths on either side, and constitutes a favourable promenade to the town's-people.

The Gas Works in Butcher-street, now extended to Island-street, comprising an area of four acres, having the canal passing through the centre, were built under the authority of an Act of Parliament, passed in 1818, and were finished on the 13th April, 1819, when the town was first lighted with their luminous vapours. They are arranged on a judicious plan, and have six gasometers, which will hold together about 170,000 cubic feet of gas. The capital expended by the company in this useful and profitable establishment, was £16,000, raised in shares of £50 each. Mr. Reuben Young is the engineer and manager. Gas was first used in the town in 1814, by Mr. Tatham, a brass founder, in Bridlesmith-gate, who erected a small apparatus to light his own premises. It is now used in most of the manufactories, shops, and public houses, and in the lamps of the principal streets.

General Hospital. The Nottingham General Hospital, pleasantly situated on Standard-hill, is open to the sick and lame poor of any country or nation, and ranks as the largest and most useful charitable institution in the town. The building, which is large, elegant, and convenient, was erected by subscription, in 1781, and is surrounded by an extensive lawn and garden, comprising about two acres of land, which was given by the Duke of Newcastle and the corporation. Several additions have been made to the infirmary, and near the west end of it a commodious fever-house has lately been erected, for the reception of persons affected with contagious diseases, so that this Samaritan institution is now as complete, and as liberal in its benefits, as any other in the kingdom. All proper objects for the fever ward, and persons injured by serious accidents are admitted on the first application, at any hour of the day or night, without any recommendation whatever; and in other cases a subscriber's recommendatory letter opens to the bearer this *house of mercy*, either as an in or out patient. The annual expenditure of this gigantic establishment is generally



Quarton & Nott:

NOTTINGHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL.

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about £3056. Since its commencement it has received benefactions and legacies to the amount of about £29,000; of which £6,337 2s. 10d. was given by an unknown benefactor; £1000 by Mrs. Elizabeth Bainbridge, of Woodborough; £400 by a friend; £300 by John Morris, Esq. of Nottingham; £300 by the Duke of Newcastle; £305 by the Duke of Portland; £1000 left by Mr. and Mrs. Key, of Fulford; £500 by James Chadwick, Esq. of Mansfield; £300 by Mrs. Jerrom, of Nottingham; £1000 by the Rev. J. B. Copestake, of Kettleby; £933 6s. 2d. by Mr. Bennett, of Sheffield; £358 6s. 8d. by Miss Cordelia Gill, of Doncaster; £705 19s. by the Rev. Creed Turner; and many other sums of from £100 to £200 by other charitable individuals. The annual subscriptions in 1839 were £1,142 4s.; Dividends and interest, £1,009 2s.; anniversary, £243 17s. 6d.; sundries, £32 17s. 6d.; donations, £490 15s. 5d. Extraordinary receipts:—£520 0s.; sale of £8,700 consols, £8,145; borrowed of Samuel Smith and Co. £442 1s.; ditto Moore and Robinson, banking company, £380 12s. 9d.; deduct, in hands of matron, £21; treasurer's, £4 9s. 4d.; making a total of £13,056 17s. 11d. Expenses ordinary:—matron's department, £1,482 13s. 10½d.; apothecary's department, 667l. 11s. 10d.; salaries and wages, 623l. 2s. 2½d.; miscellaneous expenses, 283l. 10s.; amounting to 3,056l. 17s. 11d. July 6th, 1838, advanced on mortgage, upon estates in the counties of Denbigh and Flint, at 4½ per cent. 10,000l.; making a total of 13,056l. 17s. 11d.

The number of in-patients in 1825 were 446, and the average number in the house at one time was 49. In 1839, the in-patients were 866; the average number, 100. This affords convincing proof of the utility of such an institution, and the high estimation in which the incalculable benefits it confers upon the poor are held. The number of patients admitted since the establishment of this charity, 19th September, 1782, to March 25th, 1839, have been 90,512, of whom 7,073 have been relieved, and 56,640 cured!

Benefactors of 100l. and upwards, and subscribers of five guineas, or more, have the privilege of recommending six in-patients, and twenty out-patients, during the year, but cannot have more than two in the house at one time. Benefactors of sixty guineas, and subscribers of three ditto annually, may recommend three in-patients and nine out-ditto; but can have no more than one in the house at a time. Benefactors of forty guineas, or upwards, and subscribers of two guineas, two in-patients and six out-ditto; benefactors of ten guineas may recommend two patients annually, for ten years, and subscribers of one the same.

The chief magistrate of any body corporate, overseers of any parish, or a person appointed by any society, giving a donation or subscribing annually to the institution, have the same privileges as the above-mentioned.

Form of Bequest.—"I, A. B., give and bequeath to C. D. and E. F., or the survivor of them, the sum of £ upon trust, that they, or one of them, do pay the same to the treasurers of a society, who call themselves the governors of the General Hospital, near Nottingham, which sum I charge on my personal estate, and desire it may be applied to the charitable uses of the said hospital for which, on payment, the treasurer's receipt shall be a sufficient discharge." President, the Duke of St. Alban's, Physicians, J. M. Davidson, M. D., R. S. Hutchinson, M. D., J. C. Williams, M. D. Resident Surgeon, Francis Sibson; Secretary, Mr. G. Levick; Treasurers, S. Smith, and Co., I. & I. C. Wright and Co., Moore and Robinson. Auditors, Rev. A. W. Almond, M. A., and H. Percy, Esq.; Chaplain, Rev. W. J. Butler, M. A.; Surgeons, Mr. J. Attenborough, W. Wright, and G. M. White.

The General Lunatic Asylum, for Nottingham and Nottinghamshire, is a large and handsome building, pleasantly situated on the declivity of a hill, in the parish of Sneinton, on the Carlton-road, about a mile from the Market-place, and, including the lawn and pleasure grounds, comprises an area of nearly twelve acres. The foundation stone was laid, May 31, 1810, and the building was opened for the reception of patients, on the 15th of February, 1812, since which several additions have been made to the fabric; and in 1829, the want of room was so great that two new wards, for the reception of twenty male and twenty female patients, were erected, during that and the following year, at the expense of 207*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, swelling the total cost of the buildings, furniture, land, planting, &c. to upwards of 31,000*l.*, of which *seven-twelfths* was raised by voluntary subscription, and the remainder is paid out of the county rates, viz. four-twelfths by Nottinghamshire, and one-twelfth by Nottingham. The establishment is well adapted for the comfort and recovery of those afflicted with that most distressing of all human maladies, *insanity*; being provided with commodious and well ventilated apartments, separated into distinct wards, for the classification of the patients, who have the best medical assistance, and are provided with an excellent suit of baths, and with extensive courts and gardens for their recreation. It contains accommodation for about 120 patients, and its wards are generally all occupied.

Pursuant to an Act of Parliament passed in the 48th Geo. III., all pauper lunatics, or dangerous idiots, must be placed in some

asylum, sanctioned by the magistrates; and those belonging to Nottingham and Nottinghamshire are sent to this institution, their respective parishes paying small yearly stipends for their support. Some of the apartments are appropriately fitted up for those patients who can afford to pay for superior accommodations, and the paupers and other poor unfortunate inmates are assisted by a charitable fund, arising from benefactions, legacies, and annual subscriptions.

Benefactions by Donation. Mrs. Bainbridge, Woodborough, 100*l.*; Mrs. Key, Bath, 100*l.*; Edward Carver, Esq., Birmingham, 100*l.*; Mrs. Stewart, Winson Green, Warwickshire, 100*l.*; Sir R. Arkwright, Cromford, 200*l.*; E. N., by Dr. Storer, 100*l.*; Right Honorable Lord Middleton, Wollaton, 100*l.*; Pendock Barry Barry, Esq., Tollerton Hall, 100*l.*; Thomas Walker, Esq., Berry Hill, 100*l.*; Mrs. Storer, Thurland Hall, 200*l.*; an unknown Friend, by P. Booth, Esq., 100*l.*; W. F. N. Norton, Esq., 100*l.*; J. Wright, Esq., 100*l.*; W. E. Elliott, Esq., Gedling, 100*l.*; J. S. Wright, Esq., 105*l.*; Right Hon. Earl Scarborough, 100*l.*; B. D., 100*l.*, which, with sums of 50*l.* and others of smaller amount, are 4782*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* By *Legacies*.—John Buxton, Nottingham, 100*l.*; Mrs. Key, Bath, 1880*l.*; Mrs. Wethan, Kirklington, 360*l.*; Joseph Barker, Esq., Nottingham, 100*l.*; Thos. Spragging, Esq., Newark, 100*l.*; Mrs. Pidcock, Nottingham, 100*l.*; William Pierce, Esq., 105*l.*; Miss Launder, 100*l.*; Sir J. B. Warren, 100*l.*; John E. W. Emerton, Esq., 100*l.*; Mrs. Buxton, 100*l.*; P. Spofforth, Esq., 100*l.*; Thomas Maltby, Esq., 100*l.*; Mrs. J. Renshaw, 100*l.*; Miss Jackson, 100*l.*; Mr. Chamberlain, 100*l.*; Mrs. Pennington, 100*l.*; John Fisher, Esq., 100*l.*; Sir Robert Clifton, 200*l.*; which, with those of 50*l.* and others of smaller amount, make 5069*l.* 10*s.* By parochial collections after sermons at churches and dissenting places of worship, 3991*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* Subscriptions ending 25th March, 1839, 280*l.* 12*s.* Patients' accounts received, 4095*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* Dividend on a 1000*l.* reduced 3½ per cents., 35*l.* By arrears, 658*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* In treasurer's hand, 341*l.* 11*s.* 7½*d.* Donations, Rents, &c., 805*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*, making a total of 6217*l.* 1*s.* 4½*d.* Bills paid in July, belonging to the accounts up to 30th June, 1124*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* Tradesmen's bills, 2920*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* Fabric account, 1447*l.* 15*s.* 10½*d.* Salaries and wages, 607*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* Miscellaneous, including 32*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* in the hands of director, 30th June, 1839, 116*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* Total, 6217*l.* 1*s.* 4½*d.*

Our limits forbid a further particular description of these two excellent institutions, the General Hospital and the Asylum, the two great wings of Nottingham's philanthropy to protect the poor

and afflicted ; from the frequent visits we were kindly permitted to make, by their respective governors, for the purpose of description and observation, whether we regard the careful adaptation of the various rooms appropriated to the reception of patients, which are spacious, airy, light and warm, admirably supplied with every convenience that can administer to the comfort of those who are compelled by affliction to take up here their temporary abode ; the quality of their food, which is of the best kind, the culinary arrangements, from whence their provisions are supplied, the unsparing liberality with which it is administered to the patients, together with the watchful attention to relieve their necessities, the urbanity and kindness they receive at the hands of the various servants and officers of both these establishments, we must acknowledge we were utterly surprised to find so much real comfort in these places, to which are sent none but the afflicted ; and their warm expressions of gratitude reflect on the governors of both these establishments the highest praise. The boundary wall which has been erected in front of the Asylum, has produced all the advantages that could have been anticipated ; for by this means a stop is entirely put to those insults and interruptions which were formerly offered to the patients from the road, who can now, in greater numbers, without any fear of annoyance, take their daily exercise on the spacious lawn and shady walks.

It has been thought advisable to make a trial of giving employment to the patients, and out of 138 daily average in the house, 108 have been supplied with various kinds of easy work, such as knitting by hand, framework ditto, cotton winding, seaming, and fancy needle-work, gardening, &c. This trial has answered its purpose delightfully, by drawing the minds of the patients from their miserable delusion, and spreading the smile of pleasure and cheerfulness over their former too thoughtful and dejected countenances. In furtherance of this object, a selection of innocent weekly publications and entertaining books of travels, &c. have been put into the hands of such as are capable of being entertained by them.

No disease to which humanity is heir is half so distressing as that with which the unfortunate patients in this establishment are visited ; many of whom are brought within its hallowed precincts through habits of intemperance, and particularly by the habitual use of ardent spirits, against which the public cannot be too frequently cautioned and admonished.

Idiotic, Fatuous, and Epileptic incurable cases are accumulating very greatly here. There are now in the asylum 143, out of which 88 are pronounced incurable ; and as the house will only contain

150, a further enlargement may soon become necessary. Amongst those incurable is one remarkable case of a man named Stevenson, about fifty years of age, very stout and strong, who eats his clothing of every description, sheets, blankets, and counterpanes : a pair of white leather gloves, like those of a hedger, exceedingly strong, were once fastened upon his hands, but he ate them. He has been clothed with sack-cloth made of horse hair, and he *ate that!!!* He is impatient of all restraint, and loves to go quite naked ; and in this state he lives, locked up in a ward alone, in which there is straw for his bed and his covering. In his lucid moments he is clothed afresh, and let out to take air and exercise.

His Grace the Duke of St. Albans, president ; Rev. R. Lowe, vice-president ; Henry Smith, Esq. treasurer ; Andrew Blake, M. D., physician ; Rev. W. H. Whyatt, chaplain ; Mr. Powell, director ; Mrs. Powell, matron ; Mr. White, consulting surgeon ; Mr. Norris, secretary ; Mr. Wilkinson, deputy receiver. Total number of patients admitted since its establishment, February 12th, 1812, to June 30th, 1839, 1375 : dismissed recovered, 598 ; on trial, 160 ; relieved, 131 ; dead, 165.

CHAPTER V.

THE DISPENSARY AT THE UNION WORKHOUSE was established in 1813, and has for its object the administration of medical and surgical aid to all the poor parishioners. Dr. Lightfoot, physician ; W. Watts, M. D., surgeon.

Nottingham Dispensary. Established in 1831, in a large house between Hockley and Woolpack-lane. Number of patients benefited by this establishment for the year ending February 14th, 1840, 4,128, at an expense of £828 8s. 4d., and at a public meeting of the donors and subscribers, held in the Exchange, Arch-deacon Wilkins in the chair, it was agreed to suspend rule 57 for one year, so far as to permit the honorary surgeons to attend lying-in patients for the Dispensary ; and to allow a remuneration of four shillings for each case, to certain midwives, to be nominated by the honorary officers, and to act under their direction. The premises now occupied being inconvenient, and too small for the business to be done, a large handsome building, with a stuccoed front, having pilasters with enriched capitals supporting an entab-

lature, is now in course of erection in Broad-street, near Wesley Chapel, on the same site where stood an old house, last rented by Mr. James Stretch, of the Corporation, and said to have been the very house in which the celebrated Dame Agnes Mellors resided, the foundress of the Free Grammar School.

Public Baths may be classed among the medical institutions of the town, though they are not patronized to the extent they deserve. The oldest bath is at St. Anne's Well, but it is a comfortless place and but little frequented. The water of this spring is very clear and sweet, and reputed the coldest but one in the kingdom. Mr. Benjamin Moore, of Hockley Mill, has lately fitted up a very handsome bath and dressing-room at his mill, which is used either as a cold or hot bath at pleasure. The most important bathing establishment in the town is that conducted by Mrs. M. Myers, Pelham-street, which is very tasteful and elegant in its arrangement, and frequented by many respectable families in the country, as well as those in the town. In the construction of this large establishment no expense has been spared to render it worthy of the extensive patronage which from the first it has continued to enjoy.

The *Subscription Library and News Room*, founded in 1816, occupy Bromley House, in the Market Place, one of the largest and best built mansions in the town, being erected by Sir George Smith, Bart., whose son afterwards took the name of Bromley, and removed to Stoke, though this house long continued to be used as the occasional residence of himself and family. After being untenanted some time, it was purchased and repaired for the Subscription Library, which now contains upwards of 10,000 volumes, amongst which are many scarce and valuable works, in every branch of literature and the arts and sciences, and most of the Parliamentary records of public charities. Adjoining the large library-room is a smaller apartment, in which is deposited the Standfast Library, a collection of about 2,000 ancient volumes, on theology, law, history, &c. most of which were given in 1774, by the Rev. W. Standfast, D.D., as the foundation of a public library, and for that purpose placed them in the Blue Coat Charity School, whence they were removed to their present situation in 1816, on the proprietors of the Subscription Library agreeing to pay five guineas yearly to the trustees, to be employed in repairing the said books, and in adding other works to their catalogue. In the library room is a cabinet of mineralogy, and also many antiquities, curiosities, and excellent paintings, two of which latter bear honourable testimony of the talents of two native artists, namely, a full length portrait of Dr. Storer, by Mr. Barber, and

a view of Clifton Grove, by Mr. J. R. Walker, as likewise a museum of natural history, kept here, and another at Mr. Knight's, Peter-gate, of a miscellaneous character.

The building, library, &c. belong to 250 shareholders, who each pay an annual subscription of two guineas. The News Room, which occupies the ground floor, is under the management of a committee, and is well supplied with London and provincial papers; each subscriber paying 25s. per annum. Connected with it is an excellent billiard table. The present officers of the institution are Dr. J. C. Williams, president; Mr. J. Newham, Park, secretary; John Wright, Esq. Lenton, treasurer; T. Wakefield, Esq. sub-treasurer; and Mr. John Walton, librarian.

The *Artisan's Library*, in Smithy Row, was established in 1824, and now consists of nearly 3,450 volumes, belonging to forty-two shareholders, and 410 subscribers, the former of whom gave £5 each towards the foundation, but most of them have relinquished all claim in the library, except that of promoting its welfare, for the general benefit of the subscribers, who each pay 1s. 6d. per quarter. It is open every evening except Sunday, from seven to nine o'clock. Thomas Wakefield, Esq., president; Francis Hart, Esq., treasurer; and Mr. Hunt, librarian.

Extensive libraries are kept at the following bookseller's shops:—Messrs. J. Dunn and Son, South Parade; Mr. Maples, Bridlesmith-gate; Mr. Dearden, Carlton-street, who has also an excellent news and reading room, especially adapted to gentlemen's families visiting the town; Mr. W. Taylor, Chapel Bar, &c. There are extensive operative libraries at the following public houses:—The Lord Rancliffe, Gedling-street; the Loggerheads, Narrow Marsh; the Castle Inn, Cross-street; The Pheasant, Charlotte-street; Admiral Sir John Borlace Warren, Alferton Road, &c. Several of these worthy institutions owe their origin to the indefatigable but unpaid exertions of a very poor artisan of Nottingham, William Fox. Every chapel and Sunday-school in the town has well selected libraries attached to it, and many others are kept in private houses.

The *Nottingham Floral and Horticultural Society* has several exhibitions yearly, at the Assembly Rooms, Low Pavement. The Right Honourable the Earl of Scarborough, patron; Her Grace the Duchess of Portland, patroness; president, the Right Hon. Lord Rancliffe; treasurer, Thomas Wakefield, Esq.; secretary, Mr. Shilton, jun. Sneinton.

NEWSPAPERS. The periodical press of Nottingham is confined to three weekly newspapers, namely, the *Journal*, commenced in 1769, and now published every Friday morning, by Mr. John

Hicklin, Thurland-street; the *Review*, established in 1808, by Mr. Chas. Sutton, and now issued by his son, Mr. Richd. Sutton, at No. 1, Bridlesmith-gate, every Friday morning; and the *Mercury*, commenced in 1825, by Mr. Jonathan Dunn, South Parade, but is now issued by Mr. Richard Allen, Long Row, every Friday. Mr. William Ayescough, who died in 1719, established the first printing office in the town, and about six years afterwards, Mr. John Collyer commenced printing a weekly newspaper called the *Nottingham Post*, but it was discontinued in 1732, when Mr. Geo. Ayescough began the *Nottingham Courant*, which in 1769 was sold to Mr. Samuel Cresswell, who converted it into the *Nottingham Journal*, he having previously been a joint proprietor of a paper published from 1757 till 1769, at Leicester, under the name of the *Leicester and Nottingham Journal*. In 1772, Mr. George Burbage began the *Nottingham Chronicle*, but in 1775 he discontinued it, and joined the proprietor of the *Journal*. In 1780, Mr. George Cox commenced the *Nottingham Gazette*, which died before it was a year old; another was established under the same title, by Mr. William Topham, in 1813, but it had little better success than its deceased namesake, for after lingering two years it ceased to live for want of necessary support.

EMINENT MEN. Nottingham is conspicuous in our national biography, for the number and brilliance of its literary characters; it is likewise inferior to no town in the empire in manufacturing, commercial, and mechanical genius; and it yields the palm to few in its progress in the fine arts. Amongst the most distinguished worthies who were born, or have flourished, in the town, we find the following:—

William de Nottingham, an Augustine friar, who wrote a Concordance of the Evangelists, and died in 1336.

John Plough, rector of St. Peters. (See page 300)

Colonel Hutchinson. From a previous part of our history, something may be learnt of the temper and spirit of that incorruptible and patriotic citizen, the gallant Colonel Hutchinson; a few brief observations shall close our remarks of that invaluable man.

After he had surrendered the command of the castle to Captain Poulton, the colonel's services were rewarded by a grant from government, of £5000, the whole of which he distributed amongst the soldiers of the garrison, though in the service of the country, he had expended the entire of his ample income, and was at that time too poor to repair even his own house, which had been ravaged and almost destroyed by the royalists.

He was a councillor of state two years, was one who sat in

judgment upon Charles I., and the only state criminal whose death warrant he could be induced to sign. When Cromwell assumed the reins of government, he retired to his house at Owthorpe, rebuilt his mansion, planted gardens and woods, laid out lawns and vistas, took upon him the office of principal preceptor to his children, patronized the fine arts, exercised his duties as a magistrate with vigilance, scattered hordes of beggars, by creating employment for those willing to work; restored harmony to a too long divided peasantry, and in the enjoyment of domestic tranquillity, endeavoured to forget every past wrong, together with his toils and dangers.

1659. Richard Cromwell selected him for the honourable office of high-sheriff of this county, which duty he discharged; and after Richard's resignation of government, Col. H. again took his seat as a member of the *long parliament*, which Oliver had dissolved; and though Lambert again dissolved it, it was again called together that same year, 26th December, 1659.

The royalists once more made overtures to the colonel, to join their party, with promises of forgiveness and large rewards, but he declined in favour of Lord Houghton, in compliment to Wm. Pierrepont, Esq., his father-in-law; the disappointment was loudly expressed, when Mr. Hutchinson could not be found in the town; fifty voters from Newark refused to give their suffrages, and so did many others.

So great was the animosity existing at this time between the town's people and the soldiers quartered here, that they actually formed in the meadows for the purpose of storming the town, but in the absence of the colonel, Mrs. Hutchinson prevailed upon them to desist. When the time of electing burgesses to serve in parliament arrived, though opposed by Dr. Plumtre and Mr. Stanhope, the colonel was returned at the head of the poll.

This parliament voted the restoration of Charles II., which took place 29th May, 1660; and with singular ingratitude, those members who had been concerned in the late king's death, were called upon for their defence. The colonel rose the moment the intimation was given, and said, "For my actions in those days, if I have erred, it was the inexperience of my age and the defect of my judgment, and not the malice of my heart, which had ever prompted me to seek the general advantage of my country, rather than my own. If the sacrifice of myself may conduce to the public peace and settlement, I freely submit my life and fortune to your disposal. The vain expense of my age, and great debts my public employments have run me into, as they are testimonies that

neither avarice nor any sinister interest has carried me on, so they yield me just cause to repent that I ever forsook my own blessed quiet, to embark in such a troubled sea, where I have shipwrecked every thing but a good conscience; and as to that particular action relative to the king, I desire you to believe that I have that sense of it that befits an Englishman, a christian, and a gentleman."

This short but unpremeditated address was well received, and loudly cheered by the house; but on its journals was entered, "Resolved, that John Hutchinson, Esq., one of the judges of the late king's majesty, be discharged from being a member of this house. 9th June, 1660."

Colonel H. retired to a private lodging, near Westminster Abbey. A proclamation was shortly issued enjoining all those that had sat in judgment on the late king, to deliver themselves up to the royal clemency, except seven against whom the door of mercy was closed. Col. Hutchinson was amongst the former, and at the solicitation of his friends, had consented to yield up his person, in hope of preserving his estates to his family, but his amiable lady prevailed on him to retract that resolution, being desirous to sacrifice her last shilling and future hope, rather than her husband's liberty, much less than endangering his life. In making application for his pardon, she disobeyed her husband's orders *for the first time in her life*, and then it was to the honour of her name, for she secretly wrote a letter to the speaker of the house of commons, pleading indisposition on his part, and entreating the house he might be permitted to remain at his lodging, till they had decided on his case. The prayer of this letter, aided by the powerful intercession of Sir Allen Apsley, her father, and several gentlemen, was granted, and Mr. Hutchinson was that day voted *free* from all engagement on account of the part he had taken in the troubled state of the country, and the judgment upon him was "*that he should never be employed in his majesty's government.*"

On his returning a petition of thanks to the house, they also voted his estates to be free from any mult or confiscation, carried unanimously, not one member speaking against it. An attempt was made soon after, to get a heavy fine passed upon his estates, and a bill for that purpose actually passed the lords, but was thrown out by the commons; this parliament however was not rigorous enough for the court, and it was soon after dissolved.

Various attempts were afterwards made to induce the colonel to witness against others, and threats, and promises of great reward, were alternately held out to him, and also to his invaluable wife, to impeach their former friends, but it was vain work, they could

not be guilty of a *base thing*. The colonel could never be sure, so as to swear to the signature of any party accused of treason, except he knew they were dead.

The colonel returned to his own house at Owthorpe, which was soon after plundered by Captain Cooper, of more than £100, under pretence of searching for arms, and again by order of Secretary Bennet, (afterwards Earl Arlington) who sent and siezed all the colonel's pictures, for which he had given from £1000 to £1500.

1663. Sabbath-day, 11th October, a stormy day, in the evening of which, after the colonel, though unwell, had expounded to his family and domestics part of the epistle to the Romans, rising from his knees, which had been bent in lowly prostration, imploring blessings on his house and all mankind, enemies as well as friends, the unseasonable approach of visitants was announced by the trampling of horses at his door. Mr. Atkinson, of Newark, with a party of horsemen had arrived, with a warrant from Francis Leke, Esq., deputy lieutenant of the county, for the apprehension of the person of Col. H. In vain the colonel pleaded indisposition, the darkness and lateness of the night, and offered in vain to the whole party a night's accommodation; he was hurried away to Newark, through the howling tempest, in the dead of the night. The place of his imprisonment was Mr. Thompson's, Talbot Inn, who treated the colonel with inhuman severity. After eight days imprisonment, he was taken before the Marquis of Newcastle, his old opponent in arms, who treated him with marked attention and respect; and having nothing against him, except a letter of suspicion from the Duke of Buckingham, liberated the colonel on his own honour, while he wrote to the privy council for instructions. The colonel retired to his house at Owthorpe, but in a few days was taken back to Newark, by a party of horse, and the next day Mr. Leke brought a letter to him from the Marquis of Newcastle, in which he expressed in lively language his mortified feelings at being obliged to proceed against him. This letter contained a copy of one from the Duke of Buckingham, commanding the Marquis to keep Mr. Hutchinson a close prisoner, without pen, ink, or paper; "and," said he, "*though I cannot yet make it out, I hope I shall be able to bring Mr. Hutchinson into the plot.*" Mr. Leke said the colonel was to go to London, but he should then leave him in charge of the mayor of Newark, Mr. Herring, who ordered him into the town jail. Here he took cold and became ill. As soon as he was able, he went up to London in his own carriage, by Owthorpe, under a guard, and never saw Owthorpe more. The labourers and others wept, when the

colonel was taking his leave of them ; having paid them their wages, Mrs. Hutchinson rode with him. November the 3rd, they arrived at the Crown Inn, Holborn, and the next day he was incarcerated in the tower. On the 6th, he was sent for by Secretary Bennet, to his lodgings at Whitehall, and there, for the first time, he was examined. Amongst other things he was asked, "Where he had been? what he had been doing? what company he kept?" &c. &c. ; and "whether he went to church, or read the Common Prayer in his family or not?" Answering the last in the negative was deemed a grave offence, and Mr. B. said, "This cuts me off asking many other questions;" and he was remanded to the tower.

The room in which Col. H. was imprisoned, was that in which Edward V. and his brother were murdered, and next to a large dark room, in which it is said the Duke of Clarence was drowned in a butt of Malmsey wine, called the *bloody tower*.

Colonel Hutchinson remained a close prisoner in the tower from November to Candlemas, 1664, without any relaxation of his imprisonment, or any *charge* brought against him, why he was deprived of his dearest right. He meekly submitted to his persecutors, blasting all his future prospects, and who, as the chancellor expressed himself, "were determined to keep this family down." The colonel deliberated upon suing out an *habeas corpus*, to obtain his liberty, and for that purpose requested a copy of the warrant upon which he stood committed, of the keeper, but this he was denied, and soon after was informed by a friend, that there was a design to transport him to some solitary island ; and warrants were signed for transporting some of the prisoners to Tangier, &c., but Colonel Hutchinson was to be exiled to the Isle of Man. Sir Allen Apsley procured him a respite for three months, little however to the comfort of the colonel, who was distressed and insulted in every conceivable way, by Robinson, the keeper of the tower. From the tower he was carried prisoner to Sandown Castle, in Kent, an old ruined place, a mile distant from the town of Deal, the rooms being all out of repair, not even weather free, and without any accommodation for lodgings, diet, or any of the conveniences of life. Here, without a bed to lie upon, and in a cold damp situation, with unglazed windows, and exposed to the sea air, the colonel was put, under a strong guard.

In this comfortless place his wife was denied the consolation of being with him ; but he took all his sufferings with calm resignation to the will of God, spending nearly the whole of his time in reading the scriptures and prayer. Many were the insults and

extortions practised here upon this innocent, helpless, and unaccused captive: he murmured not, but often comforted his sorrowing wife and weeping children. On Saturday, 3rd September, he took cold, became ill, and a surgeon was called in; he got worse, and on Friday, a physician from Canterbury was sent for. Unfortunately Mrs. Hutchinson was gone away to Owthorpe, to procure supplies, and never saw him more. Fever had siezed his head, and when told that he was a dying man, he said, "The will of the Lord be done, I am ready for it." He confirmed his will made in the tower; and in answer to the doctor's question, as to the grounds of his hope, he replied, "There is none but Christ, none but Christ, in whom I have unspeakable joy, more than I can express." He desired to be buried in the family vault at Owthorpe, saying, "Let my wife order it as she will, only I would lie there." He left a kind message to her; "Let her," said he, "as she is above other women, show herself on this occasion a good christian, and above the ordinary pitch of women." Seeing his daughter weeping by him, he said, "Fie, do you mourn for me, as one without hope? there is hope; I would have spoken to my wife and son, but it is not the will of God." The last words he uttered were, "'Tis as I would have it; 'tis where I would have it." He died in calm serenity, about 7 o'clock, p.m. 11th September, 1664, the same day and hour that he was arrested at his own house eleven months before; and was buried in the chancel of Owthorpe church, where there is a monument erected to his memory, bearing the following inscription, supposed to have been written by Mrs. Hutchinson:—

"Quosque Domine?"

"In a vault, under this wall, lyeth the body of John Hutchinson, of Owthorpe, in the County of Nottingham, Esq., eldest Son and heir of Sir Thomas Hutchinson, by his first wife, the Lady Margaret, daughter of Sir John Biron, of Newstead in the said County.

" This monument doth not commemorate
Vain, airy, glorious titles, birth and state,
But sacred is to free illustrious grace,
Conducting happily a mortal's race,
To end in triumph over death and hell,
When, like the prophet's cloak, the frail flesh fell,
Forsaken as a dull impediment,
Whilst love's swift fiery chariot climbs the ascent.
Nor are the relics lost, but only torn,
To be new made, and in more lustre worn;
Full of that joy, he mounted, he lay down,
Threw off his ashes, and took up his crown.
Those who lost all their splendour in his grave,
Ev'n there yet no inglorious period have."

He married Lucy, the daughter of Sir Allen Apsley, Lieutenant of the Tower of London, by his third wife, the Lady Lucy, daughter of Sir John St. John, of Lidiard Tregos, in the County of Wilts., who, dying at Owthorpe, October 11th, 1659, lieth buried in the same vault.

He left surviving, by the said Lucy, four sons; Thomas, who married Jane, the daughter of Sir Alexander Radcliffe, buried in the same vault, and Edward, Lucius, and John: and four daughters; Barbara, Lucy, Margaret, and Adelia, which last lieth buried in the same vault.

He died at Sandown Castle, in Kent, after Eleven Months harsh and strict imprisonment, without crime or accusation, upon the 11th day of September, 1664, in the 49th year of his age, full of joy, in assured hope of a glorious resurrection.

Personal Description. He was of middle stature, 5 feet 10½ in. high, of a slender but well proportioned shape, complexion fair, hair of a light brown, very thick set in his youth, soft and silky, falling on his shoulders in large flowing ringlets, eyes of a lively grey; well shaped, and very animated, graced with many becoming motions. His visage was thin, mouth well made, lips ruddy and graceful, the nether a little projecting over the upper one; teeth even, well set, and very white; chin taper, forming a beautiful proportion with the contour of his face. His nose was slightly aquiline and sharp, above which rose an ample forehead, constituting an amiable countenance, beaming with magnanimity and sweetness, and commanding the love and admiration of all that saw him. His skin was smooth and white, legs well turned, with a handsome foot, step light, movements graceful. He had skill in dancing and music, and loved to exercise for hours on the bass viol, could fence well, and was not an inferior shot; had a respectable judgment in paintings, sculpture, and engravings; was a steady patron of the fine arts, and a great lover of works of antiquity. He took much pleasure in improving the grounds of his ample estates, planting groves, gardens, orchards, and woods; making walks, opening springs, and forming fish-ponds; many traces of his taste and industry may still be seen at Owthorpe, which every year is visited by scores of pilgrims. Ungrateful Nottingham, (forgive us, we do not oft reprove,) for which, and his country's liberties, he sacrificed every thing, his peace, his ease, his property, blood, and life, his honour alone excepted; this town, the scene of his greatest toil, the cradle of his valour and renown; where, by his self-sacrificing zeal in the holiest of causes, he won for himself a deathless fame; a solitary *sign board* is the only memento that is seen of this immortal man, yet has he a monument in the *hearts* of all the good and brave,

more imperishable than marble, and will have, even to the end of time. Yonder secluded spot, the depository of the ashes of a Hutchinson, as illustrious a martyr as ever bled, will in every age be held increasingly sacred, by every christian patriot; the place of his sepulchre will continue to attract its right-hearted votaries, and his tomb be perpetually moistened by the weeping chrystal of female tenderness, commingled with the unbidden tribute of many a manly tear.

Thomas Peet, an eminent mathematician, astronomer, and schoolmaster, was the son of a poor farmer, at Ashley Hay, in Derbyshire, but came to Nottingham at the age of fourteen, and died there in 1780, aged 72 years. He was the oldest almanac writer in England, having written the *Gentleman's Diary* and *Poor Robin* upwards of forty years, the latter of which was afterwards written by John Pearson, who died in 1791, and the former by Charles Wildbore, who died in 1802, both of whom were natives of this town, and distinguished mathematicians.

The *Rev. Andrew Rippis, D.D.*, was born in Nottingham in 1725. Under the tuition of the celebrated Dr. Doddridge, he became an eminent dissenting minister, and afterwards published many excellent works on divinity, and edited the greater portion of a new edition of the *Biographia Britannica*. He died in 1795, in London, where he was forty-two years minister of Prince's-street Chapel, in Westminster.

Walter Merrey was a native of York, but was apprenticed and ended his days in Nottingham, where, in 1794, he published a treatise on the coinage of England, and died in 1799.

Thomas Sandby was born at Nottingham, in 1721, and died in 1798, after being many years professor of architecture in the Royal Academy. His brother, *Paul Sandby*, was considered the best draughtsman and water-colour landscape painter in the kingdom. He was chosen Royal Academician of the Royal Society of Arts, on the foundation of that institution in 1768, and was appointed drawing-master of the Royal Academy at Woolwich, which offices he held to his death in 1809.

Amongst the eminent oil painters who have flourished in this town, were the late Mr. Bonnington and Mr. Thompson; and to these we may add, now living,—Mr. Barber (portrait) Park Terrace; Mr. F. C. Cooper, Trent Bridge; Mr. J. R. Walker, Castle-gate; Mr. H. Dawson, Mansfield Road (landscape); Mr. Robert James, High Pavement; Mr. Fox, Glasshouse-street (portrait); Mr. Burton, Bromley House; Mr. A. Parker, West Bridgford; Mr. Bussey, Nottingham; Messrs. Huskinson; Mr. Gilbert; the late Mr. Barber, Jun.; Mr. Parrott; Mr. Bestow; and Mr. Bretland. In

Water Colours, Mr. J. F. Wilkins, late of Granby-street, but now residing in Illinois, one of the States of America, where he has purchased for himself a considerable estate. By an unremitting attention from his childhood to drawing, he attained to the highest perfection of the art. Specimens of the productions of these gentlemen are now being exhibited in the Mechanics' Exhibition, in the Exchange Hall.

POETS. A splendid constellation of talent and piety presents itself in the productions of those who have consecrated their genius to this elevated and divine art, amongst whom may be enumerated the late lamented Henry Kirk White; Mr. T. Bailey, and his son, Mr. P. Bailey, who has recently published a very talented poem, entitled *Festus*; Mr. Thomas Ragg, now of Birmingham, author of *The Deity*, and other poems of great merit; Mr. Samuel Mullen, now of London, author of *The Pilgrim of Beauty* (a charming production) and other poems that bespeak a fruitful imagination; Mr. Featherstone, author of *Miscellaneous Poems*, which evince a highly cultivated mind; Mr. John Hicklin, proprietor and editor of the Journal; Mr. Miller, now of London; and the late Mr. Millhouse, are the authors of several interesting productions. William and Mary Howitt, now of London, and Mr. Richard Howitt, who, with his brother, Godfrey Howitt, M.D., have quitted their native country as emigrants to Australia, have won for themselves a deathless fame, not only in Nottingham, but throughout the kingdom and America.

Grateful as it would have been to the feelings of our readers, to have given examples illustrative of the feeble but sincere commendations which we have felt it our duty to bestow upon the productions of these immortal minds, who are worthy of a far higher praise, the contracted limits of the present publication preclude that which, to our own mind, would have given an equal pleasure.

Gilbert Wakefield, B.A., was born in 1756, at the Rectory House of St. Nicholas, received the rudiments of his education at the Nottingham Grammar School, and removed with his father to the vicarage of Kingston-upon-Thames. He afterwards became a fellow of Jesus' College, Cambridge, where he published a collection of Latin poems. Seceding from the establishment he joined the Dissenters, and subsequently became tutor at Warrington Academy, and afterwards at Hackney, in 1790; but he soon after vacated his profession, and devoted the rest of his life to literary pursuits. He published many excellent works, theological and political, amongst which were a *New Translation of St. Matthew's Gospel* and the *First Epistle to the Thessalonians*. He published

a work condemnatory of the reasons put forth in a pamphlet by Dr. Watson, Bishop of Llandaff, vindicating the French war, for which he was prosecuted by the Government of those times for a libel on the ministers. He was tried and found guilty, and sentenced to *two years' imprisonment* in Dorchester goal; but such was the exalted opinion of the public of him, and so deep and sincere its sympathy towards this distinguished man, that £5,000 was voluntarily subscribed and settled on him as an annuity: even Michael Dodson, nephew to the great judge Foster, bequeathed him £500. He was released from his prison in June, 1801, but it brought him to a premature grave, and he fell a victim, if not a martyr, to the vindictive spirit of those persecuting times, three months after his liberation, and in the 45th year of his age.

Samuel Ayscough, son of George Ayscough, the printer, was born in Bridlesmith-gate, and was remarkable for having arranged, and published a catalogue of the numerous collections of manuscripts belonging to the British Museum. He was also employed to arrange the papers, &c. in the Tower, and wrote an index to the works of Shakspeare, by the aid of which every sentiment of that extraordinary author may be traced to its source. He took orders in 1790, and obtained the curacy of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, which he held till his death in 1804.

Henry Shipley, another worthy native, was born in 1763, and died in 1808. He was the son of a poor gardener, employed by the late John Sherwin, Esq., but he raised himself from his poverty to the rank of an eminent Schoolmaster, and long shone as a political writer on the side of the Whigs, after the French Revolution had set all Europe in a ferment.

John Blackner was a Derbyshire man, born near Ilkeston, and served his time as a stocking maker at that place. After his settlement in Nottingham he became a political leader, in the low or Whig party. It is said he could not write his name when married, if so, he soon surmounted this difficulty, and won so far on the esteem of his party, that he was appointed editor of a daily paper in London, but his health failing, he returned to Nottingham, and edited the *Review*. He continued to inherit his popularity till his death, which occurred in the prime of life. His figure was tall and handsome, and he possessed superior powers of eloquence as a public speaker. He wrote a *History of Nottingham*, on the plan of Dr. Thoroton, which had also been adhered to by his predecessor, Dr. Deering, and, like him, he died before his work was completed. Mr. Blackner's style of writing is too inflated and censorious, and betrays too much of the *pet*; but still he was a

man of superior genius, and has laid posterity under a debt of eternal gratitude for the record of those laborious researches which he must have instituted in order to the compiling of his "New History of Nottingham." He died December 22nd, 1816, aged forty-seven.

1839. The board of highways, out of respect to the memory of the two historians, have very handsomely named two streets after them; part of Sherwood-street is now called Deering-street, and New-street, Blackner-street. But the only local memorial of the pious and patriotic Colonel Hutchinson, besides his deathless fame, is a likeness of this champion of liberty, was painted by Mr. Fox, of Glasshouse-street, at the expense of Thomas Pritchard, a Nottingham mechanic, who now keeps a public house on Castle-terrace.

Eccentric Characters. Amongst this class of persons who have enlivened the town of Nottingham, were James O'Burns, a celebrated ventriloquist, commonly called "Shelford Tommy," who died in 1796; Charles Oldhany, a deformed mendicant, who died in 1802, having during the preceding fifty years paraded the streets in a fantastic dress, playing upon a whistle, which gave him the name of "*Whistling Charley*;" and Benjamin Mayo, a silly pauper, who lives in the Union Workhouse, and is honoured with the title of "*General Monk*," from the pride which he takes in wearing a soldier's coat, heading all processions, even those of funerals, and from his custom, on Middleton Monday, of collecting all the scholars from the common day schools, and parading the streets at their head, exhibiting in his course all the pranks of a mountebank, to the great amusement of his juvenile followers. The good "General" is a true blue.

Places of Amusement. The Assembly Room, on the Low-pavement, possesses great external beauties, having been entirely rebuilt in 1836; its interior is spacious, and handsomely fitted up. It is used for balls, concerts, public meetings, &c. A news-room and hotel have been added to this establishment, which is kept by Mr. Luke Andrews; and here also take place the exhibitions of the "Floral and Horticultural Society," &c.

The Theatre, in Mary-gate, is a gloomy barn looking edifice, built about 1760, by the late Mr. Whiteley, whose company of comedians visited it several years. The interior is well arranged, and neatly fitted up; but though it is small compared with the size of the town, it is seldom filled above two or three times in a season, owing to the greater part of the middle classes being now *dissenters*, and averse to theatrical performances. Messrs. Robertson and Manly occupied it many years, who held it on a

lease; Mr. Manly, has long been celebrated as a powerful veteran of the "*buskin*," as his late partner, "Jemmy Robertson," was of the "*sock*;" from which he retired and settled in Nottingham, where he died 1st January, 1831.

CHAPTER VI.

There can be no doubt the ancient sport of horse racing, for which the English have been celebrated so many centuries, and from the zeal and perseverance of the ancient nobility and gentry who patronized this truly national sport, not only has there resulted an improvement in the breed of that noble creature, the horse, bidding defiance to foreign competition, which it has left behind at an immeasurable distance; but by diverting the public mind from the grosser and more sensual pastimes and savage brutalizing sports by which they were preceded, it may be averred that, maugre the incidental evils which have endeavoured to mix themselves up with it, but of which they form no part, horse-racing has done much to elevate the national mind, and produce that comparatively fine and exalted tone of public feeling by which this country is, among the nations of the earth, happily distinguished.

A succinct history of Nottingham races, is not only demanded from us, but cannot fail to be interesting to many of our readers. To ascertain at what period they commenced, is a task utterly hopeless now, as the oldest records in existence, concerning them, commence in 1776, when the erection of a stand and assembly rooms were projected; but there were races here, to which a king's plate was given long before that time. The course was once four miles, but was altered into a two mile course, according to Mr. Blackner, in 1752. Formerly the races were held in July, then the second Tuesday in the month of August, but in 1829, they were altered to the second week in October; five o'clock used to be the time of starting, but was altered to two, in 1813; besides the king's plate, there is a "Subscription Cup," a "Hunter's Stakes," a "County Member's Plate," of £60 value, for 3 years' old; "The Noblemen and Gentlemen's Plate," of £50, for 3 and 4 years' old; a "Town Plate" of £60, for horses of all ages, which had never won the value of £50 at any one race; and a "Subscription Stakes" for two year' olds; three days' sport.

1776. December 20th, at a meeting of subscribers of the race-stand and assembly rooms, held at the White Lion, in Nottingham, present, John Musters, Esq., Abel Smith, Esq., John Sherwin, Esq., John Wright, Esq., Messrs. James Foxcroft, and Samuel Statham, it was resolved,—“That application be made to the corporation for leave to build an assembly room, upon their premises, on a plan to be produced by Mr. Carr.

1777. January 8th, at an adjourned meeting, present, Messrs. Abel Smith, Truman, Nixon, Dodson, and Sherwin, it was resolved,—That having taken into consideration the plan of Mr. Carr for an assembly room, at the *new change*, the following noblemen and gentlemen be appointed a committee to apply to the corporation for a lease of the rooms contained in the said plan for the aforesaid purpose. Committee—Lord Edward Bentinck, John Musters, Abel Smith, John Wright, John Sherwin, and J. Trueman, Esqrs.; and that the committee also apply for so much land, within the lordship of Nottingham, of the length and breadth specified in a map or plan of the ground, on which a race stand may be erected, also for a lease of so much ground as the course should pass over, within the lordship of Nottingham.

January 15th, at an adjourned meeting the following terms were agreed to be proposed to the corporation, relative to the assembly rooms and race stand:—A lease of 99 years at an annual ground rent not exceeding £5; the lease to be granted to certain gentlemen as *trustees*, by whom it should be built, and afterwards used only for assemblies, balls and concerts, and when not so used, to be at the service of the corporation for any public occasions; any damage done to the furniture to be made good by the party that may occasion the same. The said rooms never to be let for plays, auctions, or other uses than those specified on the part of the trustees.

It does not appear from the minutes of this meeting what was the result of the proposals of the committee to the corporation, but though the formation of a course and erection of the grand stand were proceeded with, we hear no more of any treating with the corporation about the assembly room.

1777. The following sums were expended in the erection of the grand stand, including plans, painting, and furniture, £1701 19s. 9d. The expenses of improving the race ground, &c., in the three years 1776, 1777, and 1778, £813 2s. 2½d. At a meeting of the subscribers, 9th September 1777, present Lord Edward Bentinck, John Sherwin, Esq., and Messrs. Statham, Martin, Foxcroft, Turner, Parker, and Rawson, it was agreed to purchase of Mr. Taylor, his house, &c. on the Low-pavement, for the sum

of £600, and the plan of an assembly room and other buildings be carried into execution, and a committee appointed for that purpose, composed of that committee, of whom five shall be a quorum: Lord Bentinck, Sir Gervase Clifford, Sir Charles Sedley, John Musters, Abel Smith, John Sherwin, John Wright, Cornelius Launder, Esqrs., and Messrs. Rawson, Turner, Parker, Martin, Trueman, Foxcroft, and Statham.

Subscribers to the general objects,—Duke of Devonshire, 100 guineas; Duke of Newcastle, (Lord Lieutenant) 200; Duke of Norfolk, 200; Duke of Portland, 200; Earl of Lincoln, 200; Lord Edward Bentinck, 200; Lord Middleton, 100; Sir George Saville, 100; Sir Charles Sedley, 100; John Musters, Esq., 100; John Hewitt, Esq., 50; Messrs. John & Thomas Wright, 40; Earl of Stamford, 50; Lord George Cavendish, 30; Sir Gervas Clifton, 60; Lord Melbourne, 50; Anthony Eyre, Esq., 50; Sir William Boothby, 20; Sir Francis Molyneux, 20; E. T. Gould, Esq., 20; John Sherwin, Esq., 20; Cornelius Launder, Esq. 20; L. Rolleston, Esq., 20; Abel Smith, Esq., 50; Rev. Mr. Nixon, 20; Mr. John Foxcroft, 20; Mr. Samuel Statham, 20; Mr. Thomas Martin, 20; Mr. Jonathan Trueman, 20; Mr. Collin Elton, 20; Mr. Brand, 20; Mr. James Foxcroft, 20; Mr. George Moody, Brentnall, 20; Mr. Thomas Hunt, 20; Mr. S. Turner, 20; J. Newton, Esq., 20; W. Emerson, Esq., 20; W. C. Sherbrooke, Esq., 20; Job Charlton, Esq., 20; Rev. C. Launder, 20; Mrs. Jerom, 20; Mr. Alderman Carruthers, 20; Mr. Thomas Rawson, 20; Mr. H. Parker, 20; Sir Thos. Parkins, Bart., 20; John Kirke, Esq., 20; John Key, Esq., 20; Thomas Edge, Esq., 20; John Westcomb Emerton, Esq., 20; John Wetham, Esq., 20; Dr. White, 20; Mr. Richard Dodson, junr., 20.

1777. September 24th—Resolved that the estate of assembly rooms be conveyed to the stewards, Lord Edward Bentinck, and John Musters, Esq., in trust for themselves and the rest of the subscribers to the stand.

1778. Purchase and rebuilding of the assembly room, £1389 11s. 7d. Furniture for ditto, tea and card rooms, £390 10s. 6d. Additions to stand and assembly rooms, £13 1s. 7d. Silver tickets, Mr. Stirland's bill, £50; making a total of £4358 5s. 7½d.

1779. It was ordered that the assembly room in future shall not be used for election balls.

1780. October 27th,—Resolved that Mr. Taylor pay £10 per year rent, for the habitable part of the assembly room.

1795. A bill was brought in this session for leave to enclose certain lands in the parishes of Lenton and Radford, in which part of the course then lay, it being two miles. On the 17th Feb.

a meeting of subscribers to the stand was held ; present—Messrs. Lowe, Rawson, Turner, Parker, Burbage, Cornelius Launder, and Rev. C. Launder:—Resolved, that a circular-letter drawn up at this meeting be printed, and a copy sent to the noblemen and gentlemen subscribers, it being supposed that several of them may not know of the intended *inclosure*, which, carried into effect, would make the stand useless, and the assembly rooms of less value; and the £813 laid out in improving the race ground would be entirely lost.

On the 5th of July, a general meeting of subscribers was held in the county hall, to consider of the intended inclosure of those parts of the race ground, lying in the parishes of Lenton and Radford:—present, Robert Smith, M. P., M. Pierrepont, M. P. Sir Gervase Clifton, Samuel Smith, M. P., M. P. Neal, Rev. — Walter, Rev. Dr. Haines, Rev. — Evans, Rev. — Thompson, J. Musters, Esq., J. Sherwin, Esq., &c. &c., it was ordered, that a deputation wait upon Mr. Gregory, and request a copy of his *right or grant* to the race ground, to enable them to take counsel's opinion on the same, and adopt other measures as the subscribers may judge necessary.

1796. January 13th, Mr. Jamson was requested to peruse the writings belonging to Mr. Gregory, left with Mr. Coldham, and take a copy of the same, if he judged it necessary. On the 20th the following answer was returned:

“Be pleased to inform the gentlemen of the committee that, agreeable to their directions, I have inspected, at Mr. Coldham's office, Mr. Gregory's original title-deed to the manor of Lenton, and that I find in the grant from Edward Ditchfield and others, to the ancestor of Mr Gregory, of the manor of Lenton, and other property there, that among other things, all forests and chases are expressly excepted and reserved out of that grant. The premises were, a short time previous to that conveyance, granted by king Charles I., at the nomination of the citizens of London, to the said Edward Ditchfield, and others. Mr. Coldham informed me Mr. Gregory had not an *exemplification* or copy of the king's grant. It was found on record that many and extensive over estates were comprised in it, which was voluminous, and a copy would be very expensive. There cannot be any doubt but the grant from the crown contains the same reservation, and that the forest and chase remained with the crown ; at all events they are excepted, as above stated, out of the conveyance to Mr. Gregory's family.

“The Earl of Chesterfield, you know, is hereditary ranger of ‘Thorney Chase,’ which extends over the manor of Lenton.

The special and express consent of the crown, as also of the Earl, are necessary to be obtained to the passing of the intended bill.

WM. JAMSON."

On the receipt of this letter from Mr. Jamson, on the 21st, the subscribers resolved to oppose the progress of this enclosure bill, and in furtherance of that object, recommended a meeting in London, of gentlemen of the county. A petition signed by the inhabitants of the town generally, was sent to the house of commons, praying the bill might not be allowed to pass; the prayer of which was ably supported by Edward Lord Bentinck, Robert Smith, Esq., and Mr. Pierrepont, members of Parliament. Sir James St. Clair Erskine, commanding officer of the troops in the barracks, warmly espoused the cause of the inhabitants, and united with them in opposing the bill, and in answer to an application to him, wrote to one of the committee:—

"Sir,

In answer to the application which you did me the honour to make, in the name of a committee of gentlemen of the county of Nottingham respecting a projected enclosure of the Race-ground of Nottingham, and part of the Forest adjoining to it. I have no difficulty in stating it to be my opinion, that if that enclosure should take place, it will be attended with the greatest inconvenience to his majesty's troops quartered in Nottingham. The race ground is the usual place of exercise, and is indeed the only spot at all fit for the purpose, within the distance of *seven miles* from the barracks.

I have the honour to be, with great respect,

Your most obedient Servant,

JAMES ST. CLAIR ERSKINE,
Lieut. Col. of the Prince of Wales' Regiment of Light Dragoons."

Notwithstanding this strong opposition, the Bill passed. The following is a copy of observations on the circular issued by order of the committee, and to which they were addressed:

"That leave hath been given by the house of commons, to bring in a bill to effect such inclosure, and the ground whereon the Nottingham races are run, is within and part of the ground intended to be inclosed, and likewise part of the forest of Sherwood, are assertions readily admitted, but that such land belonged to the crown is denied, the crown having more than a century ago granted all its rights in the lands to the predecessors of George De Ligne Gregory, Esq., the present lord of the manor of Lenton and Radford, and that he is now the sole and legal owner of such land, subject to the rights of *common* and *chase*, over and

upon the same, &c., and in consequence of such ownership may claim the protection of law against all persons trespassing upon the soil and herbage thereof."

"When the act for inclosing the open fields was obtained, the forest on the north side of the turnpike road leading from Nottingham to Alfreton, was not thought worth the expense of inclosing. Similar thereto was Blidworth, upon the same forest, at no great distance. An act was obtained to inclose such parts of the forest, belonging to Blidworth, as it was then thought would pay for the expenses of inclosing; and within two years past, in consequence of the very great increase of the value of land, particularly sand land, many meetings have been held for the purpose of obtaining an act to inclose the remainder, and the experience of a few years has proved beyond a doubt, the very great increase in the value of the forest land by inclosing.

"With respect to the large sum of money expended upon the stand and race ground, so far as they were within the parishes of Lenton and Radford, it was not in consequence of any leave from the lord of the manor for that purpose, as no application was ever made to him.

"The land intended to be inclosed is about 300 acres, and in its present state is of very little value; but supposing an Act of Parliament be obtained to inclose it, it would be worth upwards of £16,000, exclusive of the expense of inclosing.

"After these few observations, the lord of the manor, and commons appeal to the honour and justice of the noblemen and gentlemen who feel themselves inclined to oppose the inclosure, as to the propriety and reasonableness of such measure."

1797. October 13th, it was ordered that a circular be sent to every shareholder, to meet on a certain day, to be fixed in November, or to send in their *opinion* relating to the race stand; whether it should be sold, and the money applied in discharge of the debts owing to certain subscribers, or not.

At this meeting a general disinclination was manifested to disposing of the stand, in any way; and Mr. Dear submitted a plan for making a new course, of the same extent as the old one, on the land belonging to the lordship of Nottingham, by certain windings and intersections, presenting the form of a figure 8. On the 27th, a plan of a race course was submitted and approved, and an advertisement was issued, calling a meeting on the 9th, at the assembly room, requesting the attendance of the subscribers and friends. On the 9th it was resolved—"That it is the desire of the present meeting that a new course be formed on the forest on the best plan possible, and particularly requests that the Duke

of Portland, as lord lieutenant of the county, will be pleased to say what he will give to the object, which it is feared will exceed £500." An answer was received stating he would give 100 guineas, in consequence of which it was resolved to proceed with the design.

1835. November 5th, at a meeting of the proprietors of the race stand and assembly rooms, held at Mrs. Wards, at the George IV., called by circular letters; present, W. F. N. Norton, esq., chairman; Thomas Webb Edge, esq.; John Nixon, esq.; Col. Coape, (for Mrs. Sherbrooke); Thomas Moore, esq., as executor for the late W. Charlton, esq.; John Musters, esq.; John Wright, esq.; Launcelot Rolleston, esq.; represented by the clerk of the course, W. Lacey, esq.; it was resolved—"That there having been a considerable sum of money borrowed, and secured by mortgage, upon the assembly rooms, many years ago, which with unpaid interest due, amounts to £560, and also other sums due to Mr. Lacey, and incidental expenses, making upwards of £1000. Application having been made to Mr. Lacey, by an association of gentlemen, for the purchase of the assembly rooms, upon terms considered advantageous to the county, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

"1. That Mr. Lacey be empowered to offer the assembly rooms for sale to the parties who have applied on the conditions proposed by them, for the sum of £1100.

"2. That in the event of the offer being refused by the parties, the property be advertised for sale by public auction, if not disposed of by private contract.

"3. That Norton, Edge, Nixon and Moore, esqrs., with Col. Coape, be a committee to carry the above resolutions into effect, with power to add to their numbers.

"4. That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Lacey, for his unremitting exertions, as clerk of the course and assembly rooms, for a period of nearly 25 years, and that he be requested to accept of twenty guineas, in lieu of a piece of plate, as an acknowledgment of his services.

"W. F. N. NORTON, *Chairman.*"

A copy of these resolutions having been communicated to Mr. Butler, chairman of the committee of the news' society, the following answer was returned:—

"The committee agree to give the sum of £1100 for the premises on the Low-pavement, called the assembly rooms, including the furniture and fixtures belonging to the same, subject

to the following conditions,—that the noblemen and gentlemen of the county shall have the free use of them four times in the year, viz. :—for the infirmary or asylum, the assize and race balls, but should the committee of proprietors, from circumstances of difficulty, necessity, or loss, be compelled to sell the premises, in that case they shall have such power upon the further payment of £500 to the then clerk of the course, for the use of the county, in full compensation for the privileges aforesaid; also should the trustees be obliged to sell the property, the venders shall have the refusal of it at a valuation.

J. BUTLER, *Chairman.*”

These terms were mutually agreed to, and the transfer was made accordingly. The old building has been taken down, and a splendid new suite of rooms erected on the site of the old ones.

CHAPTER VII.

The Cricket Ground, adjoining the race stand, is an open verdant plain, on which many matches have been played. In this healthy exercise the Nottingham “Cricketers” have long been in great celebrity, and considering their advantages, they are second to none in England. Mr. Clarke has recently established a cricket ground at the Trent-bridge Inn.

The Public Walks and Gardens about Nottingham are numerous and picturesque. The castle, the park, the meadows, the rock-houses, the caves, &c. The favourite walks in summer are to Wilford, Clifton Grove, Colwick, St. Ann’s Well, Radford Grove, Wollaton, and Lenton, at most of which are large public gardens, with good houses of entertainment. Radford Folly, situated about a mile w. n. w. of the town, is a delightful place of public resort, being originally planned, and laid out at great expense, in 1780, by the late William Elliott, esq. The mansion now forms a commodious inn, and in the beautiful garden are numerous bowers and seats, and a large lake, in the centre of which is a small island and summer house, approached by an elegant chinese bridge. Mr. R. Sutton is its present proprietor.

Public Schools. In addition to those which are endowed, the following may be enumerated: the Unitarian Free-school, behind the chapel on the High-pavement, was founded in consequence of

a division which took place in 1788, amongst the subscribers to the Blue-coat school; it is supported by annual contributions for the education of forty boys and twenty girls, of any religious denomination. Ten of the girls are also clothed. Mr. John Taylor, and Miss Charlotte Sansom, are the teachers.

The School of Industry, which was founded by subscription, in 1808, for the instruction of 150 poor girls in reading, writing, and plain needlework, now occupies part of St. James's Church Sunday-school, which was erected in Rutland-street, in 1824, and has another room, occupied as an Infants'-school, with 120 pupils. Teachers, Misses Bishop and Smith.

The Boys' Lancasterian School is a spacious building of one story, on the Derby-road, erected in 1815, previous to which the charity had existed in a rented room, from the time of its foundation in 1810. It is supported by contribution, but the ground on which the school stands was given by the corporation. The roof and back wall were destroyed by the falling of a rock, in 1830. Mr. J. K. Dow is the master, and has under his tuition, on the Lancasterian system of mutual instruction, 190 boys.

It is much to be regretted that the girls' Lancasterian school in Hounds-gate has been given up, or rather, as it is said, incorporated with the British-school, in Canal-street.

The National School, in High-cross street, is supported by voluntary contributions, and is in the district parish of St. Paul's church, at which there is an annual sermon towards its support. The children are educated on the plan of Dr. Bell, and we are happy to say this valuable establishment appears in a very flourishing condition; there is also a Sunday-school attached, Mr. Joseph Aldridge is the master. Number of boys, 230.

The New Charity School, Barker-gate. Concerning this, Mr. White observes, p. 161, "The new charity school was established in 1831, in the large school-room attached to the Salem Independent chapel. This valuable institution, which is supported by the contributions of the benevolent, arose principally from the pious exertions of the Rev. J. Orange and Mr. S. W. Moore, who, observing that there were in the town several hundred children of the poorest parents, who refused to attend the Sabbath-schools from the want of decent clothing, and who were running about the streets through the week, imbibing the germs of idleness and sin, made a successful appeal to the respectable inhabitants, for their support in the establishment of this school, for the moral and religious instruction of the children of the destitute poor, of whom no fewer than 170 boys and 80 girls, are now under the tuition of two masters and a governess, who teach them reading, writing, arithmetic, and the English grammar."

It may not be amiss to observe that these schools opened with their full compliment of scholars, the boys under the tuition of Messrs. Taylor and Herrick, its present teachers; and 90 girls, under Mrs. Taylor, the governess, being as many as the vestry would contain. There were no funds in hand when the schools were opened, nor any subscriptions promised either to pay the salaries of the teachers or provide books. The first sovereign was given by W. Herbert, Esq., the first £5, by Henry Smith, Esq., of Wilford; and £10 by John Smith Wright, Esq., of Rempston; the first a Wesleyan, and the two latter churchmen. These seasonable donations helped greatly to provide school requisites, and the religious public generously contributed to its establishment and support. From the treasurer's account, it appears that the whole expense incurred by commencing and carrying on those schools the first year, during which 593 poor children received instruction, was £95 2s. 2½d., towards which the children in the boys' school, by their pence per week, contributed £32 13s. 6d. By subscriptions and donations, £52 2s. 10½d., leaving a balance due to different tradesmen, of bills unpaid, £10 5s. 10d., which the next year was paid off. No catechisms are admitted; the Bible is the class book. The school is daily opened with singing and prayer, and every child is expected to attend some Sunday-school.

The large room in which the school is held, was erected in 1830, entirely by the *voluntary labour* of the members of Barker-gate chapel, for the use of their Sunday-schools; the materials cost £83., towards which £50 was collected in the year; and certainly it was the heaviest affliction of our lives, to many of us, was to be deprived of the schools and chapel.—(See p. 811.) President, T. Wakefield, esq.; treasurer, Alderman Preston; secretaries, Rev. H. Hunter and S. W. Moore.

1834. A Girls' National School Room has been erected in Barker-gate, by the exertions of the pious and venerable Archdeacon Wilkins, D.D., Vicar of St. Mary's. The building which is spacious and elegant, is two stories high; we were happy to observe the school in a flourishing condition. There is a Sunday-school attached and a sick fund for the benefit of the children, Miss Richards, teacher. The cost of the erection, which stands on a part of a burial ground, cost £767, part of which was supplied by a grant from government. Number of scholars 160. Messrs. Walker & Sons, architects and builders. A weekly service is held in the upper school-room every Wednesday evening, at seven o'clock.

British School, Canal-street, is a large spacious building, capable of containing 500 scholars, and was erected principally through

the benevolent exertions of W. Roworth, esq., Mayor, and is supported by voluntary contributions. The cost of the erection was £1,478 17s. of which £550 was defrayed by government. The lower room which is entered at the east end by two doors, is appropriated to the boys, Mr. J. W. Banks, master. At the west end of the building is a large portico, stuccoed, giving it an elegant appearance, here the upper room is ascended by a geometrical staircase, where the girls are instructed, governess, Miss E. Longden. Number of boys, 170. Girls, 150.

Beside these, are three Infant-schools, Rutland-street, Mrs. Pellet; Canaan-street, Miss Cummins; Independent-hill, Miss Toyne; St. Anne's-street, M

To every church and chapel in the town large *Sunday-schools* are attached, containing an aggregate of about 10,000 children. The Catholics support a free school in Bell-yard, Mr. Carter, Barker-gate, master; number of scholars, boys, 102; girls, 184.

We cannot speak too highly of the truly beneficent labours of the Tee-total society, which holds a weekly lecture in Hockley chapel, and in other places about the town, J. Higginbottom, esq. president; and embraces some of the most influential families of the town, as well as many hundreds of reformed drunkards, who are enrolled among the augmenting number of its members.

Savings' Bank, established 1826, now situated on the Low Pavement, secretary, Mr. Jarman; clerk, Mr. Gill. Deposits 1838, £40,955 13s. 8d.; withdrawn, £36,057 9s. 9d., increase on the year £4,898 3s. 11d.

Mechanic's Institution, St. James'-street, was established in December 23rd, 1837, contains 400 members, 28 public lectures have been delivered in the Exchange-hall to its members during the year; six on Astronomy, by R. Goodacre; on the Physiology of the Eye, by Dr. J. C. Williams, of Nottingham; Mr. Taylor, on the Physiology of the Ear; Mrs. Ware, on Music; six on British Poets, by Mr. Montgomery; two by Mr. Felkin, of Nottingham, on the Production of Silk; on deferred Annuities, by the Rev. J. W. Butler, M.A., Rector of St. Nicholas'; three by Dr. F. Fox, of Derby, on the Structure of Railways and Steam Engines; two by Mr. Hicklin, on the History and Process of Printing; five by Dr. Murray, on the Physiology of Plants.

The classes in operation are those of grammar, writing, mathematics, drawing, and French. A class of architectural drawing is commenced. Several donations have been made by different gentlemen, particularly by the president, who, among other things gave a valuable microscope to the institution. Volumes in the library 1620, of which 670 have been purchased during the year:

periodicals 20. Honorary life members 26, annual ditto 74, ordinary ditto 1,224, total 1,324. Officers of the Institution : President, John Smith Wright, esq.; Vice Presidents, Dr. Williams, John Heard, W. Enfield and T. Bailey, esqrs.; Auditors, Messrs. Sewel, Young, and Hutchinson; Treasurer, T. Wakefield, esq.; Secretaries, J. Cooke, esq. and — Shipley; Committee, Messrs. Royce, Packer, Lewin, Beggs, Holloway, Giles, Mallet, Brooksbank, Whittle, and Hallam. A splendid exhibition of works of nature and art, was opened in the Exchange-rooms Whit Monday, June 8th, 1840; the mayor and corporation went in procession to open it, attended by a band of music.

1836. The *General Cemetery* was formed pursuant to an act of parliament, 6 Wm. iv., 1836, by a company of gentlemen in shares of £10 each. It is a plot of $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land,^(a) on the Sand-hills, lying north, on the summit of Tollhouse-hill. It is surrounded by a wall 10 feet high. There is an entrance at the lower end east of the inclosure, and a lodge in which the mason resides. But the grand entrance, which is very magnificent, fronts the S.W. on Tollhouse-hill, as seen in our engraving. Passing through the splendid *Grecian arch*, a full view of this elysium of chastened beauty presents itself; its green sward receding by a gentle sloping declivity to the north, intersected with tasteful walks, fringed with lovely flowers, sheltered by humble shrubs and spreading trees. The Ionic temple, a neat chapel of *Grecian* architecture in the centre, is particularly imposing, and over all the surrounding solemnity and beauty, seems to claim a rightful sovereignty, itself as lovely as some virgin queen. Utterly unlike the weeds and baldness that alternate in many churchyards, and appear rude and unsacred; here the quiet repose of the silent inhabitants is made fragrant and lovely, by the perfume of flowers, and adorned nature smiles her blessings on the memory of the dead.

“ Hark ! from the tombs a doleful sound,
My ears attend the cry,
Ye living men, come view the ground
Where you must shortly lie.”

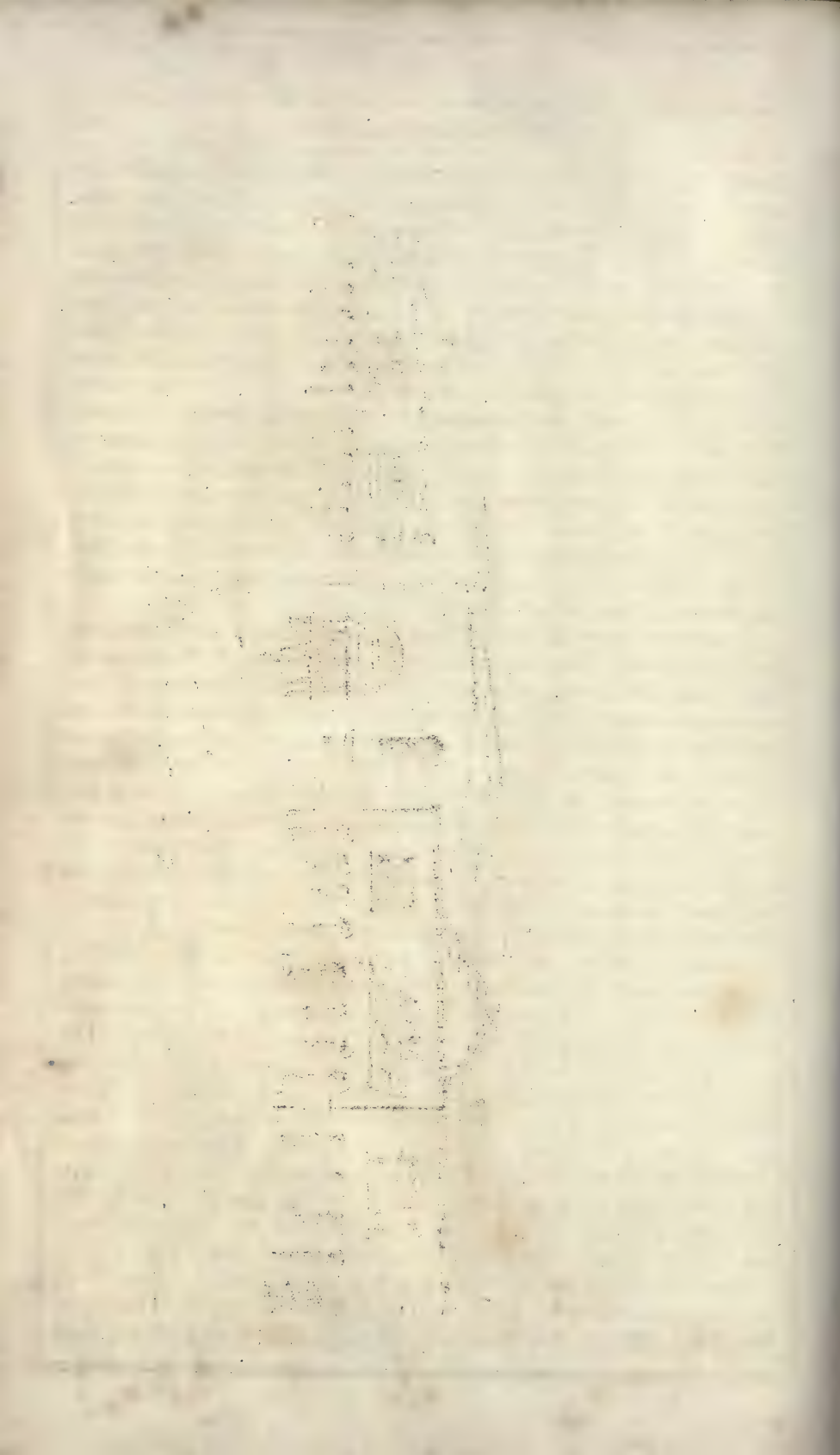
The twelve new hospitals in front of the grand entrance for the residence of aged burgesses, or their widows, are comprehended in the same design of the talented architect (Mr. S. S. Rawlinson) and constitute its two wings, and from their finished style of classical architecture, which is *Grecian*, with an Italian finish, ex-

(a) We understand the Directors intend taking in another $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres, the utmost extent the law admits. A resident chaplain is much needed.



NOTTINGHAM GENERAL CEMETERY.

Pub^d by J. Howitt del^l 1838



hibit a peculiar sweetness and beauty. These houses have two rooms on a floor, are well lighted and ventilated, have large back yards for drying clothes, &c. These are the result of the untiring industry of the "Freeman's Rights Committee;" may the same excellent body soon be enabled to extend the advantages of this charity, by endowing them so that the inmates who have no burgess parts, may have a weekly allowance. The cost of the Cemetery was £5,780. Price of interments:—A family vault from £10 10s. to £28; a grave £2 2s. to £6 12s. 6d.; a single interment 7s. 6d.; number of interments from commencement to June 1839, 270. Families interring here may choose the minister to officiate at the obsequies, but in the absence of this, the cemetery keeper reads the burial service. It is but justice to this body to observe, that while each grave cost them 12s. 6d., they only charge 7s. 6d. for a single interment to the poor. There is a Town Mission and District Provident Society which are the means of incalculable benefit to the inhabitants.

The cholera morbus visited Nottingham in 1832, of which there were 796 cases. The first victim was an old man, T. Farnsworth, Lee's-yard, Narrow-marsh; 296 persons died. Nothing in the memory of man produced so much alarm and consternation as this dreadful plague. The churches and chapels, and every house of prayer in the town, were crowded during its prevalence. United prayer meetings, of various denominations were held, and the largest chapels in the town were crowded, we have been present when the number at a prayer meeting exceeded 1,500 persons!!! A thanksgiving service was held in Parliament-street chapel for the removal of the plague, in which all the churches united. November 16th, James Orange delivered the address.

1832. September 8th, the-day of the coronation William IV., the Sunday-school Jubilee was celebrated here by both churchmen and dissenters, one of the hymns sung was composed for the occasion by Anne, wife of the Rev. Joseph Gilbert, of this town. The following ministers were engaged on the occasion: Rev. J. Gilbert, (Independent) preached in Canaan-street chapel; R. Pilter, (Wesleyan) Castle-gate chapel; J. Hillock, (New Methodist) Friar-lane chapel; J. Martin, (Primitive Methodist) Parliament-street chapel; and James Orange, Halifax-place chapel. Arrangements had been made for assembling all the children in the union in the Market-place, and to have sung a hymn, but the day was very wet and the general assemblage there was dispensed with.

The Midland Counties Railway was commenced between Nottingham and Derby in 1837, and opened to the public Thursday, 30th May, 1839. *The Sunbeam, Mersey, Hawk, and Ariel*, four

splendid locomotive engines were in readiness for a trip to Derby, attached to these were the twelve first class carriages and eight second class, divided into four trains, these were occupied by many of the principal inhabitants of the town. At twelve o'clock the fine band of the 5th Dragoon Guards, then quartered here, struck up a cheerful tune, and the scene at this moment was truly exhilarating. The day was uncommonly fine, thousands of people were assembled in the meadows to witness this novel sight on the side of the Park, Castle-yard, tops of houses, &c., every elevation was thronged by the anxious multitude to witness the commencement of this, a new era in our local history.

The station is situate in a part of the meadows called the West Croft. The station-house occupies about 450 square yards at the eastern extremity of the line, and fronts the London-road. Its style of architecture is Grecian Doric, has a stone facade 90 ft. in length, brought from the quarry of A. Heathcoat, esq., Darley Dale, Derbyshire. The centre is an architrave and enriched consoler to the door and window, and a dentillated entablature on the top with stone balustrade, surmounted with a scroll and shield bearing the arms of the company. The two wings are plain pilaster with a sunk panel and enriched guiloche in the parapet, and are carried up to conceal the roof of the wings, the centre being concealed in like manner with the balustrade. The centre is devoted to the entrance-hall, 34 ft. by 24½. In the south wing is a waiting-room for ladies, 18 ft. by 10, there is also a room for gentlemen, 23 ft. by 17, and another for second class passengers, 16 ft. by 17, each room has a yard entire, with proper conveniences. The north wing is appropriated to offices for book-keeping, &c., 31 ft. by 12; and the residence for the chief clerk, containing a parlour, 16 ft. by 14; kitchen, 16 ft. by 9, and four bed-rooms, with pantry, &c. There is a double shed for the trains, 160 ft. by 35, with an iron roof; north shed for arrival trains, and south for the departure. Adjoining the entrance gate, are buildings appropriated to the superintendent of police, &c., the quantity of land enclosed is about 18 acres, north and west by a brick wall, east station-house, and south by a new channel of the Tinker's Leen; there is a dock canal 50 ft. wide and 250 long, near which are large sheds for the reception of heavy goods; 250 yards from the station-house west, is the engine-house, 80 ft. by 26, with coke stove, 20 ft. by 12, and over this a water tank, 16 ft. by 8, and 3 deep, supplied from a well. There is a Smith's shop, &c., and a small steam engine turns the lathes, &c., and pumps the water for its fugitive brethren.

The rails are parallel, 4 ft. 8½ apart, and weigh from 75 to

80lbs per yard, resting on stone sleepers placed 5 ft. apart, 26 in. square, and 12 in. thick. The joint chains are 28lbs., and the middle 24lbs. each. The distance to Derby, $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles, has five intermediate stations : Beeston, Long Eaton, Sawley, Borrowash, and Spondon.

There is a curve of about half a mile radius. The following are the gradients : level for 1043, rise 1 in 528—1496. Fall 1 in 880, for 1188, level 3944. 1 in 1060 for 1777, level 1175. The Derby line passes through the Meadows, St. Mary's parish, King's Meadows, Extra Parochial Lenton, Beeston, Chilwell, Toton, Sawley, Breaston, Draycote, Ockbrook, Spondon, Chaddeston, St. Alkmunds, Derby. Chief Clerk, Mr. Lightfoot ; General Superintendent, Mr. Hutchinson ; Consulting Engineer, — Vignolles, esq. ; Engineer in Chief, Thomas Woodhouse, esq. ; Secretary, J. F. Bell, esq. Cost of formation to Derby £13,340 per mile, covers 140 acres beside stations, and cost, £206,950.

The following notices of Eminent Men were omitted in their proper place.

Gilbert Millington, of Felly Priory, was member of Parliament for Nottingham, in 1649, when he sat as one of the judges who tried, and signed the death-warrant of Charles I.

The Rev. William Brightmore, who died in 1710, was a native of the town, and long held the benefice of Hawnes, in Bedfordshire, where he made many prophecies, which he published under the title of “Illustrations of the Book of Revelation.”

William Holder, D.D., a native of the county, received the rudiments of his education at the “Nottingham Grammar School,” in the reign of James I., and was afterwards ejected from a small living in Oxfordshire, for nonconformity. He is said to have been the inventor of the art of teaching the deaf and dumb to read. He also wrote a “Treatise on Music,” both theoretical and practical, and was esteemed a great virtuoso and natural philosopher. He died about 1675.

Charles Deering, M.D., was a native of Germany, and took up the degree of Doctor of Medicine, at Leyden, in Holland, after which he came to London, was appointed Secretary to the British Embassy to the court of Russia. Shortly after his return he married in London, and took up his residence in Nottingham, and practised in his profession, but failed to secure even a comfortable livelihood, and ended his days in a small upper room, in a house that is still standing, and at this time occupied as a

druggist's shop, by Mr. Harrison, on the south side of St. Peter's Square. It is much to be lamented, that the latter years of his life were embittered by severe affliction, and saddened by the most abject poverty and want. He died 25th February, 1749, aged 72, and was buried in St. Peter's Church-yard; but no memorial marks the spot where the unhonoured ashes of Nottingham's favourite historian repose. He did not live to complete his history of Nottingham, but it was published by Mr. Joseph Ayscough, a printer, and Mr. Thomas Willington, a druggist, in 1751. The manuscript copy in the Dr.'s hand, together with a botanical catalogue of plants growing about Nottingham, which he published in 1738, are preserved in the subscription library, at Bromley House. The plan of his history is the same as that pursued by his predecessor, Dr. Thoroton, which he incorporated with his own; and though his style is not ornate, or remarkable for elegance, yet it is bold, masculine, and perspicuous; and though too much of the partizan may seem to mix itself up with the historian, his Work will always be held valuable by succeeding ages.

CHAPTER VIII.

Modern Excavations. We have been favoured with a sight of two modern caves in the Park, now in a course of completion, which, alike for their magnitude and the ingenuity exercised by the owners in their excavation, demand at least a passing notice; the first is the property of Alderman Thomas Herbert, the descent into which is from the north-west corner of the lawn in front of his house, down a flight of twenty-four steps, on either side of which is a balustrade of classical proportions, cut out of the rock. Below this is a second flight of twelve more steps, from which by a gradual descent of twenty-five paces, we arrive at the western termination. At the foot of the first flight of steps, on the left, is a niche containing a recumbent figure of an ancient Druidical bard, in the act of playing on a harp; the head is thrown slightly backward, the face peculiarly solemn and devotional; the lips open as if accompanying the melody of his instrument with a hymn, and his uplifted eyes are directed towards heaven. From hence the cavern widens to double the extent at entrance, and from this point to the lower end of the cavern, the vaulted double

roof is supported by a row of Tuscan columns, 8 ft. high, and 18 in. in diameter. The cloister-like caverns present a most interesting appearance from this place; the soft and subdued light emitted from the stained glass of the gothic window, at the lower end, casts a mantle of grey over the whole cavern, and renders the various sculptured objects which abound, faintly visible; these consist of sphinx, dogs, and pieces of armour, ornamenting the lower parts, while numerous ball-flowers and grotesque heads of every ingenious device, constitute the corbals of the vaulted roof, all excavated out of the superincumbent rock. The attention of every visitor is arrested by two colossal bearded statues, which are seen standing in opposite niches at the lower end of this cavern. That on the right is a Druidical priest, in his sacerdotal vestments, under which his left hand is concealed, but in his right he grasps a crescent, which he presses to his bosom; and his benignant countenance is mantled with a grave solemnity. In the opposite niche, stands the sovereign Arch-Druid, in his pontifical robes, concealing his right hand; in his left he holds the sceptre of authority, his face sufficiently betrays the ascetic, and his head is crowned with a garland of oak-leaves. Descending towards these statues, in opposite niches are two truncated columns, round which are coiled immense serpents; the beast that in all ancient mythologies is sacred to light; an ingenious device, that well comports with every other object in this mythological cave. When we call to mind that every object that presents itself here, has been sculptured out of the calculous rock, this, above every other consideration, invests with deepest interest this twilight scene, and in spite of every effort of an averse feeling, determinately links our recollections and sympathies with generations that are past; and in imagination at least, rolls back the tide of ages, and we feel as if associated with the spirits and forms of the once learned, powerful, and famed hierarchy of our druidical ancestors, whose living appearances are before us, as if from the ashes of forgotten ages they had started from the tomb.

Below these statues, on the left, a door leads out of this gloomy arcade into a lightsome quadrangular saloon, where, as in the former, every thing that is seen is sculptured out of the rock. The surface, constituting the floor, is made level and smooth; having intersections of transverse lines, giving it the appearance of a flagged pavement. On the right is an octagon table, supported by a bracket; on the left a beautiful vase. On the north wall is a shield, in basso-relievo, on which is engraved, "T. H., 1839." On the east, in the same style, is St. Paul preaching at Athens, surrounded by listening multitudes, on Mars-hill; on the south,

Jesus raising Lazarus from the dead, who is seen issuing from the tomb with his grave-clothes upon him. Four Tuscan columns, between which is an arch, forming a sort of *triforium*, support the roof, which is a dome. Immediately above the *abacus* of the columns are the emblems of mortality, the hour glass and the scythe; above them, and in happiest association, are cherubs, the emblems of glory; and the apex of the dome, is surmounted by a cupola of stained glass, imparting a particular sweetness and beauty to the whole place. The front is west, and has two small Gothic windows of ground and stained glass, between which is an antique looking door, leading on to the third terrace of the *hanging gardens*. Here also is another complete change of design in architectural object. The exterior of the caves is flanked with two strong battlemented Norman towers, with apparent portcullis, which, from its imposing situation, presents the *fac-simile* of the barbican of a castle.

South of these is an extended area on the same terrace; but approach seems peremptorily forbidden by the perpetual guard, an open-mouthed *Alligator*. Here also is an imitation of a pavement as before mentioned, in the centre of which is an immense vase. Eastward is the appearance of two gothic windows, with a door between, and on either side of the approach are two stately lions *couchant*, as if keeping a constant guard over the pass to the chapel. Outside of these, winding steps lead up to the fourth terrace, which is embowered with trees, and planted with choice flowers. Here in addition to an octagon summer house, is an antique *rock chair*, and on the perpendicular surface of the receding rock, on the right is a serpent, with monkeys, spaniels, &c., and on the left entwined two dolphins. We understand the whole was designed by the proprietor, and executed by Mr. Wm. Jennison, Sculptor, &c., of New Lenton.

The other remarkable cavern is the property of Wm. Herbert, Esq. of the Park, and cousin of Mr. Thomas Herbert. Our remarks here need not be repeated of *grotesque figures*, &c., those in the former cavern being equally applicable to this. This cave however, though not so long, is much wider than the former, having three rows of Tuscan pillars, to support its vaulted roof, and the lower end is adorned with a gothic door, and windows of ground and stained glass, fronting as the others into the hanging gardens, in which are a conservatory, artificial lake, fountain, &c.

The colossal statues that occupy the niches of this noble cavern, also sculptured by Mr. Jennison, are such as might have been expected from the fertile genius of a pious, and once military, character. First, is the celebrated founder of methodism, John

Wesley, with open bible in his hand, as in the act of street preaching, a most interesting object to contemplate. Second, is Lord Brougham, whose matchless eloquence has so often advocated the cause of the hapless slave, and who is still the noble patron of general national education. Third, is the hero of Trafalgar, the immortal Nelson, in the uniform of an Admiral. Fourth, is that man whose genius and brilliant achievements, are unequalled in the page of history, that astonishment of men, the emperor Napoleon Buonaparte, in military uniform, standing beside a mounted gun, belonging to his native artillery, and the shot are beside his left foot. Fifth, is "the hero of a hundred fights," the successful antagonist of Napoleon, the victor on the plains of Waterloo, the great Duke of Wellington, in full regimentals, with cap and feather as a field-marshal. Sixth, and last, though not least, is the proprietor, of whom not a little might be recorded to his honour, but he lives, and we hope will long continue; therefore we, as in all like cases, leave the embalming of his memory with deserved honour, to other hands, when the head of the present writer shall have descended to the grave, and mingled with its native dust.

Besides the above we must mention some very remarkable discoveries that have been made within these few weeks, in an extensive excavation, on the east of Island-street, made for the purpose of erecting a new gasometer for the gas works, at Poplar. Samuel Oakes, Esq. of Edgbaston, near Birmingham, the contractor, determined to lay the foundation of the work on the rock, and for that purpose he sunk 24 feet in the earth. The first stratum of 3 feet was *soil*; the next 10 feet was *sea sand*, called *silt*, or *Trent-warp*; the next 11 feet was *Trent gravel*, immediately above the rock. Here a variety of very interesting reliques of a very remote antiquity were found, among which we may mention an *oak tree*, 5 feet in diameter, lying prostrate, the smaller branches and fibres of the root were decayed, the trunk was in a perfect state, but black. A *coin of bronze* was found, supposed to be a Roman *denarius*, or penny, and is now in the possession of Mr. Wheatcroft, carrier. A *stag's horn* and some *human bones*, and fragments of two *Roman urns*, in which probably the bones had been deposited previous to sepulture, after the corpse had been burned, are now in the possession of Mr. Chapman, of Hermit-street. A part of a *deer's skull* and other bones were found, which are now in the possession of Mr. Kirk Swann, and Dr. Pigot, (Mayor). Also an enormous *tooth* of a granivorous animal, which, when perfect, was upwards of 8 inches long, and 1 by $1\frac{1}{4}$ thick; but whether of the mammoth, or of

some other monster, is not as yet ascertained; this is in the possession of Mr. Reuben Young, at the gas works. An *antique jug* of pewter, in the shape of a wine decanter, with a handle; in the possession of Mr. S. Oakes, engineer.

Simple as these reliques may appear, they may serve to lead the mind of the acute antiquarian through a labyrinth of doubtful speculations on a remote period of the local history of this very ancient town, and demonstrate the reality of some facts, which till their appearance, however probable, could only be hypothetically advanced. The three Celtic spear heads, dug up in the neighbourhood of Nottingham, p. 64, are a testimony in favour of the presence here of the native Britons.

The reliques now found, some of which are unquestionably Roman, strengthen the opinion, page 66, that Nottingham was the Causennis of the Romans. Then again the different strata through which the excavators have passed, demonstrate three things:—the ancient breadth of the river, its depths and its tides; and corroborate our hypothesis, p. 17, that the Trent was once a channel, covering the meadows, and coming close up to Nottingham, and that at Poplar, and probably all along this part of Trent vale, the depth of the Abis, (Trent) was at high water 24 feet; that along the foot of the rock on which the town stands, but at continually decreasing depths, this river anciently rolled over, and perpetually covering it, held a sovereign dominion over the wide expanse of this now fertile vale; that it continued to assert its dominion to this extent, till the gravel deposited at the bottom had attained the height of 11 feet, after which we have no more gravel deposit in this part of the ancient bed of the river, which at low water became a dry sandy beach, but at high water was, as formerly, inundated with 10 feet of tide, but after the silt deposited in this manner had accumulated to the thickness of 10 feet above the gravel, which was high water mark, the tide was dammed off, and the now beautiful meadows then assumed the appearance and consistency of low marshy lands. These however were still subject to inundations by land floods, which, on their retiring, left a sediment peculiar to itself, which now constitutes the upper stratum of soil, and is the parent of that beauty and fertility by which the entire vale of Trent in our day is distinguished. Should any one doubt the fact of tides having ever come up to Nottingham, notwithstanding the demonstrations supplied by the late excavations, because of the fall in the river, which on an average is one foot in every mile, let him remember that tides are not like a cascade, or mountain stream, which, according to the principles of gravity, fall from a higher to

a lower level, but run directly counter to the laws by which these are governed, being acted upon, by a real or supposed attraction of the moon. Besides, the present levels must have been considerably altered in their position since the remote period to which we have adverted, when a great part of this county, and of Lincolnshire, was in a state of submersion, and what we now call the German ocean, was then upwards of thirty miles nearer Nottingham than it now is. How many centuries have passed away, since the process to which we have adverted has been in operation, we are unable to divine, but the science of the geologist may probably, at some future period, discover data by which the calculation may be made.^(a)

Mechanics' Exhibition To the mechanics' Institution we have before referred, p. 949, and shall conclude our historical labours with a sketch of the exhibition, which every one who has had the pleasure of visiting must acknowledge is exceedingly interesting, and though this one is only to be of temporary continuance, we hope it is the precursor of a permanent museum, that may be formed in this town at no distant period, whose existence shall be perpetuated to distant ages, and known to have originated in the active and disinterested zeal of those who have contributed and designed this splendid collection of works of nature and art.

Derby, which is so powerfully acted upon by the enlightened, systematic, and liberal genius of the renowned family of Strutt, among many other benefits enjoyed by its inhabitants, has long possessed not only a Mechanics' Institution, but class rooms also, and a spacious hall for public lectures, the property of the institution, of the value of five or six thousand pounds. A considerable portion of this amount had been contributed by the wealthy inhabitants, but still a debt of nearly £2000 remained, and a subscription exhibition was designed in the spring of 1839, the proceeds of which were to be appropriated, to liquidate the debt on the mechanics' hall, and the object was not better designed than cleverly executed, for not only was it realised, but after every expense had been defrayed, and the debt liquidated, a balance of upwards of £100 was left in hand.

Seldom is a good example without its appropriate influence, the

(a) Mr. Oakes informed us, that in sinking a coal shaft at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, he came to a stratum of red marl, at the depth of 12,000 feet; that he took of this marl to a gardener, who placed portions of it under glasses, and in a little time, seeds, which perhaps had been buried since the deluge, vegetated with all the vigour of last year's seeds, and plants of wild cabbages appeared, which were brought to perfection by proper care. It would be well to make similar experiments with the silt to which we have just referred.

effects of which may be traced in the contemporary exhibitions at Leicester and Nottingham. We have however no mechanics' hall in Nottingham, but with a praiseworthy liberality, without compensation, the corporation granted the use of the exchange hall; and thus made up the deficiency as far as it was in their power. So hearty was the concurrence of the nobility and gentry of both town and county, that it was soon found the spacious area of that noble building was utterly incapable of admitting all the multitudinous rarities contributed, to be arranged for exhibiting, and the ready consent of the town council was obtained for erecting a large temporary wooden structure, for the exhibition of machinery and communicating with the hall by an avenue through the large window at the west front. By this means the length was very much extended, so that at either end may be seen what can not fail to astonish every beholder, crowded with curiosities, an immense area, the length of which is 189 feet!

The time the committee fixed for the opening of this intellectual source of instruction and amusement, was Whit-Monday, June 8, which was done by the civic authorities, in a formal manner. The morning was beautifully bright and clear, and crowds had collected round the guild-hall. Colonel Kennedy, of the 7th dragoons, stationed at the barracks, kindly permitted the splendid band of that regiment to attend on the occasion, which arrived at half-past ten, a.m., at the guild-hall. The procession then formed, consisting of Wm. Roworth, Esq., mayor, preceded by the mace-bearer, the body corporate, town magistrates, committee of the institution, the gentry of the town and neighbourhood, and other inhabitants.

The rout taken by the procession was from the guild-hall, along Bridlesmith-gate, Poultry, Beastmarket-hill, across to the lower end of Sheep-lane, Long-row, to the exchange hall; the gallant band playing, as they passed along, at the head of the procession. Having arrived, the company began to ascend the steps leading to the hall. The organ which has been lent by the congregation at the High-pavement chapel, and erected on a temporary gallery in front of the orchestra, was presided over by Mr. Henry Farmer, musician of this town, who commenced playing the national anthem. Messrs. Farmer, Ward, Maxfield, Smith, Bradbury, Needham, and others, sang "God save the Queen," composed by Mrs. Gilbert, wife of the Rev. J. Gilbert, of this town.

Numerous were the encomiums passed on the very skilful manner in which the various articles had been arranged, and well might this have been expected, for the effect produced by the gorgeous display was one of dazzling splendour.

To give a description, or even a separate mention, of at least 250,000 objects, of which the exhibition is composed, is a task as undesirable as it is impossible. A very faint idea of this magnificent arcana of nature and art, is all that we can pretend to give, but even this is far from being unattended with difficulties that embarrass, for of necessity some objects must be mentioned, and to select where every thing is novel, or valuable, or rare, has the appearance of invidiousness and partiality; we distinctly affirm, however, that such is not our object, but if nothing is mentioned, no idea of the Exhibition can be transmitted to posterity, if any thing is mentioned the lot must fall somewhere, we shall therefore select so many objects as may be necessary to answer our design, without pretending that they are the most interesting.

Staircase. Having passed the check-taker's box, a multitude of most curious objects burst upon our view; here are New Zealand paddles, Indian and ancient British spears, cross-bows used in the time of Robin Hood, a war boot and spur said to have belonged to King John, Roman swords, Burmese ditto, breast-plates, vizors, &c.; the general character is that of an armoury, suspended from the walls of which are seen implements of war belonging to every nation under heaven.

The Vestibule is a cabinet of drawings and engravings executed in the very first style of art. Alfred the Great in the neatherd's cottage, by Miss Pettifor. Horatius stabbing his sister, after the battle of Curiatii. Group of Brigands. Woman and child in a storm. Ancient cannon, fished up at Boulogne, belonging to one of the ships of the Spanish Armada. Tusk of the Norwhale. Townley vase. Antiochus, son of Seleucus, dying of love. Head in chalk, by Mr. Burton. Sword taken at Culloden. Two swords belonging to the Duke of Kingstone's Light-horse. Three water-coloured drawings of the battle of Trafalgar, by W. J. Huggins, marine artist to his late majesty, William IV. *The Victory*, breaking the line: this ship, carrying the flag of vice-admiral Lord Nelson at her fore royal mast-head, occupies the central place in the drawing; she is passing under the stern of the Bucentaure, (the ship of the French admiral, seen on the right, into which she has just poured a raking fire, commencing with a 68-pounder, on the Victory's forecastle, containing its customary charge of one round shot and two kegs filled with 500 musket balls, which was discharged right into the cabin windows of the Bucentaure, and as the Victory moved slowly a-head, every gun of her remaining 50 upon her broadside, all double and some of them treble shotted, was deliberately discharged in the same

raking manner: by this means above 400 of the Bucentaure's men were killed, 20 of her guns dismounted, and 12 of her main deck beams shot through. The Victory then put her helm hard a port, which quickly brought her head in the direction of the Redoubtable, a French 74, (on the left) and in about a minute they ran foul, the sheet anchor of the one striking the spare anchor of the other, and at the same moment the Victory's star-board fore-topmast scudding sail boom iron hooked in the lurch of the Redoubtable, and with the main-mast of the latter in a line about midway between the fore and main-masts of the former, the two ships fell off a few points from the wind. The Victory then opened a destructive fire, the first fire killing 400 of the Redoubtable's men, who were ranged on deck ready to board their opponent, while the Redoubtable fired her main-deck guns into the Victory, and used musketry as well through her ports into those of the Victory, as from her three tops upon the deck of the latter. It was from one of the muskets here stationed, and at this period of the action, that Lord Nelson received his death-wound. The Redoubtable had also some brass cohorns on her fore and main-tops, which loaded with langridge, were frequently fired with destructive effect upon the Victory's fore-castle. The Santissima Trinadada, the Spanish rear-admiral's ship, with four tiers of ports, is seen on the right hand, with her stern close to the head of the Bucentaure. The ship whose stern and sails are partly seen on the extreme right is the Neptune, a French 80-gun ship. On the left of the picture, and passing under the stern of the Redoubtable, is the Temeraire, 98 guns, Captain Harvey; next to her (left) is the Forgeux, French 74, and in the distance on the extreme left, appears the Royal Sovereign, 100 guns, carrying the flag of Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood, engaging the Santa Ana, of 112 guns, the Spanish Vice-Admiral. The engraving from this may be seen at Mr. Allen's, Long-row, framed in a piece of one of the Victory's timbers.

The close of the battle. The ship most conspicuous in the centre of the picture, with only her foremast standing, is the Royal Sovereign, and beyond her in the far back ground, is the French squadron, (afterwards captured by Sir R. Strachan) making off. A French 74 prize lies on the right of the Royal Sovereign, and the Victory is a-head of her. On the right of the French 74, is the dismasted Santissima Trinadada, and on the extreme right are the enemy's ships running away. On the left of the Royal Sovereign, is the Santa Ana, a prize, and on the extreme left lies the Temeraire, with her two prizes. The colouring of this picture is rich and beautiful, but nothing equal to the original.

The gale after the action. Here the elements are in awful turbulence, and the shattered wrecks are rolling about in violent commotion. The ship under her main-topsail, a little to the left of the centre, is the Victory, under jury topmasts, with Lord Nelson's flag half mast high, to denote his death. Under her stern in the distance, is the Prince, 98, Captain Grindal, and near her are dismasted prizes. On the extreme right is the Santissima Trinadada, sinking, and notwithstanding the storm, the British boats are employed in removing the wounded and prisoners, but in spite of every effort, a great number perished in the ship. A-head of the Santissima Trinadada is the Neptune, 74, with a signal flying, as she is running down to pick up the boats. To the left of the Victory is the Euryalus frigate, with Lord Collingwood on board, and having 241, hoisted "Take the people out and destroy the prizes." She is towing the dismasted Royal Sovereign, that is seen just on the left of her, and next to the last (left) is the Santa Ana, totally dismasted. On the extreme left is a French 74, going down, and beyond her the Conqueror, British 74, Captain Israel Pellew, shewing the signal, 403, "The enemy's ships have put to sea." The fore part of the picture is a faithful representation of the calamities which befel those who had fought so bravely the day before.

Fountain Room, so called from a large circular basin formed of lead, but the bottom strewn with spar, sea shells, sea fans, and coral. Round the margin of this artificial sea, is a line of railway, on which run a loco-motive engine and tender, and one carriage, above which floats the union jack; and when this Lilliputian steam horse puts forth his power of action, he proves his fraternity by the flying speed with which he travels his brazen circus. On the water floats a splendid model of a brig with her sails furled, A steam packet skims along with its little paddle wheels, steam engine, boiler, and chimney; the models are the property of Mr. Gibbs, of London. In the centre of the lake is a fountain, which in its playing supports a light ball, which it is perpetually tossing into the air. Here also is a picture of Snenton old church, a flying squirrel from Ceylon, large vampyre bat from India; a monk at his devotions. Homer reciting his Illiad—the scene is a Grecian city, and the time a rich warm sun-set, a fine tone pervades the whole of this picture. The hoary bard is pouring forth his lays to the music of the harp, and the inspiration which lightens up his countenance is finely managed by the artist, J. R. Walker, Esq. So exquisite is this effort of the painter's art, that as we gaze we may almost fancy we hear his trembling silvery voice, while his palsied hands sweep over the tuneful strings.

"Around the strings his fingers strayed,
 And an uncertain warbling made,
 And oft he shook his hoary head;
 But when he caught the measure wild,
 The old man raised his face and smiled;
 Then lifted up his faded eye,
 With all a poet's ecstasy.
 In varying cadence soft or strong,
 He swept the sounding chords along;
 Cold diffidence and age's frost,
 In the full tide of song were lost;
 And while his harp responsive rung,
 The lute-tongued poet sat and sung."

Great Room. An unfinished model of a ship: this small model of a 98-gun ship, which is in an unfinished state, and made of ivory, stands at the top of one of Mr. Dunncliffe's drums, under a glass case; to it is attached an interesting yet painful history. It was made by a youth named George Johnson, who resided with his mother in Nottingham; he had not for ten years been able to hear the loudest thunder, owing to a paralytic stroke which attacked him suddenly in the night, and which also took away his speech, and rendered him a cripple for life. Owing to the extreme pain which he suffered in his knees, one of his legs was amputated by Mr. Attenborough, at the General Hospital, and for a short time this eased him, but on returning home he felt the same pain in his other leg, which continued all his life, more or less, according to his general health. Being unable to move about, he was obliged to be continually seated, and it was in this state that he suddenly conceived an inclination for making ships, &c. With a small penknife only he modelled from a solid block of wood, a beautiful vessel, which, although not exact in its proportions, was still a singularly clever production; he rigged, varnished and gilded it, besides carving the stern, figure head, &c. into most fanciful shapes, and eventually completed it, as well as a stand, which he likewise carved elegantly to place it on. Up to this time he had never seen a ship, or even the sea; he had never had a model before him, nor anything by which he could judge how to act. Some of his spars therefore were incorrectly made, his masts were too numerous, his sails wrongly constructed, &c., but still under the circumstances in which he was placed, it was a surprising production. The ship was exhibited in the shop of Mr. Shaw, Carlton-street, and several who saw it visited him, among others the contributor of this vessel, Mr. M. H. Barker, who having been accustomed to ships and the sea for years, in-

structed him how to act, purchased him tools, supplied him with wood, engravings, &c., besides having him at his own house to give him lessons. Some faultless models were the consequence, the improvement he made under tuition being wonderful. At last he commenced the little ivory vessel exhibited, with which he proceeded as far as is seen, when he was again taken ill of a fever, which had before oppressed him. He was conveyed to the General Hospital, and every attention paid to him, but the pain in his leg combined with his malady, he could not bear up against, and death closed his sufferings after a few weeks illness. His continual request was that all his tools, vessels, ivory, &c., might be removed to Mr. Barker's immediately, that nothing might be broken, and almost his last words were an urgent wish for Mr. Barker to have his little ivory ship. This gifted youth was possessed of intellect far beyond the common lot of man, and had he been blessed with his hearing and speech, would have become an ornament to society. He was a true believer in the gospel, nor was he ever heard to complain of the agony he suffered. He bowed with meek resignation to the divine will, and died in the sure and certain hope of a joyful resurrection.

The Dying Gladiator, contributed by J. S. Wright, Esq.

"I see before me the gladiator lie,

He leans upon his hand, his manly brow

Consents to death, but conquers agony;

And his drooped head sinks gradually low,

And through his side the last drops ebbing slow

From the red gash, fall heavy one by one,

Like the first of a thunder shower: he is gone

Ere ceas'd the inhuman shout which hail'd the wretch who won."

Over the door, belonging to Alfred Lowe, Esq. is a splendid production of the famous *Guido*, Apollo and Marsyas, the hands of Marsyas are raised over his head and fastened to a tree, while the god holds a sharp instrument, with which he is prepared to flay him alive; the figures are muscular, every muscle is admirably developed, the horror of the bound Marsyas and the steady firmness of Apollo are finely contrasted, and produce that powerful effect which Guido alone could reach. The mythological fable connected with this picture, is that Marsyas was a native of Caelanæ, in Phrygia, and was skilful in playing the flute, he was enamoured of Cybele, and travelled with her as far as Nysas, where he challenged Apollo to a trial of skill as a musician, and it was mutually agreed that he that was defeated should be flayed alive by the victor, which happened to Marsyas, and afterwards

Apollo turned him into a river. One or two observations explanatory of the meaning of this picture may not be uninteresting, at least to young readers. Apollo is the Greek for an image of the sun, of which every ancient nation had one known by different names, and represented by variously shaped images, and however ridiculous such images may now appear to us, who can convey our thoughts by writing, yet there must always have been some medium of conveying the thoughts from one to another, and of teaching the qualities of things to those who were ignorant, before letters were known, and this was done by images carved or drawn, which are called *hieroglyphics*, the most ancient way of teaching. Apollo, or the sun-image, was often represented with three things, a harp, a shield, and arrows. The harp shows the sun bears rule in heaven, where all things are full of harmony; the shield signifies his benefits on earth, where he gives health and safety to terrestrial creatures; and his arrows represent the rapid flight of the straight piercing beams of the sun. Marsyas is a prosipopia of the ruddy choral spring, which became enamoured of Cybele, the earth, and travelled with her to Nysa, a town in Phrygia, a hot country, where for want of water, all the beauty and melody of spring became disarranged, scorched and dead, under the burning heat of the sun, before any thing had attained maturity, which is intended by flaying Marsyas alive, who was generally lamented by the Fawns, the goddesses of the vines, the Satyrs the gods of trees, and the Dryads, those of the woods; meaning that all nature languished for want of water, and then to restore its fertility, the god formed the celebrated river in those parts, called the Marsyas, which was worshipped as a god, like as was our Trent.

Flora adorning herself with flowers, by Vanderwerf, is a lovely picture. Two models of York Minster are very interesting, as are also models of Windsor Castle, and a Diocesan School. Bald Jack, from Newstead Abbey, a large leathern jug, of about two gallons, called *Black Jack*, in which the ale was brought to the tables of our baronial mansions in olden times. A landscape, by H. Dawson, is an excellent painting, beautifully executed, with the bold outline, and delicate and subdued tone of finish, that generally characterizes the productions of that clever artist. Christ before Pilate, by Palma Vecchio, the property of the President, is a painting of very high quality, no one can look on it without being impressed with a feeling of deep solemnity. Sketch of a head by R. James, though slight, is capitally executed, and shows the hand of a master who draws from nature, and is second to none of the productions of our modern artists. Mr. Burton

has here a portrait of a lady, which is a very clever picture; and so is that of Mr. Gilbert's, which is a portrait of his maternal uncle, Isaac Taylor, Esq. Pigs, by Moreland, is a fine specimen of this artist's powers, full of colour, and true to nature. Jupiter presenting his nurse with a cornucopia. Peter's repentance after denying Christ; The laughing girl; Christ feeding the multitude; Venus investing Juno with her cincture, are delightful pieces; but the altar-piece belonging to the Catholic Chapel, by Ludovico Caracci, the subject of which is the Resurrection contributed by the Rev. R. W. Willson; and St. Francis miraculously receiving on his body the wounds of Christ, by Murillo, are beyond all praise; the estimated worth of the latter is £3000; it is the property of H. G. Knight, M.P.

A glass case, filled with manuscripts, ancient books, some of them are extremely old, with gilded plates and illuminated letters, an illuminated history of England from the time of Brutus landing with his army at Totness, before Solomon built his temple, to the time of Henry V.; contributed by W. Sculthorpe; Copy from the Bayeaux Tapestry, G. A. Walker; Hebrew M.S. of the Book of Esther, D. Solomons; two Chinese books, Dr. W. M. Lightfoot; Gospel in Chinese, S. Biddulph; writing from the castle of Chidlon, Miss Pigot; Firman of the Burman Empire, Fragment of the first English bible, 1535, Rev. C. Fletcher, &c., are exceedingly interesting; Blue Jay from New York, J. Page; pair of Napoleon's glasses, J. Sneath; Model of the Guillotine, Dr. J. C. Williams; Casts from the Elgin marbles, J. Hine; miniature, New Testament in short-hand, M. H. Barker; brass case, in which the address of sympathy presented to Queen Caroline was carried by the brass-founders and braziers, Col. Wildman; model of the front of Henry VII. chapel, Terra Cotta, S. Walker & Sons; beautiful air pump, T. R. Sewel; elegant china vase, W. Lacey, Esq.; elegant service of plate, presented to T. Wakefield, Esq., as a tribute of esteem from the reformers of Nottingham.

In the temporary edifice at the western extremity, we have the steam-engine, that servant of all work, in full operation, cotton spinning, weaving, card and lace making, printing, &c.

On the right hand of the Vestibule is the lecture-room, in which there are a great variety of models used in the morning and evening lectures, by Professor Partington. An oxy-hydrogen microscope, which magnifies 100,000, and a phantasmagoria, with beautiful dissolving views; also an exhibition of the cromatic fire cloud; a powerful electrical, as well as electro-magnetic and pneumatic apparatus, are here constantly employed in experimental illustrations.

To particularize every curiosity would require a volume, of them it may be observed, they are as valuable as rare, which crowd the area of this extensive hall ; in interest vieing with and reflecting beauty on each other, thus shedding a rich lustre over the wide spread wilderness of charming objects which here present themselves. But of all the multifarious and gorgeous objects that dazzle and astonish every beholder, and which from their scarceness or value, were regarded as miracles when met with, hardly any age or country being able to supply more than one, having been gathered from the spoils of every successive century, out of every country under heaven ; so that not only a nation or continent, but even a world has been impoverished by the collection of these objects of surpassing magnificence ; yet to our minds, at least, one object of little intrinsic value, fairly challenged and won the pre-eminence, as sovereign of the whole, it is the fac-simile of the death-warrant of Charles I., the property of G. Freeth, Esq., not because it is a death-warrant, but in spite of it, because it contains the autograph of that princely character, the immortal Colonel Hutchinson, whose piety and patriotism made as near an approach to perfection as human nature is capable of attaining, and whose pure and incorruptible spirit was brave as his own sword.

The Exhibition closed on Wednesday, 4th November, having been visited by 224,000 persons. The receipts amounted to the sum of £2,996. After the expenses of the Exhibition are defrayed, the surplus will be appropriated to the erection of a mechanics' hall, on Burton Leys.

INDEX TO VOLUME II.

A

A cut purse ~~lugged~~ at Newark, 699
 Abbey of Newstead suppressed, 631
 Archbishop Laud, 736—Parker's wife insulted by Elizabeth, 666
 Absconding of slaves, death, 644
 Absolution, civil and ecclesiastic, 798
 Accession of James I., 699: of Mary, 664; of Elizabeth, 666; of Edward VI., 642
 Act of Parliament authorizing county magistrates to act for the town, 871
 Act of Toleration passed, 794
 Act to re-edify Nottingham, 625; for making charities, &c. over to the crown, 628
 Admiral Blake puts down pirates, 777
 Advantages of cottage gardens, 913; of monasteries, 631
 Aldermen entrusted with town guard, 756; Ald. Toplady betrays the town; 758 Willoughby's remarkable will, 625
 Ales, various kinds, 693
 Alestre and Birkby's gifts, 599
 Alliott, Rev. R., 802
 Almshouses, Hanley's, 816; Bilbie's 843;
 Anglo-Norman architecture, 499
 An extremely severe law, 643
 Ancient map of Nottingham, 706
 Anne, Princess, at Nottingham, 793; removes to Oxford, succeeds to the throne, grants the stewardship of the Peverel to Sir Thomas Willoughby, 793
 Annual Stipend to the Tanners,; Feast of ditto 637
 Annuities of the corporation, 717
 Anti-parliament at Oxford, 750
 Antwerp, fall of, 671
 Antipathy of Queen Eliz. to Puritans, 697
 Architecture of Anglo-Saxons, 499
 Architectural terms, glossary of, 527
 Arkwright, Sir Richard, History of, 899
 Artists of Nottingham, 935
 Artisans' Library, 927
 Askey, John, gift of, 599

Assembly rooms erected, 944
 Assizes held in Tanner's hall, 636
 Ayscough, Samuel, Printer, 937

B

Bailey, T. Address to reformers, 890
 Bank of England suspends cash payments, 869
 Barbacon, description of, 792
 Baptists, particular, 806; general, 809
 Barker-gate charity school, 947
 Barret, Rev. J., ejected, 779
 Barnes, Rev. R., installed bishop suffragan,
 Baron Houghton created earl, 734
 Baths, public, description of, 926
 Battle of Flodden Field, 624; Edge Hill, 750; Stoke-field, 494; Nottingham, 751; Gainsborough, 757; Naseby, 772; Preston, 774; Uttoxeter, 774; Worcester, 776; Culloden, 864
 Beggars made slaves, 644
 Bells, antiquity of, 535; remarkable ones, 537; introduced into churches, 535
 Benefit of cottage gardens, 913
 Biography of Revs. Whitlock & Reynolds' 548;
 Biron, Colonel Gilbert, tempts governor Poulton, 774 Sir Richard's message to Colonel Hutchinson, 756
 Birch, Mr. Joseph, expelled the house of commons, 871
 Bishop Blaize, patron of wool combing, 865
 Blackner, John, Historian, 937
 Blake's victories, 777
 Blasphemous speech of James I., 705
 Blue-coat school, 846; various donors, 847; exchange of estates, 849; tenants and rental, 850; annual income, 851; government, 852; annual expenditure, 853
 Body-corporate reformed, 890
 Boldness of the king's messages, 746
 Borough fund, 717
 Boys' Lancasterian school, 947

Bridge estate granted, 644; History and present value of, 647;
 British school. Canal-street. 948
 Brightmore, Rev. William, 956
 Brixham church, 502
 Bromley house, library, &c., 925
 Building the present castle, 791
 Bullock and sheep roasting, 877
 Burdett, Sir Francis. address to, 873
 Butter cross, 709
 Byron, Sir John, Colwick, 491

C

Campanile's introduction of, 502
 Cannonade, St. Nicholas church, 759
 Canterbury Cathedral, 503
 Canopies and niches introduced, 507
 Capital punishment increases crime, 665
 Captain Hacker expelled, 760
 Cartwright, Major, impertinence of, 755
 Castle chapel filled with prisoners, 750;
 garrisoned, 753, dismantled by Henry VII., 496
 Cathedral of Worms, 500
 Cathedral of St. Paul's London, 503
 Catholics, persecution of, 705
 Chamber or Corporation estate property, leasehold, freehold, rents, acknowledgements, stallage, &c., debts, expenditure, 717
 Chapel bar, description of, 707
 Characters of the rioters, 890
 Charters surrendered, 783; popular tumult, two mayors chosen, 785; Brawling in the church, 786; trial before Judge Jeffries, 787, issue of the trial, 790;
 Charles I. abandons parliament, 736; prefers articles of high treason, 737; reproached by the queen, enters the house of commons, 738; forms a separate government at York, 739; prepares hostilities, plots to burn Hull, 740; erects his standard of war at Nottingham, 744; reviews his troops, messages to parliament, leaves Nottingham, battle of Edge-hill, Oxford anti-parliament, 750; civil war, defeated at Naseby, flees to Newark, 772; surrenders to the Scotch, sold to parliament, prisoner in Nottingham, 773; escapes from Hampton Court, 774
 Chesterfield church, 508

Charles II. proclaimed in Scotland, 775; defeated at Worcester, 776; restored tamers with corporations, 783
 Chichester Cathedral, 503
 Chivalry, fierce spirit of, subsiding, 488
 Cholera morbus, 951
 Church clock first erected, 532
 Church discipline, 556; churches of Saxons made of wood, windows of lattice-work, 499
 Civil war renewed, 774
 Colonel Hutchinson presents a petition to the king at York, 741; dissuades Lord Newark from taking the ammunition, 742; sent for by the mayor, 749; insulted by a soldier, appointed governor of the castle, repairs and stores ditto, fortifies it, 753; visited by Major Cartwright with a summons to deliver the castle; he refuses, is insulted by Cartwright, addresses the garrison, enters into covenant with them, 755; message from Sir Richd. Biron, governor's reply, 756; town betrayed, sends to Derby for assistance, attacked from St. Nicholas' church, opens a cannonade, 758; Major Cartwright desires a parley, hoists a flag in defiance, keeps guard night and day, 759; garrisons Wollaton and Broxtow halls, breaks up seven arches of Leen bridge, 760; reconnoitres the fort from St. Mary's church, besieges the fort, 761; evacuated by royalists, 762; bulwarks, Hooper's sconce, made a colonel and governor of the town, visited by Colonel Dacre, tempted with a bribe, 763; royalists take and lose the town in one day, 764; kindness to Lord Chaworth, Hooper summoned by the committee, ditto reproved by the governor, 765; floats the meadows, summoned to surrender, memorable reply, 767; threatened with siege, Hooper made prisoner, enlarged, joins Cromwell, 768; public entry, 769; fort lost, 770; builds a new fort, old do. again evacuated 771; Shelford and Wiverton taken, 772; elected knight of the shire, resigns his command, 773; retires to Owthorpe, offered but declines a new commission, 774; demolishes the castle, 776; rebuilds Owthorpe, made counsellor of state, im-

- proves his estate, made high-sheriff, again tempted by the royalists, elected a member for Nottingham, 928; ingratitude of Parliament, defence before ditto, ejected, returns to Owthorpe, voted free, arrested, imprisoned in Newark, taken to London, 931; imprisoned in the tower, removed to Sandown castle, 932; expiring words; buried at Owthorpe, monument, 933; personal description, reflections on his character, 935
- Colonel Lunsford, an outlaw, 737
- Collin, Abel's, hospital, trustees, 832; fidelity of Thomas Smith, 833; conditions of the trust, 834; regulations of this charity, 835; present trustees, 836; trust property, 837; inmates, 839; surplus income, 840; Collin Launder's bequest, 841; extension of the charity, 842
- Collin, Lawrence, gunner, remains in Nottingham, disturbed by the corporation, applies to Cromwell who forbids his molestation, age, and death, 775
- Colwick hall fired, 886
- Colynson's gift, 599
- Commons, resolution of, 737; of England, power of, Commonwealth, English, 777; commons, lectured by James I., 705
- Communion tables, not altars, 797
- Commonwealth, weakness of 797
- Company of tanners, 634
- Concession by Charles I., 736
- Constitution, how changed, 795
- Consecration of Protestant churches, origin of, 797
- Constitutionalism what, 798
- Cooper, Sir Roger, brought prisoner to Nottingham, 769
- Copies of the King's message, 746
- Corporation festival, 864
- Cost of erection of the present castle, 791
- Cottage garden system restored, 913
- County plundered by royalists, 759
- Covenant of the garrison, 756
- Council of government, Edward VI., 642
- Cricket ground, 946
- Cromwell's birth, rank, personal description, 776; military genius, routs, Charles II., 776; mildness, liberality, industry, 776; law appointments, success abroad, esteemed by foreign powers, frees Englishmen from inquisitorial jurisdiction, &c., takes the island of Jamaica, delivers the Walldenses from massacre, victories, 777; disease, last prayer and death, 778
- Cromwell, Richard, succeeds his father, con- doled by Foreign powers, meekness, re- signation, 778
- Croyland abbey, erected by Ethelbert, 499
- Cruciform plan of churches originated, 501
- Cuckstool row, 708
- last used, 864
- Curriers and Fellmongers, 641
- D.
- Dacre, Col. permitted to visit the castle, 763
- offers Col. Hutchinson a peerage and £10,000, 764
- Damage by reform riots, 890
- Davidson & Hawkesley's benevolence, 870
- Death of Henry VIII., 642; of Edward VI., 664; of queen Mary, 665; of Elizabeth, 699; of George III., 880; of Duke of York, 883; of George IV., 884; by famine, 870
- Declaration of Charles I., 748; ditto in favour of General Fairfax, 774
- Deering, Dr., historian, 954
- Democracy, what, 799
- Dennison's mill burnt, 902
- Derbyshire for the king, 740
- Description of the old castle, 753
- Destruction of the castle, threatened by the town's people, 753
- Devonshire, Earl of, impeached by the commons, 739
- Dialogues of Stafford, curious extract from, 693
- Digby, Lord, tampers with Sir J. Hotham, governor of Hull, 740
- Dispensary parish, ditto Nottingham, 925
- Dissent, opposed to establishments, subser- vative of ditto, not accidental or isolated, a feature of constitutional liberty, its legal establishment, 795; not effected by oppression, 797; equally opposed to dis- potism, and the rhapsodies of wild demo- cracy, inevitable, 799
- Dissenters, history of, rise, progress, and present state, 794
- Distress, severe, 913
- Doddridge, Dr., 807

Dr. Plot's, record of tempest, 664
 Dreadful alarm, 767
 Drunkenness, prevalence of, 694
 Ducking days commence, 868

E.

Earl of Nottingham attained, 491
 — of Lincoln joins the insurgents, 493;
 of Clare created, 734; of Kingstone and
 Clare, neutral, 751
 Ecclesiastical architecture, 500
 Edward VI., ascension of, 642; mildness,
 grants the bridge estate, death, 644
 Effigees and monuments, 515
 Ejection of Whitlock & Reynolds, 557
 Elizabeth, queen, ascends the throne, re-
 stores Protestantism, 665; persecuting
 spirit, prays to the Virgin Mary, forbids
 ecclesiastical reform, 666; reproves par-
 liament, executes Mary, Queen of Scots,
 667; defeats the Spanish Armada, creates
 Lord Howard, Earl of Nottingham, 687;
 death of, 691; numerous executions, 698
 Eliz. Metham's charity, 588
 Emigration and death of A. Jones, 675
 Eminent men, 928
 England in the time of Elizabeth, 698
 English gothic, divisions of, 506
 — weddings, 694
 Equalization of weights, &c., 883
 Estates of Willoughby's charities, 572
 Estates of grammar school, 606
 Evils of boroughs, 696
 Exchange, description of, 711; burnt, 713
 Execution of Lady Jane Grey, 664; of two
 priests quartered alive for alledged con-
 spiracy, 733
 Exeter's daughter, engine of torture, 777
 Extention of trade, 696
 Extreme distress of the poor, 644

F.

Fair, Maiden-lane hospital, 586
 Fairfax General, at Nottingham, 763
 — escorts the king, 773
 Fall of Shelford and Wiverton, 772
 Feather's tavern, Earl of Devonshire at, 793
 Fee-farm rent of the borough, 720
 Female spy taken, 757
 Feudalism supplanted, 795
 Fire at Town Clerk's office, 863

Finch, Baron, created Earl of Nottingham,
 790
 First brick house in Nottingham, 627
 First tiled house in Nottingham, 627
 Fish market, 708
 Five mile act passed, 803
 Food, price of, 692
 Fort erected at Trent bridge, 759; royalists
 sally from ditto, besieged by the garrison,
 abandoned, garrisoned by Col. Hutchin-
 son, 762
 Fortifies and arms the town, 763
 Floral and horticultural society, 927
 Franchises, elective defined, 871
 Friends chapel, history of, 807
 Friar row, 708
 Frost of seven weeks, 869

G.

Gaiety of Protestantism, 797
 Gainsborough, battle at, 754
 Garden plants, fruits, flowers, 694
 Gas works, old, 920
 Geleostrope, Elizabeth's gift, bede houses,
 632
 General Baptist chapel, Stoney-street, ditto,
 Broad-st., 809; General Hospital, 921;
 Lunatic Asylum, 922; Cemetary, 950
 Girls' British school, national school, 948
 Good Duke of Somerset, 644
 Goodwin, Sir Francis, 704
 Goose Fair Riot, 865
 Gothic and Norman architecture, 504; do.
 progression of, 505
 Government of Saxons, 795; civil and
 ecclesiastical, 799
 Governor Hutchinson, 753; made Colonel,
 763
 Grand stand erected, 940
 Grantham canal opened, 869
 Great flood, 863; mortality, 864; cricket
 match, 867; flood, 869; national distress,
 886
 Gregory, John's charity, 588
 Griffin, Rice's family, 732
 Guns first introduced, 488
 Gunpowder plot, 705; explosion, 879
 Gundalphy, Bishop of Rochester, 503

H.

Hale, Sir Matthew, 777

Hampden, John, appointed tutor to the Prince, 736; accused of treason, protected by parliament, 737; arrest ordered, king seeks to apprehend, 738; Bucks, Hampden's county arms for parliament, raises a militia, 740; fights against the king at Edgehill, 750

Hampton Court, king escapes from, 774

Hargreaves and James, history of, 900

Harvests, review of, 917

Hazlerig, Sir A. accused of treason, 737

Hen Cross, Poultry, 709

Henry VII, ascends the throne, 487, weakens the barons, 491; visits Nottingham, 492; holds a council of war in the castle, victory at Stoke, 494; peaceable disposition, dismantles the castle, 496

Henry VIII. joy on his accession, married, crowned, 594; creates Henry Fitzroy, Earl of Nottingham, imposes a poll tax, 623; wars with France, 624; zeal for the church, visits Nottingham, 625; *lay* Pope excommunicated, 626; suppresses monasteries, 628; civil war, 627; dreadful massacres, 630; despoils churches, 631; death, 642

High, Thomas, father of the cotton trade, 899

History of Castle-gate meeting, 800

Holden, Rev. W., D.D., 953

Holland, Earl of, raises a militia, 740

——— Lord, made Freeman, 873

Hollis, family pedigree, 735

Hooper, Mr. summoned by the committee, 765; apprehended, 768; caves, Nottingham, 769

Hosiery trade, 680

Hospital, Labray's, 856

Hotham, Sir John, appointed governor of Hull, 739; tampered by Digby, 740; accused of treason, executed in London, 751

House of Commons rebuked, 667; commons, power of, 795

House of Tudor, 487

Howard, Lord, created Earl of Nottingham, 687

Howe, Lord, at Malt Cross, 793

Hull, magazine at, 739; destruction plotted, 740

Hutchinson, Sir T. of Nottingham, 749

I.

Illness and death of Cromwell, 778

——— of Colonel Hutchinson, 933

Impeachment of the house of lords, 739

Imperious spirit of Elizabeth, 666

Incipient poor law, 647

Inclosure, insurrection of, 645

Increasing spirit of the commons, 666

Independents, why so called, 800; Marygate, Fletcher-gate, 810; Barker-gate, James'-street, 811; Friar-lane, 812

Inspectors of hides, 640

Insurrection, north of trent, 629; renewed, 630; against the gentry, 644

Interest on town debt, 718

Ireton, Major, 753

Iron collared slaves, English, 643

J.

Jack Cade, insurrection of, 490

James I. lofty notions of prerogative, at St. Anne's Well, six visits to Nottingham, 704

Jardin, the last tortured victim, 777

Jews, ancient and modern history of, 814

Jockey, John, a disguised female, 870

K.

Kimbolton, Lord, the patriot, 737

King Charles I. attempts Hull, speech at Newark, 740; erects his standard at Nottingham, 744; driven back from Coventry, 745; returns to Nottingham, messages to parliament, 746; battle of Edgehill, 750; ditto Naseby, 772; insults parliament, a prisoner at Nottingham, 773

Kingstone, Duke's light horse, 861

L.

Lace trade, summary of, 902

Lady Grantham's charity, 824

Last prayer of Cromwell, 778

Landed gentry, 644

Landisfarne, wooden cathedral, 499

Laud, Abp., committed to the tower, 736

——, tyranny of, 737

Lee, Rev. W. stocking-frame inventor, 668

Legislation, principles of, 798

Leland's description of Market-place, 713

Lenthall, elected speaker, 736

Lenton priory suppressed, 631

Liberty, progress of, 490
 Life annuities by purchase, 717
 Lindsey, Lord, quartered on Sir T. Hutchinson, 750
 Local importance of Nottingham, 763
 Lockett's charity, 590
 Lucas, Sir Charles, summons of, 764
 Luddism commences, 874; revives, 878
 Lunsford, Col., Lieutenant of the tower, 737

M.

Malt trade, 691
 Manchester massacre, 880
 Mansfield, a rendezvous, 769
 Manner's charity, 689
 Markham's family; Sir Thomas purchases the Thurland's estates, 732; ruined by an election contest, Griffin Markham, Knight, at Rouen, implicated of treason, condemned at Winchester, 733; brought up twice for execution, banished, 734
 Market tolls, stallage, 713
 Marriage of Queen Mary, 664
 Marmaduke's plot to take the castle, 774
 Martial law proclaimed, 630
 Martin, J. fires York minster, 883
 Mary Queen of Scots executed, 667
 Massacre in France, 668
 Mayday sports, 695
 Mayor imprisoned, 863
 Meath, Earl of, residence, 804
 Mechanics' exhibition, 658
 Mechanics of Nottingham, 681
 Meldrum, Sir John, marches to the relief of Gainsborough, 753
 Mellor's gift, 594
 Memorable reply of Col. Hutchinson, 767
 Mendicity in the 15th century, 697
 Men of rank, highwaymen, 665
 Merrey Walter, 935
 Metham's charities, 588
 Methodism, History of, 808; centenary, 883
 Methodist's New Connexion, 810; Primitive, 811; Wesleyan Association, 814
 Middle classes, origin of, 695
 Midland Counties railway, 951
 Militia embodied, 865
 Milk maid's dance, 695
 Millington, Gilbert, M.P., 935

Milton, John, Cromwell's secretary, 777
 Minstrel's pay, what, 487
 Mob dispersed by military, 889
 Monasteries introduced, 502; influence of, 697
 Monday market attempted, 708
 Mule spinning invented, 902
 Municipal reform act, 890

N.

Nepoleon's defeat and death, 878
 Naseby, battle of, 772
 Ned Ludd, 874
 Needham, Esq., house plundered, 888; improvements in cotton, 902
 Newark, a man hanged at, 699
 Newcastle, Lord, sends a trumpet, 753; keeps open house at the castle, 863
 New workhouse contemplated, 904
 New race course formed, 944
 Newspapers, 928
 Nicholas church taken down, 760
 Northern lights, 864
 Nottingham meadows floated, 767

O.

Oak of Charles II., 775
 Ode to the old castle, 496
 Officers of Shoemaker's Company, 641
 Old castle repaired by Elizabeth, 642
 Old Assembly-rooms sold, 945
 One thatched house yet standing, 628
 Opening of the railway, 952
 Opposition of parliament, 704
 Orange, Prince of, invited to England, 792; popularity in Nottingham, forces sent to Princess Anne, meets his forces, ascends the throne, 793; passes the act of toleration, 794
 Ordination of Whitlock and Reynolds, 586
 Origin of St. Mary's church, 497
 Out-door relief, originated, 917
 Owners of the castle, 791
 Oxford welcomes the king, anti-parliament, 750

P.

Paintings in library, 927
 Palmer, Capt. reveals a plot, 766
 Paris patriots, 1830, 884
 Parliamentary commanders, 750

Parliament remonstrates, 747; final answer of the king, 748
 Pauperism, evils of, 914
 Pedestrian, Lazarus, 865
 Peet, Thomas, Mathematician, 925
 Pendock, Captain, rails, 768
 Perpendicular, gothic, 508
 Persecution of Whitlock and Reynolds, 557
 Pestilence and dearth, 664
 Petition to Oliver Cromwell, 669
 Philadelphians, a sect, 632
 Pierrepont's advice to the people, 754
 Places of amusement, 938
 Plague in Nottingham, 636; ditto, 779
 Plough Monday, 695
 Plumtre hospital, 513
 Poets of Nottingham, 936
 Poor Nuns distressed, 629
 Poor law of, 698
 Popular excitement, 785
 Popularity of Edward VI., 654
 Population, statistics, 914
 Poulton visits Dacre, 763; made governor, 773
 Preparations for taking the fort, 761
 Price of wheat in the 17th century, 777
 Prince Rupert threatens the town, 766;
 Charles returns from Spain, 729
 Proclaiming fairs, 767
 Progress of British liberty, 793
 Prosecution of the whigs, 786
 Provisions in Nottingham, 915
 Public-house libraries, 924; public distress, 878
 Public health, statistics of, 915
 Punishments of vagabonds, 643

R.

Races, history of, 939
 Ramsay abbey, Hants, 505
 Red flag hoisted on the castle, 759
 Reform meetings, riots, &c., 886
 Remarkable contested election, 734
 Remonstrance of the Commons, 705
 Republicans, 790
 Riots in 1788 and 1791, 867; ditto 1800, 870
 Rope-makers market, 708
 Roman Catholics, history of, 812
 Roman Basilicas, 500
 Roses, effects of their wars, 796

Round heads, 749
 Royalists driven from Hull, 741; practise incendiarism, 761; sally from the fort, repulsed, abandon ditto, destroy two arches of Trent bridge, 762; take the town, expelled, 764; twelve taken in disguise, a fight, 766; retake the fort, 770; ditto abandoned, 771; surrender Newark castle, 773

S.

Sabbath schools, 949
 Sacheverell, Esq., fined by Judge Jefferies, 790
 Sadler, Mr. ascends in a balloon, 877
 Salem chapel, Barker-gate, 811
 Sandby, Thomas, architect, 935
 Sanguinary laws of Edward VI., 698
 Scotch rebellion, 1745, 864
 Separate government at York, 739
 Seven arches of Leen bridge broken up, 760
 Seven shilling tickets issued, 869
 Shambles, old and new, 707
 Shares in subscription library, 926
 Shelford besieged and taken, 772
 Sherwin, Robert, charity, 728
 Sion chapel, 808
 Sir G. Markham's fortitude, 734
 Sir Thomas White's benefit, 647
 Six millions taken by Henry VIII., 631
 Skevington's daughter, engine of torture, 777
 Skirmish between rival parties, 762
 Slaughter at the fort, 770
 Slavery revived in the 16th century, 643
 Small monasteries suppressed, 628
 Smith, Thomas, fidelity, 833
 Smoking, ancient manner of, 694
 Society, loyal, 868
 Sovereignty of the law, 693
 Speed, John, ancient map, 700
 Speaker and kings in commons, 738
 Spice chambers described, 707
 Spinning jenny, 899; by steam first practised, 900
 Spirit of liberty cherished, 487
 Sports, barbarous character, 695
 St. Ann's chapel, 808
 Standfast library, 926
 Station house, railway, 952
 St. Paul's church, 500—880

Steam engine, first used in Nottingham,
900

St. Mary's, history of, from the time of the
Britons, 497

Stamford, Earl of, 740

Staple's charity, 728

Standard erected, 744: blown down, 745

State of Nottingham in the 16th century,
626

Strickland, the reformer, 666

Suicide and murder, 870

T.

Tabernacle, Wesleyan, 808

Tabular view of archdeacons, vicars, &c.,
566

Tanner's hall, and company of, 635

Tanning, improvement in, 693

Theatre, description of, 937

Thornhaugh, Col. wounded and left for dead
at the battle of Gainsborough, recovers
and leads back his regiment, 757; takes
Thurgaton priory, 769; slain at the
battle of Uttoxeter, death avenged, 773

Thurgaton priory garrisoned, 769

Thurland hall, by whom erected, 731;
charity of, family estates, decay of, sale
of estates, 732

Tower of London, architect of, 504

Towers of the castle, 758

Towle, Mr. kindness of, to the poor, 871

Town hall renovated, 867

Trade, evil of entire dependence on, depres-
sion of, 874

Trent bridge shattered, 469

Trinity of the Heathen, 525; church, 881

Troops raised by parliament, 739

Trustees of the charities, 621

Tumult in the church, 786

Two thousand clergy ejected, 778

Two mayors elected, 785

Tyranny of Abp. Laud, 797

U.

Unitarian chapel, 804

Unwin's donation, 579

Uttoxeter, battle at, 774

V.

Vicars of St. Mary, 547

Volunteers infantry, 870

W.

Wages, rates of, 693

War, meditated by the king, 738

Wakefield, Gilbert, B.A., 937

Wartnaby, Barnaby's hospital, 779

Warser-gate and Pilchar-gate almshouses

Wast, John, gift, 598

Water companies, 918

Water spouts and storm, 866

Week-day cross, 705

Wheat, price of, 692

Wesley chapel, description of, 809

Winchester cathedral, 509

White rents, 699

White, Captain, troops, 760

Wilkes John, 874

Willoughby's hospital, 571

Wiverton surrendered, 773

Wives, oppression of, 692

Wooden church at Duntling, 498

Woolaton visited by a mob, 888

——— hall garrisoned, 770

Woolley's hospital, 586

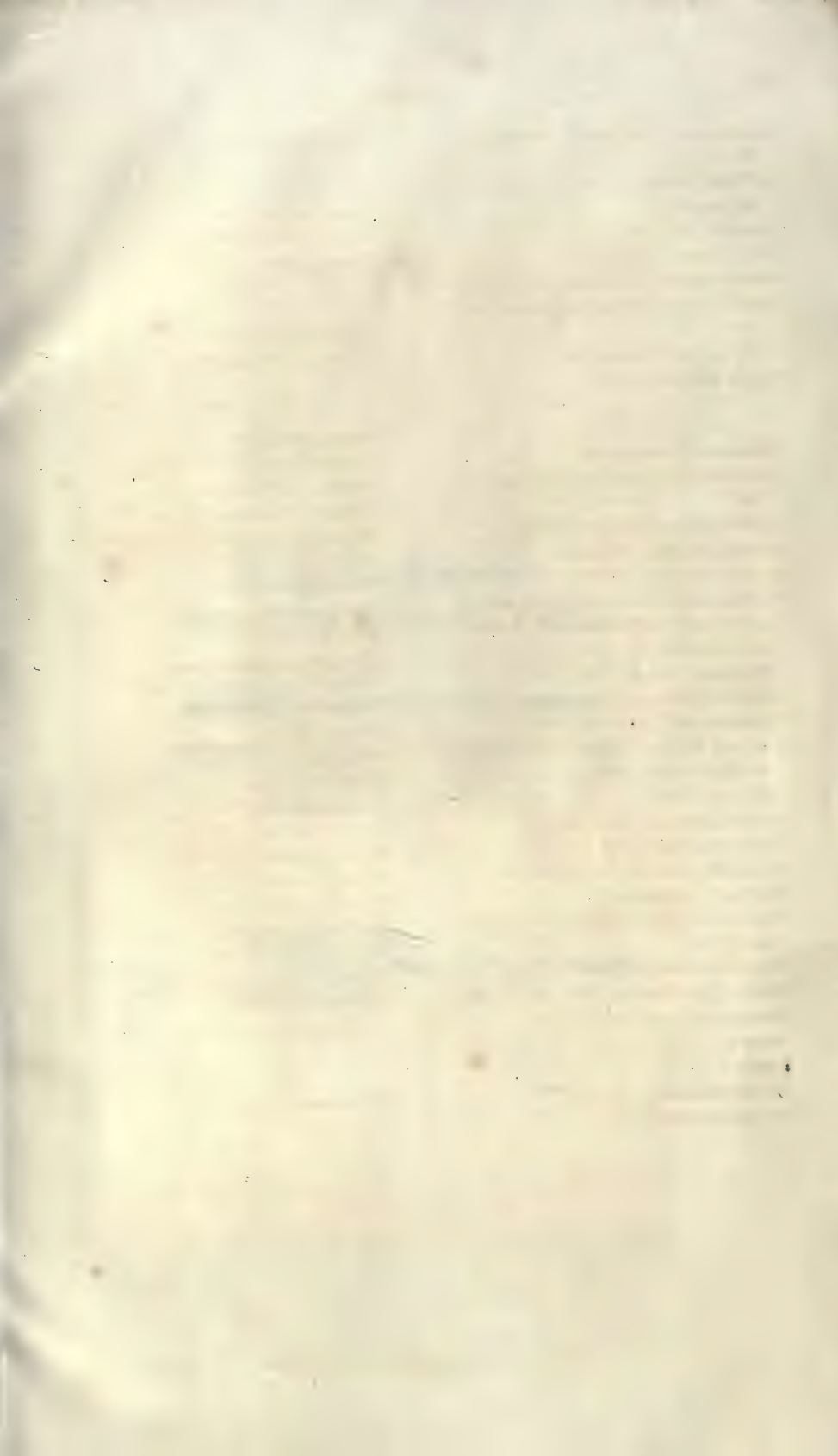
Woollen cloth manufacture, 691

Woman mount guard, 766

Workhouses first erected, 1723, 903

Y.

York minster erected, 49





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